

ATHENAEUS

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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IN SEVEN VOLUMES

IV



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PREFATORY NOTE

In this volume I have made use of the collation of E by Clara Aldick, Münster 1928, and my own collation of C.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME IV

	PAGE
Abbreviations	ix
Persons of the Dialogue	x

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS—

BOOK VIII.	2
BOOK IX.	158
BOOK X.	364
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.	585

ABBREVIATIONS

- Allinson = *Menander*, in Loeb Classical Library.
 Aristoph. = Aristophanes.
 Aristot. = Aristotle.
 Athen. = Athenaeus.
 Brandt = *Parodorum Epicorum Graecorum Reliquiae*,
 ed. P. Brandt, 1888.
 Diehl = *Anthologia Lyrica*, ed. E. Diehl, 1922-1924.
 Diels = *Poetarum Philosophorum Fragmenta*, ed. Her-
 mann Diels, 1901.
F.H.G. = *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*, ed. C.
 Müller.
Frag. ep. = *Epicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G.
 Kinkel.
 Hort = *Theophrastus*, in Loeb Classical Library.
I.G. = *Inscriptiones Graecae*.
 Kaibel = *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. G. Kaibel
 (for Epicharmus, Sophron, Sopater).
 Kock = *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, ed. Th. Kock.
*P.L.G.*⁴ = Bergk, *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th edition.
*P.L.G.*⁵ = 5th edition of the preceding work, Vol. i.
 (Pindar), by Schroeder, 1900, reprinted
 with a new appendix (*P.L.G.*⁶), 1923.
 Vols. ii. and iii. reprinted with indices by
 Rubenbauer, 1914.
 Powell = *Collectanea Alexandrina*, ed. J. U. Powell,
 Oxford, 1925.
*T.G.F.*² = *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, ed. A.
 Nauck, 2nd edition.

The references are to pages, unless otherwise indicated.

In the case of an ancient author whose work is known only through quotations, a proper name following a reference indicates the modern editor or compiler of the quoted fragments. Thus, "Frag. 200 Rose" means the edition of Aristotle's *Fragmenta* by Valentin Rose; "Frag. 72 Gaede," Gaede's edition of the *Fragmenta* of Demetrius of Scepsis, etc.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE

AEMILIANUS MAURUS, grammarian.

ALCEIDES OF ALEXANDRIA, musician.

AMOEBEUS, harp-player and singer.

ARRIAN, grammarian.

ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS, the author.

CYNULCUS, nickname of a Cynic philosopher, Theodorus.

DAPHNUS OF EPHEBUS, physician.

DEMOCRITUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

DIONYSOCLES, physician.

GALEN OF PERGAMUM, physician.

LARENSIS (P. Livius Larensis), Roman official, *pontifex minor, procurator patrimonii*.

LEONIDAS OF ELIS, grammarian.

MAGNUS, probably a Roman.

MASURIUS, jurist, poet, musician.

MYRTILUS OF THESSALY, grammarian.

PALAMEDES THE ELEATIC, lexicographer.

PHILADELPHUS PTOLEMAEENSIS, philosopher.

PLUTARCH OF ALEXANDRIA, grammarian.

PONTIANUS OF NICOMEDIA, philosopher.

RUFINUS OF NICAEEA, physician.

TIMOCRATES, to whom Athenaeus relates the story of the banquet.

ULPIAN OF TYRE, Roman jurist and official.

VARUS, grammarian.

ZOÏLUS, grammarian.

ATHENAEUS

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΝΑΥΚΡΑΤΙΤΟΥ ΔΕΙΠΝΟΣΟΦΙΣΤΩΝ

Η¹

Τὴν κατὰ τὴν Λυσιτανίαν (χώρα δ' ἐστὶν αὕτη
τῆς Ἰβηρίας, ἣν νῦν Ῥωμαῖοι Σπανίαν ὀνομάζουσι)
διηγούμενος εὐδαιμονίαν Πολύβιος ὁ Μεγαλο-
πολίτης, ἀνδρῶν ἄριστε Τιμόκρατες, ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ
331 καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν φησιν ὡς αὐτόθι
διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀέρος² εὐκρασίαν καὶ τὰ ζῶα πολύγονα
καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ καρποὶ
οὐδέποτε φθείρονται· “ ῥόδα μὲν γὰρ αὐτόθι καὶ
λευκόια καὶ ἀσπάραγοι καὶ τὰ παραπλήσια τούτοις
οὐ πλείον διαλείπει μηνῶν τριῶν, τὸ δὲ θαλάττιον
ὄψον καὶ κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος καὶ κατὰ τὴν χρηστότητα
καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος μεγάλην ἔχει διαφορὰν πρὸς
τὸ γινόμενον ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς θαλάττῃ. καὶ ὁ μὲν
τῶν κριθῶν Σικελικὸς³ μέδιμνός ἐστι δραχμῆς, ὁ
b δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἐννέα ὀβολῶν Ἀλεξανδρευνῶν· τοῦ
δ' οἴνου δραχμῆς ὁ μετρητῆς καὶ ἔριφος ὁ μέτριος
ὀβολοῦ καὶ λαγῶς. τῶν δ' ἀρνῶν τριῶβολον καὶ

¹ Ἀθηναίου Ναυκρατίτου | δειπνοσοφιστῶν | τῶν εἰς X ἀρχὴ τοῦ ιε | η

² τοῦ περιέχοντος ἀέρος Meyer (cf. 196 d).

³ Schweighäuser : σίκλος AC.

THE DEIPNOSOPHISTS OF ATHENAEUS OF NAUCRATIS

BOOK VIII

My good friend Timocrates : Discussing the wealth of Lusitania, which is a country in Iberia, now called by the Romans Spain, Polybius of Megalopolis, in the thirty-fourth book of his *Histories*, says^a that in that region, because of the temperate quality of the air, animals and human beings alike are very prolific, and the fruits of the country never fail. "For the roses in that country, the wall-flowers, the asparagus shoots, and similar plants leave off bearing not more than three months, while sea-food, in point of abundance, excellence, and beauty, far exceeds that found in our sea. Sicilian barley is worth only a shilling a medimnus,^b wheat, eighteenpence, Alexandrian currency. Wine costs a shilling for ten gallons, a kid of moderate size, twopence, as also a hare. The price of lambs is six or eight pence,

^a xxxiv. 8. 4 Hultsch.

^b About $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The commodities here mentioned cost from two to three times as much in Athens in the fourth century B.C.

ATHENAEUS

τετρώβολον ἢ τιμή, ὅς δὲ πίων¹ ἑκατὸν μνᾶς ἄγων πέντε δραχμῶν καὶ πρόβατον δυεῖν,² τάλαντον δὲ σύκων τριῶν ὀβολῶν, μόσχος δραχμῶν πέντε καὶ βοῦς ζύγιμος δέκα. τὰ δὲ τῶν ἀγρίων ζώων κρέα σχεδὸν οὐδὲ κατηξιούτο τιμῆς, ἀλλ' ἐν ἐπιδόσει καὶ χάριτι τὴν ἀλλαγὴν ποιοῦνται τούτων." ἡμῖν δὲ ὁ καλὸς Λαρήνσιος τὴν 'Ρώμην Λυσιτανίαν ἐκάστοτε παρέχων ἐμπίπλησι παντοίων ἀγαθῶν
 c ὁσημέραι, μετὰ τοῦ ἡδέος καὶ μεγαλοφρόνως φιλοτιμούμενος, οὐδὲν φερομένοις οἰκοθεν ἢ λογάρια.

Πολλῶν δὲ λεχθέντων ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰχθύσι λόγων δῆλος μὲν ἦν ἀχθόμενος ὁ Κύνουλλκος. καὶ ὁ καλὸς Δημόκριτος αὐτὸν προφθάσας ἔφη· "ἀλλὰ μὲν, 'ἄνδρες ἰχθύες' κατὰ τὸν Ἀρχιππον, παρελίπετε (δεῖ γὰρ καὶ ἡμᾶς μικρὰ προσοψωνῆσαι) τοὺς τε ὀρυκτοὺς ἰχθύας καλουμένους, οἳ ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ γίνονται καὶ περὶ Τίον τοῦ Πόντου τὴν Μιλησίαν ἀποικίαν, ἱστοροῦντος περὶ αὐτῶν Θεοφράστου. ὁ δ' αὐτὸς οὗτος φιλόσοφος καὶ περὶ τῶν πηγνυμένων διὰ χειμῶνα τῷ κρυστάλλῳ ἱστόρησεν, οἳ οὐ πρότερον αἰσθάνονται οὐδὲ κινοῦνται πρὶν ἂν
 d εἰς τὰς λοπάδας ἐμβληθέντες ἔψωνται. ἴδιον δὲ παρὰ τούτους συμβαίνει τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἐν Παφλαγονίᾳ ὀρυκτοὺς καλουμένους ἰχθύς γινόμενον· ὀρύττεσθαι γὰρ κατὰ βάθους πλέονος τοὺς τόπους οὔτε ποταμῶν ἐπιχύσεις ἔχοντας οὔτε φανερῶν³ ναμάτων, καὶ εὐρίσκεσθαι ἐν αὐτοῖς ἰχθύς ζῶντας.

"Μνασέας δὲ ὁ Πατρεὺς ἐν τῷ Περίπλῳ τοὺς ἐν

¹ δὲ πίων Casaubon : δέπνων AC.

² δυεῖν Kaibel : δυσιν A : δύο C.

³ φανερῶν Kaibel : θερμῶν AC.

^a Kock i. 685. The fishes, like Aristophanes' birds, are

a fat pig weighing a hundred pounds is five shillings, a sheep two; sixty pounds of figs may be bought for sixpence, a calf for five shillings, a yoke ox for ten. The meat of wild animals was hardly deemed to be worth any price; on the contrary, they trade it off as a bonus for goodwill." Likewise to us the noble Larensis turns Rome into Lusitania on every occasion, filling us daily with all kinds of good things, and exerting himself pleasurably and generously for our benefit, though we bring nothing from home except dissertations.

The long discussion on the subject of fish was evidently irksome to Cynulcus. But the good Democritus anticipated his mood and said: "Nay then, Gentlemen Fish (to quote Archippus^a), since we too must needs add something to the menu, you have omitted to mention the so-called digging-fish which occur in Heracleia and near Tium in Pontus, the colony of Miletus. Theophrastus gives an account of them.^b This same scholar has also told of the fish frozen in the winter's ice, which have no feeling and cannot move until they are put into the saucepans and cooked. But as compared with these, a very singular thing occurs in connexion with the so-called diggers of Paphlagonia; for when places there which receive no water from rivers or visible springs are excavated to a considerable depth, live fishes are found in them.^c

" Mnaseas of Patrae, in *The Voyage*, asserts^d that

actors in the play; cf. Athen. 329 b-c, and for the expression *ἀνδρες ἰχθύες* cf. *ἀνδρες τριπύρες* 37 d. ^b Frag. 171 Wimmer.

^c See [Aristot.] *Mirab.* 74.

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 150.

ATHENAEUS

τῷ Κλείτορι ποταμῷ¹ φησιν ἰχθῦς· φθέγγεσθαι, καίτοι μόνους² εἰρηκότος Ἀριστοτέλους φθέγγεσθαι σκάρον καὶ τὸν ποτάμιον χοῖρον. Φιλοστέφανος δ' ὁ Κυρηναῖος μὲν γένος, Καλλιμάχου δὲ γνώριμος, e ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν παραδόξων ποταμῶν ἐν Ἀόρνῳ³ φησὶ τῷ ποταμῷ διὰ Φενεοῦ ῥέοντι ἰχθῦς εἶναι φθεγγομένους ὁμοίως κίχλαις· καλεῖσθαι δ' αὐτοὺς ποικιλίας. Νυμφόδωρος δ' ὁ Συρακόσιος ἐν τοῖς Περίπλοις ἐν τῷ Ἑλώρῳ ποταμῷ λάβρακας εἶναί φησι καὶ ἐγγέλεις μεγάλας οὕτω τιθασοὺς ὥς ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν δέχεσθαι τῶν προσφερόντων ἄρτους. ἐγὼ δὲ ἐν τῇ κατὰ Χαλκίδα Ἀρεθούσῃ τεθέσθαι, ἴσως δὲ καὶ ὑμῶν οἱ πλείστοι, κεστρεῖς χειροθήεις καὶ ἐγγέλεις ἐνώτια ἐχούσας ἀργυρὰ καὶ χρυσᾶ, f λαμβανούσας τε καὶ λαμβάνοντας παρὰ τῶν προσφερόντων τροφὰς τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερείων σπλάγχχνα καὶ τυροὺς χλωροὺς. Σῆμος δ' ἐν ἕκτῳ Δηλιάδος 'Ἀθηναίους,' φησί, 'θυομένοις ἐν Δήλῳ τὴν χέρνιβα βάψας ὁ παῖς προσήνεγκε καὶ τῇ φιάλῃ μετὰ τοῦ ὕδατος ἰχθῦς κατέχεεν. εἰπεῖν οὖν αὐτοῖς τοὺς τῶν Δηλίων μάντεις ὥς κυριεύσουσι 332 τῆς θαλάσσης.' Πολύβιος δ' ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν μετὰ τὴν Πυρρήνην φησὶν ἕως τοῦ Νάρβωνος ποταμοῦ πεδῖον εἶναι, δι' οὗ φέρεσθαι ποταμοὺς Ἰλλέβεριν καὶ Ῥόσκυνον ῥέοντας παρὰ πόλεις ὁμωνύμους κατοικουμένας ὑπὸ Κελτῶν. ἐν οὖν τῷ πεδίῳ τούτῳ εἶναι τοὺς λεγομένους ἰχθῦς ὀρυκτούς. εἶναί τε τὸ πεδῖον

¹ Ἀρκადίας ἐν τῷ Λαδῶνι ποταμῷ added in C, cf. 332 f.

² μόνους Musurus : μόνου A : μόνον C.

³ Ἀροανίῳ Schweighäuser (Pausan. viii. 21. 1).

the fish in the Cleitor river can utter sounds, although Aristotle declares ^a that the parrot-fish and the river-pig are the only fish which can make a sound. And Philostephanus, a native of Cyrene and disciple of Callimachus, says, in his book *On Strange Rivers*,^b that in the Aornus river, which flows through Pheneus, there are fishes which make sounds like the note of the thrush; they are called speckle-fish.^c Nymphodorus of Syracuse, in his *Voyages*, says ^d that in the Helorus river there are bass and large eels so tame that they will take bread from the hands of persons who offer it to them. For myself I have seen in Arethusa, near Chalcis—and perhaps most of you have also—mulletts which were quite tame, and eels wearing silver and gold ear-rings, receiving food from those who offered it, bits of entrails from sacrificial victims, and pieces of green cheese. Semus, in the sixth book of his *History of Delos*, says: ^e ‘When the Athenians were sacrificing at Delos, the attendant dipped up the lustral water and brought it to them; but in the vessel which he emptied over their hands were fish as well as water. The diviners at Delos, therefore, told the Athenians that they would have dominion over the sea.’ Polybius, in the thirty-fourth book of the *Histories*, says ^f that a plain extends from the Pyrenees as far as the Narbo river, through which run rivers, the Illeberis and the Rhoscynus, flowing past like-named cities inhabited by the Celts. In this plain, then, are the fish called diggers. The plain has a thin soil

^a Frag. 272 Rose.

^c See Pausan. viii. 21. 1.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 494.

^b *F.H.G.* iii. 32.

^d *F.H.G.* ii. 376.

^f xxxiv. 10 Hultsch.

ATHENAEUS

λεπτόγειον καὶ πολλὴν ἄγρωστιν ἔχον ἐμπεφυκυῖαν¹. ὑπὸ δὲ ταύτην διάμμου τῆς γῆς οὕσης ἐπὶ² δύο καὶ τρεῖς πήχεις ὑπορρεῖν τὸ πλαζόμενον
 b ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν ὕδωρ· μεθ' οὗ ἰχθύες κατὰ τὰς παρεκχύσεις ὑποτρέχοντες ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν χάριν τῆς τροφῆς (φιληδοῦσι γὰρ τῇ τῆς ἀγρώστεως ῥίζῃ) πεποιήκασιν πᾶν τὸ πεδῖον πλήρες ἰχθύων ὑπογείων, οὓς ἀνορύττοντες λαμβάνουσιν. ἐν Ἰνδοῖς δὲ φησι Θεόφραστος τοὺς ἰχθύς ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν εἰς τὴν γῆν ἐξιόντας καὶ πηδῶντας πάλιν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ ἀπιέναι καθάπερ τοὺς βατράχους, ὁμοίους ὄντας τὴν ἰδέαν τοῖς μαξείνοις³ καλουμένοις ἰχθύσιν. οὐκ ἔλαθεν δὲ με οὐδὲ Κλέαρχος ὁ ἀπὸ
 c τοῦ περιπάτου ὅς⁴ εἶρηκε καὶ περὶ τοῦ ἐξωκοίτου καλουμένου ἰχθύος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ περὶ τῶν ἐνύδρων. εἶρηκε γὰρ—κρατεῖν δ' οἶμαι καὶ τῆς λέξεως οὕτως ἐχούσης· ὁ ἐξώκοιτος ἰχθύς, ὃν ἔνιοι καλοῦσιν ἄδωνιν, τοῦνομα μὲν εἴληφε διὰ τὸ πολλάκις τὰς ἀναπαύσεις ἔξω τοῦ ὑγροῦ ποιεῖσθαι· ἐστὶ δὲ ὑπόπυρρος καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν βραγχίων ἐκατέρωθεν τοῦ σώματος μέχρι τῆς κέρκου μίαν ἔχει διηνεκῇ λευκὴν ῥάβδον. ἐστὶ δὲ στρογγύλος, ἀλλ' οὐ πλατὺς ὢν κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος ἴσος ἐστὶ τοῖς
 d παραιγιαλίταις κεστρινίσκοις· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν ὀκταδάκτυλοι μάλιστα τὸ μῆκος. τὸ δὲ σύνολον ὁμοιοτάτος ἐστὶ τῷ καλουμένῳ τράγω ἰχθυδίῳ πλὴν τοῦ ὑπὸ τὸν στόμαχον μέλανος, ὃ καλοῦσιν τοῦ τράγου πώγωνα. ἐστὶ δ' ὁ ἐξώκοιτος τῶν πετραίων καὶ βιοτεύει περὶ τοὺς πετρώδεις τόπους· καὶ ὅταν ῆ γαλήνη, συνεχροοῦσας τῷ κύματι κεῖται ἐπὶ τῶν πετριδίων πολὺν χρόνον

¹ ἐμπεφυκυῖαν Meineke : πεφυκυῖαν AC.

and considerable grass grows there. Under the sandy soil below the grass, at a depth of two or three cubits, flows water which strays from these rivers. With the water fish follow its outlets and swim under the soil to get food, since they like the roots of grass, and so have filled the entire plain with underground fish which the inhabitants catch by digging them up. In India, Theophrastus says ^a fish come out on land from the rivers and leap back again exactly like frogs, being similar in appearance to the fish called *maxeini*.^b And I have not forgotten, either, what the Peripatetic Clearchus has to say about the fish called 'out-lying,' in the book entitled *Water Animals*.^c He says (I think I can remember his statement, which is as follows): 'The out-lying fish (called by some *adonis*) has this name because it often takes its siestas out of water. It is rather reddish, and extending from the gills, on each side of the body as far as the tail, it has a single white stripe. It is round, but since it is not broad, it has the same size as the smaller mullets found near the shore, which are eight inches, at most, in length. In general appearance it is most like the so-called buck fish, except for the black spot under the gullet, which they call the buck's beard. The out-lying belongs to the class of rock fishes, living as it does near rocky shoals. When it is calm, the fish leaps out with the surf and lies a long time on the pebbles,

^a Frag. 171 Wimmer.

^b Athen. 315 f, where it is identified with the cod. See critical note.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 325; Athen. 317 c.

² ἐπὶ Schweighäuser: ὑπὸ AC.

³ μαζίναις Theophrastus (*cf.* 315 f).

⁴ ὅς' Kaibel: ὅς A.

ATHENAEUS

ἀναπαυόμενος ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ καὶ μεταστρέφει μὲν
 ἑαυτὸν πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον· ὅταν δ' ἱκανῶς αὐτῷ
 τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἀνάπαισιν ἔχη, προσκυλινδεῖται τῷ
 e ὑγρῷ, μέχρι οὗ ἂν πάλιν ὑπολαβὸν αὐτὸν τὸ κύμα
 κατενέγκῃ μετὰ τῆς ἀναρροίας εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.
 ὅταν δ' ἐγρηγορῶς ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ τύχῃ, φυλάττεται
 τῶν ὀρνίθων τοὺς παρευδιαστὰς¹ καλουμένους, ὧν
 ἔστι κηρύλος, τροχίλος, καὶ ὁ τῇ κρεκί προσεμ-
 φερῆς ἐρῳδιός². οὗτοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς εὐδαίαις παρὰ
 τὸ ξηρὸν νεμόμενοι πολλάκις αὐτῷ περιπίπτουσιν,
 οὓς ὅταν προΐδῃται φεύγει πηδῶν καὶ ἀσπαίρων,
 ἕως ἂν εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ ἀποκυμβήσῃ. ἔτι ὁ αὐτὸς
 Κλέαρχος καὶ ταῦτά φησι, σαφέστερον τοῦ Κυ-
 f ρηναίου Φιλοστεφάνου, οὗ πρότερον ἐμνήσθην·
 'ἐπεὶ τινες τῶν ἰχθύων οὐκ ἔχοντες βρόγχον
 φθέγγονται. τοιοῦτοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ περὶ Κλείτορα
 τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐν τῷ Λάδωνι καλουμένῳ ποταμῷ·
 φθέγγονται γὰρ καὶ πολὺν ἥχον ἀποτελοῦσιν.'
 Νικόλαος δ' ὁ Δαμασκηνὸς ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ πρὸς
 ταῖς ἑκατὸν τῶν ἱστοριῶν 'περὶ Ἀπάμειαν,'
 φησί, 'τὴν Φρυγιακὴν κατὰ τὰ Μιθριδατικὰ σεισμῶν
 γενομένων ἀνεφάνησαν περὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν
 λίμναι τε³ πρότερον οὐκ οὔσαι καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ
 ἄλλαι πηγαὶ ὑπὸ τῆς κινήσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαι,
 πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἠφανίσθησαν, τοσοῦτόν τε ἄλλο
 ἀνέβλυσεν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ πικρὸν τε καὶ γλαυκὸν
 ὕδωρ, πλεῖστον ὅσον ἀπεχούσης τῶν τόπων τῆς
 333 θαλάσσης, ὥστε ὀστρέων πλησθῆναι τὸν πλησίον
 τόπον ἅπαντα καὶ ἰχθύων τῶν τε ἄλλων ὅσα
 τρέφει ἡ θάλασσα.' οἶδα δὲ καὶ πολλαχοῦ
 ὕσαντα τὸν θεὸν ἰχθύσι· Φαινίας γοῦν ἐν δευτέρῳ

¹ παρευδιαστὰς Anon. in Dalechamp's ed.: παρευδιστὰς AC.

sleeping on dry land and turned toward the sun. When it has had all the sleep it wants, it rolls close to the water, until once more the surf catches it up and carries it with the reflux back into the sea. When it happens to be awake on land, it guards itself against the birds called fair-weather-fowl, such as the halcyon, sandpiper, and that heron which resembles the landrail. These birds, feeding in calm weather along the shore, often encounter the fish, but when it sees them in time it jumps and struggles until finally it escapes by diving back into the water.' Moreover, Clearchus has this also to say, more plainly than Philostephanus of Cyrene, whom I cited before:^a 'For some fishes, although they have no windpipe, utter sounds. Such are the fishes near Cleitor, in Arcadia, in the river called the Ladon. For they can utter sounds, and in fact they make considerable noise.' Nicolas of Damascus, in the one hundred and fourth book of his *Histories*, says ^b that 'near the Phrygian Apameia,^c during the Mithradatic wars, earthquakes occurred which brought to light in the Apameian country lakes never existent before; rivers also and springs besides were opened by the upheaval, while many, again, disappeared; and such a quantity of other water, of a brackish and blue sort, gushed forth in their land, that in spite of its being a great distance from the sea, the neighbouring region was filled with shellfish and all the other fishes which the sea nurtures.' I know, too, that it has rained fishes in many places. Phaenias, for

^a Above, 331 d.^b *F.H.G.* iii. 416.^c Also called Apameia Cibotus.² ἐρωδιός Wilamowitz: ἐλώριος AC.³ αἰ after τε deleted by Kaibel.

ATHENAEUS

πρυτάνεων Ἑρεσίων ἐν Χερρονήσῳ φησὶν ἐπὶ
 τρεῖς ἡμέρας ὕσαι τὸν θεὸν ἰχθύας. καὶ Φύλαρχος
 δ' ἐν τετάρτῃ ἑωρακέναι τινὰς πολλαχοῦ τὸν θεὸν
 ὕσαντα ἰχθύσι, πολλάκις δὲ καὶ γυρίνοισι¹ τοῦ
 αὐτοῦ συμβαίνοντος.² Ἡρακλείδης γοῦν ὁ Λέμβος
 ἐν τῇ κα' τῶν ἱστοριῶν 'περὶ τὴν Παιονίαν καὶ
 Δαρδανίαν βατράχους,' φησὶν, 'ὕσεν ὁ θεὸς καὶ
 τοσοῦτο αὐτῶν ἐγένετο τὸ πλῆθος ὥς τὰς οἰκίας
 b καὶ τὰς ὁδοὺς πλήρεις εἶναι. τὰς μὲν οὖν πρώτας
 ἡμέρας κτείνοντες τούτους καὶ συγκλείοντες τὰς
 οἰκίας διεκαρτέρουν· ὥς δ' οὐδὲν ἦννον, ἀλλὰ τά
 τε σκεύη ἐπληροῦτο καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων
 εὐρίσκοντο συνεψόμενοι καὶ συνοπτῶμενοι οἱ βάτρα-
 χοι καὶ πρὸς τούτοις οὔτε τοῖς³ ὕδασιν ἦν χρῆσθαι
 οὔτε τοὺς πόδας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν θεῖναι συσσεσωρευ-
 μένων αὐτῶν, ἐνοχλούμενοι δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν
 τετελευτηκότων ὀδμῆς ἔφυγον τὴν χώραν.' οἶδα
 δὲ καὶ Ποσειδῶνιον τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς εἰπόντα
 καὶ περὶ πλῆθους ἰχθύων τάδε· 'ὅτε Τρύφων
 c ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς ὁ τὴν τῶν Σύρων βασιλείαν ἀρπάσας
 ἐπολεμείτο ὑπὸ Σαρπηδόνης τοῦ Δημητρίου στρα-
 τηγοῦ περὶ Πτολεμαῖδα πόλιν καὶ ὥς ὁ Σαρπηδὼν
 λειφθεὶς⁴ ἀνεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν μεσόγαίαν μετὰ τῶν
 ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν, οἱ δὲ τοῦ Τρύφωνος ὤδευον
 κατὰ τὸ πλησίαλον νικήσαντες τῇ μάχῃ, ἐξαίφνης
 πελάγιον κύμα ἐξαρθὲν μετέωρον εἰς ὕψος ἐξ-
 αίσιον ἐπῆλθεν τῇ γῇ καὶ πάντας αὐτοὺς ἐπέκλυσεν

¹ Dobree : πυροῖς A.

² καὶ ἐπὶ βατράχων after συμβαίνοντος deleted by Dobree (cf. Plat. Theaet. 161 D); but the quotation was once considerably more extended, see Ox. Pap. 1801, Hermes lviii. 239.

³ οὔτε τοῖς Dindorf : οὐδὲ τοῖς AC.

⁴ λειφθεὶς Casaubon : ληφθεὶς AC.

example, says in the second book of *The Rulers of Eresus*^a that in Chersonesus it rained fishes for three whole days. And Phylarchus in his fourth book says^b that certain persons have in many places seen it rain fishes, and the same thing often happens with tadpoles. Heracleides Lembus, for example, says in the twenty-first book of his *Histories*:^c 'In Paeonia and Dardania it rained frogs, and so great was their number that they filled the houses and streets.^d Well, during the first days the people killed them and shut up their houses and made the best of it. But soon they could do nothing to stop it; their vessels were filled with frogs, which were found boiled or baked with their food. Besides, they could not use the water, nor could they set foot on the ground amidst the heaps of frogs piled up, and being overcome also with disgust at the smell of the dead creatures, they fled the country.' I know also that Poseidonius the Stoic speaks of a great quantity of fishes in these words:^e 'When Tryphon of Apameia, who had seized the kingdom of Syria, was attacked near the city of Ptolemais by Sarpedon, Demetrius's^f general, the latter was defeated and forced to retreat into the interior with his troops. Tryphon's army were marching along the coast after their victory in the battle, when suddenly a wave from the ocean lifted itself to an extraordinary height and dashed upon the shore, engulfing all the men and drowning them beneath

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 294. ^b *F.H.G.* i. 335. ^c *F.H.G.* iii. 168.

^d A similar report came from the Riviera in the winter of 1926-1927. ^e *F.H.G.* iii. 254.

^f Demetrius II. Nicator. The occasion is the same as that mentioned in 176 b. Pauly-Wissowa, *Real. Encyc.* iv. 2800.

ATHENAEUS

διέφθειρέν τε ὑποβρυχίους, ἰχθύων τε πολλὴν σωρὸν ἀναχωροῦν τὸ κύμα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν κατέλιπε.
d καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Σαρπηδόνα ἀκούσαντες τὴν συμ-
φορὰν ἐπελθόντες τοῖς μὲν τῶν πολεμίων σώμασιν
ἐφήσθησαν, ἰχθύων δὲ ἀφθονίαν ἀπηνέγκαντο καὶ
ἔθυσαν Ποσειδῶνι τροπαίῳ πρὸς τοῖς προαστείοις
τῆς πόλεως.’

“Οὐ κατασιωπήσομαι δὲ οὐδὲ τοὺς ἐν Λυκίᾳ
ἰχθυομάντεις ἄνδρας, περὶ ὧν ἱστορεῖ Πολύχαρμος
ἐν δευτέρῳ Λυκιακῶν γράφων οὕτως· ‘ὅταν γὰρ
διέλθωσι πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, οὗ τὸ ἄλσος ἐστὶ
πρὸς τῷ αἰγιαλῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶν ἡ
e δῖνα ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάθου, παραγίνονται ἔχοντες οἱ
μαντευόμενοι ὀβελίσκους δύο ξυλίνοους, ἔχοντας ἐφ’
ἐκατέρῳ σάρκας ὅπτας ἀριθμῷ δέκα. καὶ ὁ μὲν
ἱερεὺς κἀθῆται πρὸς τῷ ἄλσει σιωπῇ, ὁ δὲ μαν-
τευόμενος ἐμβάλλει τοὺς ὀβελίσκους εἰς τὴν δῖναν
καὶ ἀποθεωρεῖ τὸ γινόμενον. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐμ-
βολὴν τῶν ὀβελίσκων πληροῦται θαλάσσης ἡ δῖνα
καὶ παραγίνεται ἰχθύων πλήθος τοσοῦτον καὶ
τοιοῦτον ὥστ’ ἐκπλήττεσθαι τὸ ἀόρατον¹ τοῦ
πράγματος, τῷ δὲ μεγέθει τοιούτων² ὥστε καὶ
εὐλαβηθῆναι. ὅταν δὲ ἀπαγγείλῃ τὰ εἶδη τῶν
ἰχθύων ὁ προφήτης, οὕτως τὸν χρησμόν λαμβάνει
παρὰ τοῦ ἱερέως ὁ μαντευόμενος περὶ ὧν ηὔξατο.
f φαίνονται δὲ ὀρφοί, γλαῦκοι, ἐνίοτε δὲ φάλλαινοι
ἢ πρίστεις,³ πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀόρατοι ἰχθῦς καὶ ξένοι
τῇ ὄψει.’ Ἀρτεμίδωρος δ’ ἐν τῷ δεκάτῳ τῶν
Γεωγραφουμένων λέγεσθαι φησιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπι-

¹ ἀόρατον Meineke : ἐρ γνόν Α.

the waters. And when the wave receded it left behind a huge pile of fishes among the dead bodies. The followers of Sarpedon, hearing of this disaster, came up and gloated over the bodies of their enemies, while they also carried away an abundance of fish and offered sacrifice to Poseidon, god of the rout, near the suburbs of the city.'

"And I will not pass over in silence, either, the fish-diviners of Lycia, an account of whom is given by Polycharmus in the second book of his *History of Lycia*. He writes as follows :^a 'Near the shore of the sea is the sacred grove of Apollo, in which there is a pool on the borders of the sand. Whenever they pass through to it, those who would consult the oracle come with two wooden rods, on each of which are pieces of roasted meat, ten in number. The priest seats himself in silence near the grove, while the man in quest of a sign puts the rods into the pool and watches the result. After the rods are put in, the pool is filled with sea-water, and there comes a quantity of fishes, so great and so extraordinary, that one is astounded by the unheard-of spectacle, while he is also rendered cautious by the size of such creatures. And when the spokesman reports the kinds of fish, the oracle-seeker gets from the priest the prophecy of those things which concern his prayer. There appear sea-perch, grey-fish, sometimes even whales or pristis,^b and also fishes never before seen, and strange to the eye.' Artemidorus, in the tenth book of his *Geography*, says : 'The in-

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 479. ^b "Spouters," perhaps a kind of whale.

² τῷ δὲ μεγέθει τοιούτων Kaibel : τῷ μεγέθει δὲ τοιούτων C (τοιούτων om. A).

³ πρίστεις early edd. : πριστις A : πρηστίδων (in paraphrase) C.

ATHENAEUS

χωρίων πηγὴν ἀναδίδοσθαι γλυκέος ὕδατος, ὅθεν συμβαίνειν δίνας γίνεσθαι· γίνεσθαι δὲ καὶ ἰχθύας ἐν τῷ δινάζοντι τόπῳ μεγάλους. τούτοις δὲ οἱ θυσιάζοντες ἐμβάλλουσιν ἀπαρχὰς τῶν θυσιαζομένων ἐπὶ ξυλίνων ὀβελίσκων ἀναπείροντες¹ κρέα
 334 ἐφθὰ καὶ ὀπτὰ καὶ μάζας καὶ ἄρτους. ὀνομάζεται δὲ ὁ λιμὴν καὶ ὁ τόπος οὗτος Δῖνος. οἶδα δὲ καὶ Φύλαρχον εἰρηκότα που περὶ μεγάλων ἰχθύων καὶ τῶν συμπεμφθέντων αὐτοῖς σύκων χλωρῶν, ὅτι αἰνιττόμενος Πάτροκλος ὁ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγὸς Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἔπεμπεν, ὡς Δαρείῳ Σκύθαι ἐπερχομένῳ αὐτῶν τῇ χώρᾳ· ἔπεμψαν γὰρ οὗτοι μὲν, ὡς φησιν Ἡρόδοτος, ὄρνιν καὶ οἰστὸν καὶ βάτραχον· ἀλλ' ὁ γε Πάτροκλος, ὡς διὰ τῆς τρίτης τῶν ἱστοριῶν φησιν ὁ Φύλαρχος, πεμφθέντων τῶν προειρημένων σύκων καὶ ἰχθύων.
 b ἐτύγχανεν δὲ κωθωνιζόμενος ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ὡς πάντες διηποροῦντο ἐπὶ τοῖς δώροις, ὁ Αντίγονος γελάσας πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ἔφη γινώσκειν τί βούλεται τὰ ξένια· ἢ γὰρ θαλαττοκρατεῖν ἡμᾶς φησι Πάτροκλος ἢ τῶν σύκων τρώγειν.
 “Οὐ λανθάνει δέ με καὶ ὅτι κοινῶς πάντες οἱ ἰχθύες καμασῆνες ὑπὸ Ἐμπεδοκλέους ἐλέχθησαν τοῦ φυσικοῦ οὕτως·

πῶς² καὶ δένδρεα μακρὰ καὶ εἰνάλιοι καμασῆνες,

καὶ ὅτι ὁ τὰ Κύπρια ποιήσας ἔπη, εἴτε Κύπριος
 c τίς ἐστίν ἢ Στασίνοσ ἢ ὅστις δὴ ποτε χαίρει ὀνομαζόμενος, τὴν Νέμεσιν ποιεῖ διωκομένην ὑπὸ Διὸς καὶ εἰς ἰχθὺν μεταμορφουμένην διὰ τούτων·

habitants assert that a spring of fresh water bubbles up which produces eddies, and that large fish appear in the whirling space. To them the sacrificers let down first-fruits of offerings on wooden rods, on which are fixed boiled and roasted meats, barley-cakes, and pieces of bread. The name of this harbour and place is Dinus.^a I know that Phylarchus also speaks^b somewhere of large fish, and green figs sent with them, by Patroclus, Ptolemy's general, to King Antigonos by way of hinting what would happen to him, just as the Scythians did to Darius when he was invading their country. For the Scythians, Herodotus tells us,^c sent a bird, an arrow, and a frog; Patroclus, however, as Phylarchus says in the third book of his *Histories*, sent the afore-said figs and fishes. Now it happened that the king was then drinking deeply, and when all the company were puzzled at these gifts, Antigonos burst out laughing and declared to his friends that he understood what the friendly offerings meant: 'Either,' says Patroclus, 'we must be masters of the sea, or else we must eat figs.'

"And I do not forget that all fish are given the generic name *camasenes* by Empedocles, the physical philosopher, in this line ^d: 'How also the tall trees and the *camasenes* (fishes) in the sea came into being.' And I know that the author of the epic *Cypria*, whether it is a Cyprian, or Stasinus, or however he likes to be called, represents Nemesis pursued by Zeus and changed into a fish in these

^a Whirl.
^c iv. 131.

^b *F.H.G.* i. 334.
^d p. 134 Diels.

¹ Musurus: ἀναπήροντες Α.

² οὕτως πως· καὶ Α.

ATHENAEUS

- τούς¹ δὲ μέτα τριτάτην Ἑλένην τέκε, θαῦμα βρο-
τοῖσι·
- τὴν ποτε καλλίκομος Νέμεσις φιλότῃτι μιγείσα
Ζηνὶ θεῶν βασιλῇ τέκεν κρατερῆς ὑπ' ἀνάγκης.
φεῦγε γὰρ οὐδ' ἔθελεν μιχθήμεναι ἐν φιλότῃτι
d πατρὶ Διὶ Κρονίῳ· ἐτείρετο γὰρ φρένας αἰδοῖ
καὶ νεμέσει· κατὰ γῆν² δὲ καὶ ἀτρύγετον μέλαν
ὕδωρ
φεῦγεν, Ζεὺς δ' ἐδίωκε· λαβεῖν δ' ἐλίλαίετο θυμῷ
ἄλλοτε μὲν κατὰ κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
ἰχθύι εἰδομένην, πόντον πολὺν ἐξοροθύνον,³
ἄλλοτ' ἂν Ὠκεανὸν ποταμὸν καὶ πείρατα γαίης,
ἄλλοτ' ἂν ἥπειρον πολυβώλακα. γίγνεται δ' αἰεὶ
θηρί' ὅσ'⁴ ἥπειρος αἰνὰ τρέφει, ὄφρα φύγοι νιν.
- e “ Οἶδα δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀπόπυριν καλουμένην
περὶ τὴν Βόλβην λίμνην, περὶ ἧς Ἡγήσανδρος ἐν
τοῖς ὑπομνήμασί φησιν οὕτως· “ Ἀπολλωνίαν τὴν
Χαλκιδικὴν δύο ποταμοὶ περιρρέουσιν⁵ Ἀμμίτης
καὶ Ὀλυνθιακός· ἐμβάλλουσι δ' ἀμφοτέρω εἰς τὴν
Βόλβην λίμνην. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Ὀλυνθιακοῦ μνη-
μείον ἔστιν Ὀλύνθου τοῦ Ἡρακλέους καὶ Βόλβης
υἱοῦ. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Ἀνθεστηριῶνα καὶ Ἐλαφη-
βολιῶνα λέγουσιν οἱ ἐπιχώριοι διότι πέμπει ἡ
Βόλβη τὴν ἀπόπυριν Ὀλύνθῳ⁶ καὶ κατὰ τὸν
καιρὸν τοῦτον ἀπέραντον πληθὸς ἰχθύων ἐκ τῆς
f λίμνης εἰς τὸν Ὀλυνθιακὸν ἀναβαίνειν ποταμόν.
ἔστι δὲ βραχύς, ὥστε μόλις κρύπτειν τὸ σφυρόν·
ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἥττον τοσοῦτον ἔρχεται πληθὸς ἰχθύων

¹ Meineke : τοῖς A.

² κατὰ γῆν Junius : καταπην A.

³ ἐξοροθύνον Lumb : ἐξορόθυνεν A.

⁴ θηρί' ὅσ' Schweighäuser : θηρία ὅσ' A.

lines ^a : 'Helen then she bore, the third after these, the wonder of mortals ; whom fair-haired Nemesis, wrapped in the arms of love, once bore to Zeus, king of the gods, under harsh constraint. For she sought to fly, and consented not to join in love with Father Zeus, son of Cronus. For her heart was torn with shame and wrath. Beneath the earth, beneath the unharvested black waters she fled, while Zeus pursued. Eagerly he yearned in his heart to grasp her as she appeared at one time like a fish in the surge of the loud-sounding sea, which excites the vasty deep, at another time along Ocean's stream and the ends of the earth, at another still, along the rich-loamed mainland. Ever she became all the dread creatures which the mainland nurtures, that she might escape him.'

"I know, too, of the 'broiler,' as it is called, in Lake Bolbê, concerning which Hegesander says in his *Commentaries* : ^b 'Round Apollonia, in the Chalcidic peninsula, flow two rivers, the Sandy and the Olynthiac. Both empty into Lake Bolbê. On the Olynthiac is a monument to Olynthus, the son of Heracles and Bolbê. In the months Anthesterion and Elaphebolion, so say the inhabitants, Bolbê sends the broiler to Olynthus, and at this time a limitless quantity of fish go up from the lake into the Olynthiac river. Now it is a stream so shallow that it hardly covers the ankle, nevertheless such a quantity of fish comes that all the inhabitants round

^a *Frag. ep.* 6 Kinkel.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 420.

⁵ Kaibel : *ρέουσιν* A.

⁶ I have changed comma to semicolon after 'Ολύνθῳ, making the infin. *ἀναβαίνειν* (*ἀναβαίνει* Wilamowitz) more natural.

ATHENAEUS

ὥστε τοὺς περιοίκους ἅπαντας ἱκανὸν εἰς τὴν
 ἑαυτῶν χρεῖαν συντιθέναι τάριχος. θαυμαστὸν δέ
 ἔστι τὸ μὴ παραλλάττειν τὸ τοῦ Ὀλύνθου μνημεῖον.
 πρότερον μὲν οὖν φασὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν
 Ἐλαφηβολιῶνος τὰ νόμιμα συντελεῖν τοῖς τελευτή-
 σασι, νῦν δ' Ἀνθεστηριῶνος. διὰ ταύτην οὖν τὴν
 αἰτίαν μόνοις τούτοις τοῖς μῆσι τοὺς ἰχθύς τὴν
 ἀνάβασιν ποιέεισθαι, ἐν οἷς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας
 εἰώθασι τιμᾶν.'

335 "Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ταύτῃ, ἄνδρες ἰχθύες· ὑμεῖς γὰρ
 πάντα συναθροίσαντες βορὰν ἡμᾶς τοῖς ἰχθύσι παρα-
 βεβλήκατε καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνους ἡμῖν, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντες
 ὅσα¹ οὐδὲ Ἰχθύας ὁ Μεγαρικὸς φιλόσοφος οὐδ'
 Ἰχθύων· ὄνομα δὲ καὶ τοῦτο κύριον, οὗ μνημο-
 νεύει Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἀμφικτύοσι. δι' ὑμᾶς δὲ καὶ
 τῷ παιδὶ παρακελεύσομαι κατὰ τοὺς Φερεκράτους
 Μυρμηκανθρώπους·

μηδέποτ' ἰχθύν, ὦ Δευκαλίων, μηδ' ἦν² αἰτῷ
 παραθῆς μοι.

καὶ γὰρ ἐν Δήλῳ φησὶ Σῆμος ὁ Δήλιος ἐν β' Δη-
 λιάδος ὅταν θύωσι τῇ Βριζοῖ—αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ
 ἐνυπνιόμαντις³. βρίζειν δ' οἱ ἀρχαῖοι λέγουσι τὸ
 καθεύδειν·

b ἔνθα δ' ἀποβρίζαντες ἐμείναμεν ἡῷ διὰν—

ταύτῃ οὖν ὅταν θύωσιν αἱ Δηλιάδες, προσφέρουσιν
 αὐτῇ σκάφας πάντων πλήρεις ἀγαθῶν πλὴν ἰχθύων
 διὰ τὸ εὐχέσθαι ταύτῃ περὶ τε πάντων καὶ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς τῶν πλοίων σωτηρίας·

"Χρύσιππον δ', ἄνδρες φίλοι, τὸν τῆς στοᾶς

¹ ὅσα Casaubon : ἃ A.

² Dindorf : ἂν AE.

³ ἐνυπνιόμαντις Kaibel : ἐν ὑπνῳ μάντις AC.

about can put up preserved fish sufficient for their needs. The strange part of it is that the fish do not pass beyond the monument of Olynthus. They say, to be sure, that in earlier times the people of Apollonia brought the customary offerings to the dead in the month of Elaphebolion ; but to-day they bring them in Anthesterion. For this reason, therefore, the fish make the ascent only in these months, being those in which people are in the habit of honouring the dead.'

"So much, then, for that, my Fish Masters. For you have got together all manner of lore, and thrown us as food to the fishes,^a not the fishes to us, talking at such length as not even Ichthyas,^b the Megarian philosopher, and not even Ichthyon,^b ever indulged in. This also is a proper name, which Telecleides mentions in *The Amphictyons*.^c Because of what you have done, I shall command the slave in the words of Pherecrates's *Ant-Men* ^d: 'Never serve me with a fish, Deucalion, never, not even if I ask it.' And I have a further reason. For in Delos, says Semus of Delos in the second book of his *History of Delos*,^e 'when they sacrifice to Brizo (who is the interpreter of dreams, and by *brizein* the ancients meant "to go to sleep," as in^f "there, in sound sleep, we waited for the divine dawn"),—as I was saying, when the women of Delos offer sacrifices to Brizo, they bring her bowls filled with all good things excepting fish, because they pray to her for everything, and especially for the safety of their ships.'

"And now, my friends, I admire Chrysippus, the

^a Cf. 343 c.

^b Fish or Fisher, as proper names.

^c Kock i. 212.

^d *Ibid.* 180.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 493.

^f *Od.* xii. 7.

ATHENAEUS

ἡγεμόνα κατὰ πολλὰ θαυμάζων ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐπαινῶ
τὸν πολυθρύλητον ἐπὶ τῇ ὀψολογίᾳ Ἀρχέστρατον
αἰεὶ ποτε μετὰ Φιλαινίδος κατατάττοντα, εἰς ἣν
ἀναφέρεται τὸ περὶ ἀφροδισίων ἀκόλαστον σύγ-
c γραμμα, ὅπερ φησὶ ποιῆσαι Αἰσχυρίων ὁ Σάμιος
ἰαμβοποιὸς¹ Πολυκράτη τὸν σοφιστὴν ἐπὶ διαβολῇ
τῆς ἀνθρώπου σωφρονεστάτης γενομένης. ἔχει δὲ
οὕτως τὰ ἰαμβεῖα·

ἐγὼ Φιλαινὶς ἡ ἰβίωτος ἀνθρώποις
ἐνταῦθα γήρα τῷ μακρῷ κεκοίμημαι.
μή μ', ὦ μάταιε ναῦτα, τὴν ἄκραν κάμπτων
χλεύην τε ποιεῦ καὶ γέλωτα καὶ λάσθην².
οὐ γὰρ μὰ τὸν Ζεῦν, οὐ μὰ τοὺς κάτω κούρους,
d οὐκ ἦν ἐς ἄνδρας μάχλος οὐδὲ δημῳδης.
Πολυκράτης δὲ τὴν γενὴν Ἀθηναῖος,
λόγων τι παιπάλημα καὶ κακὴ γλῶσσα,
ἔγραψεν ἄσος ἔγραψ'. ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ οἶδα.

ἀλλ' οὖν ὁ γε³ θαυμασιώτατος Χρύσιππος ἐν τῷ
πέμπτῳ περὶ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τῆς ἡδονῆς φησι·
'καὶ βιβλία τὰ τε Φιλαινίδος καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀρχε-
στράτου Γαστρονομίαν καὶ δυνάμεις ἐρωτικὰς⁴ καὶ
συνουσιαστικὰς, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὰς θεραπαίνας ἐμ-
πιείρους τοιῶνδε κινήσεών τε καὶ σχημάτων καὶ
e περὶ τὴν τούτων μελέτην γινομένας.' καὶ πάλιν·
'ἐκμανθάνειν τ' αὐτοὺς τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ κτᾶσθαι
τὰ περὶ τούτων γεγραμμένα Φιλαινίδι καὶ Ἀρχε-
στράτῳ καὶ τοῖς τὰ ὅμοια γράψασιν.' καὶν τῷ
ἐβδόμῳ δὲ φησι· 'καθάπερ γὰρ οὐκ ἐκμανθάνειν
τὰ Φιλαινίδος καὶ τὴν Ἀρχεστράτου Γαστρονο-
μίαν ἔστιν ὥς φέροντά τι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν ἄμεινον.'

¹ Casaubon: ἰαμβοθησιος A.

² Casaubon: λᾶσθην A.

leader of the Porch, for many reasons, but I commend him still more for putting Archestratus, so famous for his *Discourse on Cookery*, on the same level always with Philaenis. To her is ascribed the authorship of the scandalous treatise on love which Aeschriion of Samos, the iambic poet, says the Sophist Polycrates forged to defame the woman, though she was most chaste. Aeschriion's iambics go as follows ^a: 'I, Philaenis, decried of all men, lie here in long-abiding old age. Do not, vain sailor, as you round the headland, make of me a mockery and laughter and insult. For, I swear it by Zeus and by his Sons ^b in the world below, never was I lewd or common toward men. Polycrates it was, by birth Athenian, sly in words, an evil tongue, who wrote what he wrote. I know naught of it.' But however that may be, the admirable Chrysippus says, in the fifth book of the treatise *On Pleasure and the Good*: 'Then there are the books by Philaenis, and the *Gastronomy* by Archestratus, and powerful stimulants to love and sexual intercourse; similarly slave-girls, skilled in such motions and postures, and ever intent on the practice of these things.' And again: 'That is the kind of thing they learn by heart, and they buy what has been written by Philaenis and Archestratus and the authors of similar trash.' And in the seventh book he says: 'Just as one may not learn by heart the writings of Philaenis or the *Gastronomy* of Archestratus with the idea that they can contribute anything to better living.' Now you, in quoting

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 517, *Anth. Palat.* vii. 345; really choliambics.

^b The Dioscuri, worshipped especially by sailors.

³ δ γε Schweighäuser: γε ὁ A.

⁴ Coraes: βρωτικὰς A.

ὕμεις δὲ πολλάκις τοῦ Ἀρχεστράτου τούτου μνημονεύσαντες ἀκολασίας ἐπληρώσατε τὸ συμπόσιον. τί γὰρ τῶν ἐπιτρίβει δυνάμενων παρέλιπεν ὁ καλὸς οὗτος ἐποποιὸς καὶ μόνος ζηλώσας τὸν¹ Σαρδανάπαλλου τοῦ Ἀνακυνδαράξεω βίον, ὃν ἀδιανοητότερον εἶναι ἢ² κατὰ τὴν³ προσηγορίαν τοῦ πατρὸς Ἀριστοτέλης ἔφη, ἐφ' οὗ τοῦ τάφου⁴ ἐπιγεγράφθαι φησὶ Χρῦσιππος τάδε·

336 εὖ εἰδὼς ὅτι θνητὸς ἔφυς σὸν θυμὸν ἄεξε,
τερπόμενος θαλίῃσι· θανόντι σοι⁵ οὔτις ὄνησις.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σποδὸς εἰμι, Νίνου μεγάλης βασιλεύσας·

κεῖν' ἔχω ὅσος ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ σὺν ἔρωτι
τέρπν' ἔπαθον· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὄλβια πάντα λέλυνται.

ἢ⁶δε σοφὴ βιότοιο παραίνεσις. οὐδὲ ποτ' αὐτῆς
b λήσομαι· ἐκτήσθω δ' ὁ θέλων τὸν ἀπείρονα χρυσόν.
καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν Φαιάκων δὲ ὁ ποιητὴς ἔφη·

αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κίθαρίς τε χοροὶ τε
εἵματά τ' ἐξημοιβὰ λόετρα τε θερμὰ καὶ εὐναί.

καὶ ἄλλος δὲ τίς φησι τῷ Σαρδανάπαλλω παραπλήσιος,
ὑποτιθέμενος καὶ οὗτος τοῖς μὴ σωφρονουσί τοιάδε·

πᾶσιν δὲ θνητοῖς βούλομαι παραινεῖσαι
τοῦφήμερον ζῆν ἡδέως· ὁ γὰρ θανὼν
τὸ μηδὲν ἐστὶ καὶ σκιά κατὰ χθονός.
μικροῦ δὲ βιότου ζῶντ' ἐπαυρέσθαι χρεών.

c καὶ Ἀμφίς δ' ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Ἰαλέμφῳ φησί·

¹ τὸ A. ² ἢ added by Madvig.

³ αὐτὴν τὴν (?) Kaibel.

⁴ τοῦ τάφου A: τῷ τάφῳ C.

⁵ σοι A: τοι C.

so often this Archestratus, have filled our symposium with scandal. What, I ask, has this noble epic poet omitted, that is calculated to ruin one's morals? He is the only man who has emulated the life of Sardanapalus, the son of Anacyndaraxes, who, as Aristotle said,^a was sillier even than you would expect from his father's name. On his tomb, says Chrysippus, are inscribed these words: 'Though knowing full well that thou art but mortal, indulge thy desire, find joy in thy feasts. Dead, thou shalt have no delight. Yes, I am dust, though I was king of mighty Nineveh. I have only what I have eaten, what wantonness I have committed, what joys I received through passion; but my many rich possessions are now utterly dissolved. This is a wise counsel for living, and I shall forget it never. Let him who wants it, acquire gold without end.' Of the Phaeacians, also, the Poet has said^b: 'And ever to us is the feast dear, and the harp, and dancings, and changes of raiment, warm baths, and sleep.' Another writer's words we have, who was like Sardanapalus, and who also gave this advice to the foolish^c: 'All mortals I fain would counsel to live this fleeting life in pleasure. For he that has died is nothingness, only a shade in the world below. Life is short, and while you live it behooves you to enjoy it.' And the comic poet Amphis says in *The*

^a Frag. 67 Rose. On the proverbial riches of Sardanapalus cf. Aristot. *Nic. Eth.* 1095 b 19-22.

^b *Od.* viii. 248.

^c *T.G.F.*² 858. Porson thought the verses may have been by Euripides; cf. *Alc.* 788, Kock iii. 606.

⁶ ἡδε . . . χρυσόν deleted by Nauck.

ATHENAEUS

ὅστις δὲ θνητὸς γενόμενος μὴ τῷ βίῳ
ζητεῖ τι τερπνὸν προσφέρειν, τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἑᾶ,
μάταιός ἐστιν ἔν γ' ἐμοὶ¹ καὶ τοῖς σοφοῖς
κριταῖς ἅπασιν ἐκ θεῶν τε δυστυχής.

καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῃ δὲ Γυναικοκρατίᾳ τὰ ὅμοια
λέγει·

πῖνε, παῖζε·² θνητὸς ὁ βίος, ὀλίγος οὐπὶ γῇ χρόνος·
ὁ θάνατος δ' ἀθάνατός³ ἐστιν, ἂν ἅπαξ τις
ἀποθάνῃ.

δ καὶ Βακχίδας δέ τις τὸν αὐτὸν Σαρδαναπάλλω
ζήσας βίον ἀποθανὼν ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου ἐπιγεγραμ-
μένον ἔχει·

πιέν, φαγὲν καὶ πάντα τᾷ ψυχᾷ δόμεν·
κῆγὼ γὰρ ἔστακ' ἀντὶ Βακχίδα λίθος.

“Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Ἀσωτοδιδασκάλῳ, φησὶ Σωτίων
ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Τίμωνος⁴ σίλλων·
(ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐκ ἀπήντησα τῷ δράματι· πλείονα τῆς
μέσης καλουμένης κωμωδίας ἀναγνοὺς δράματα
τῶν ὀκτακοσίων καὶ τούτων ἐκλογὰς ποιησάμενος
οὐ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἀσωτοδιδασκάλῳ, ἀλλ' οὐδ'
e ἀναγραφῆς ἀξιώθην τινι⁵ σύνοιδα· οὔτε γὰρ Καλλί-
μαχος οὔτε Ἀριστοφάνης αὐτὸ ἀνέγραψαν, ἀλλ'
οὐδ' οἱ τὰς ἐν Περγάμῳ ἀναγραφὰς ποιησάμενοι)
—ὁ δὲ Σωτίων φησὶν ἐν τῷ δράματι Ξανθίαν τινὰ
οἰκέτην πεποιῆσθαι προτρεπόμενον ἐπὶ ἡδυπάθειαν
ὁμοδούλους ἑαυτοῦ καὶ λέγοντα·

τί ταῦτα ληρεῖς, φληναφῶν ἄνω κάτω
Λύκειον, Ἀκαδήμειαν, Ὠιδείου πύλας,

¹ ἐν γ' ἐμοὶ Jacobs: ἐργεμοὶ A.

² πῖνε, παῖζε Muretus: πῖνε καὶ παῖζε AC.

Wail from Asia ^a: 'Whosoever is mortal-born and seeks not to add any pleasure to his life, letting all else go, is a fool before the bar of my judgement and that of all wise men; the gods have damned him.' Also, in *Government by Women*, as its title runs, he has similar advice ^b: 'Drink! play! Life is mortal, short is our time on earth. Death is deathless, once one is dead.' And a man named Bacchidas, who also lived a life like Sardanapalus, has inscribed on his tomb, now that he is dead: 'Drink, eat, indulge in all things the heart's desire. For lo! I stand here, a stone to represent Bacchidas.'

"Alexis wrote a play called *The Teacher of Profligacy*, says Sotion of Alexandria in his book *On Timon's Satires*. I myself have not come across the play. Although I have read more than eight hundred plays of the so-called Middle Comedy and have made excerpts from them, I have not found *The Teacher of Profligacy*, and I do not even know of anyone who thought it worth cataloguing. Certainly neither Callimachus nor Aristophanes ^c has catalogued it, nor have even those who compiled the catalogues in Pergamum. Well, Sotion says that in this play a slave named Xanthias is represented as inciting his fellow-slaves to high living, and saying ^d: 'What's this nonsense you are talking, for ever babbling, this way and that, of the Lyceum, the Academy, and the

^a Kock ii. 242.

^b *Ibid.* 238. Cf. Athen. 125 ^b and note *a*.

^c Of Byzantium.

^d Kock ii. 306.

³ ὁ θάνατος δ' ἀθάνατος Porson: θάνατος δ' ὁ θάνατος AC.

⁴ Musurus: σίμωρος A.

⁵ ἀξιοθέν τιμι Kaibel: ἀξιοθέντι A.

ATHENAEUS

λήρους σοφιστῶν; οὐδὲ ἐν τούτων καλόν.
 πίνωμεν, ἐμπίνωμεν, ὦ Σίκων, Σίκων,¹
 f χαίρωμεν, ἕως ἔνεστι τὴν ψυχὴν τρέφειν.
 τύρβαζε, Μάνη². γαστρὸς οὐδὲν ἥδιον.
 αὕτη πατήρ σοι καὶ πάλιν μήτηρ μόνη.
 ἄρεται δὲ πρεσβεῖαί τε καὶ στρατηγίαι
 κόμποι κενοὶ ψοφοῦσιν³ ἀντ' ὄνειράτων.
 ψύξει σε δαίμων τῷ πεπρωμένῳ χρόνῳ.
 ἔξεις δ' ὅσ' ἂν φάγῃς τε καὶ πίῃς μόνα.
 σποδὸς⁴ δὲ τᾶλλα, Περικλέης, Κόδρος, Κίμων.

κρεῖττον δ' ἂν εἶχε, φησὶν ὁ Χρύσιππος, εἰ μετ-
 ελήφθη τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ Σαρδαναπάλλου οὕτως·

337 εὖ εἰδὼς ὅτι θνητὸς ἔφυς σὸν θυμὸν ἄεξε,
 τερπόμενος μύθοισι· φαγόντι σοι⁵ οὔτις ὄνησις.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ῥάκος⁶ εἰμί, φαγὼν ὡς πλείστα καὶ
 ἡσθεῖς.
 ταυτ' ἔχω ὅσος ἔμαθον καὶ ἐφρόντισα καὶ μετὰ
 τούτων
 ἔσθλ' ἔπαθον· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ καὶ ἡδέα πάντα
 λέλειπται.

παγκάλως δὲ καὶ ὁ Τίμων ἔφη·

πάντων μὲν πρώτιστα κακῶν ἐπιθυμίη ἐστί.

b “Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐν τοῖς περὶ παροιμιῶν καὶ διδά-
 σκαλον τοῦ Ἀρχεστράτου γενέσθαι φησὶν Τερ-
 ψίωνα, ὃν καὶ πρῶτον Γαστρολογίαν γράψαντα
 διακελεύεσθαι τοῖς μαθηταῖς τίνων ἀφεκτέον.
 ἀπεσχεδιακέσαι τε τὸν Τερψίωνα καὶ περὶ τῆς
 χελώνης τάδε·

Odeum gates—mere sophists' rubbish? There's no good in them. Let's drink, and drink our fill, my Sicon, Sicon! Let's have a good time while we may still keep the life in our bodies. Whoop it up, Manes! There's nothing nicer than the belly. That is your father, and again, your only mother. Ethics, embassies, army tactics—fine pretences that sound hollow, like dreams. Fate will snuff you out at the appointed time. You will have only what you eat and drink. All the rest is dust—Pericles, Codrus, Cimon.' It would have been better, says Chrysippus, if the inscription over Sardanapalus had been changed thus: 'Though knowing full well that thou art but mortal, indulge thy desire, find joy in discourse. Eating, thou shalt have no delight. Yes, I am but a ragged remnant, although I have eaten and had pleasure to the utmost. I have only what I have learned, what I have pondered, what noble things I have experienced with their aid, and what is left is a legacy altogether sweet.' Timon, also, has said very rightly ^a: 'Foremost among all evils is desire.'

"Clearchus, in his book *On Proverbs*, says ^b that the teacher of Archestratus was Terpsion, who was the first to write a *Gastrology* and to direct his disciples in what they should avoid. And so Terpsion improvised the following about the tortoise: 'Tis

^a Page 24 Wachsmuth, 204 Diels.

^b *F.H.G.* ii. 319.

¹ Σίκων (bis) added by Casaubon.

² Muretus: μανην A.

³ κενὸι ψοφοῦσιν AC: κενὰ ψοφοῦντες Kaibel.

⁴ Dobree: σποδοὶ AE.

⁵ τοι C.

⁶ ῥάκος Roehl: κακός AC.

ATHENAEUS

ἢ κρῇ χελώνης χρῇ¹ φαγεῖν ἢ μὴ φαγεῖν.
ἄλλοι δ' οὕτως λέγουσιν·

ἢ δεῖ χελώνης κρέα φαγεῖν ἢ μὴ φαγεῖν.
πόθεν δὲ ὑμῖν, ὦ σοφώτατοι, ἐπῆλθε καὶ ὁ ὀψο-
λόγος Δωρίων, ὥς καὶ συγγραφεὺς τις γενόμενος;
ὃν ἐγὼ κρουματοποιὸν οἶδα ὀνομαζόμενον καὶ
c φίλιχτον, συγγραφέα δὲ οὐ. ὥς μὲν οὖν κρουματο-
ποιουῦ μνημονεύει Μάχων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς οὕτως·

ὁ κρουματοποιὸς Δωρίων ποτ' εἰς Μυλῶν²
ἐλθὼν κατάλυσιν οὐδαμοῦ μισθωσίμην
δυνάμενος εὐρεῖν ἐν τεμένει καθίσας τινί,
ὁ πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἦν κατὰ τύχην ἱδρυμένον,
ἰδὼν τ' ἐκεῖ θύοντα³ τὸν νεωκόρον,
'πρὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ θεῶν, τίνος, φράσον,
ἐστὶν ὁ νεῶς, βέλτιστε, φησίν, οὐτοσί;'
ὁ δ' εἶπεν αὐτῷ 'Ζηνοποσειδῶνος, ξένε.'
d ὁ Δωρίων δὲ 'πῶς ἂν οὖν ἐνταῦθ',
'δύναιτο καταγωγεῖον ἐξευρεῖν τις, οὐ
καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς φάσκουσιν οἰκεῖν σύνδυο;'

Λυγκεὺς δ' ὁ Σάμιος, ὁ Θεοφράστου μὲν μαθητής,
Δούριδος δὲ ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τὰς ἱστορίας γράψαντος
καὶ τυραννήσαντος τῆς πατρίδος, ἐν τοῖς ἀπο-
φθέγμασιν· 'Δωρίωνι τῷ αὐλητῇ φάσκοντός τινος
ἀγαθὸν ἰχθὺν εἶναι βατίδα, "ὥσπερ ἂν εἴ τις,"
c ἔφη, "ἐφθὸν τρίβωνα ἐσθίοι." ἐπαινοῦντος δ'
ἄλλου τὰ τῶν θύνων ὑπογαστρία "καὶ μάλα,"
ἔφη· "δεῖ μέντοι γε ἐσθίειν αὐτά, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ

¹ ἢ κρῇ (Meineke) χελώνης χρῇ Gulick (δεῖ Meineke): ἢ κρῇ
χελώνης ἢ Α.

² Μυλῶν sc. πόλιν Meineke: μυλῶνα Α, μύλων C.

meet to eat or not to eat the tortoise meat.' Others put it in this way: 'One should either eat tortoise flesh or not touch it at all.'^a But how, most learned commentators, did that fish-authority, Dorion, occur to you? As if there ever were such a writer! I know of a music-master of that name who was fond of fish, but no writer. As a music-master he is mentioned by the comic poet Machon thus: 'The music-master Dorion once came to Milltown, but could find nowhere a lodging to hire. So he sate him down in a sanctuary, by chance established without the gates, and seeing the warder sacrificing there, he said: "Tell me, good sir, in the name of Athena and all the gods, whose temple is this here?" And he replied, "It is Zeus-Poseidon's, stranger." To which Dorion said, "Well, to be sure! how can a man find lodging here, where even the gods, they tell me, must live two in a room!"' Lynceus of Samos, the disciple of Theophrastus and brother of the historian Duris, who also became dictator of his country, says in his *Apophthegms*: 'A man once told Dorion, the piper, that the ray is a good fish to eat. "Yes," he replied, "about as good as eating a boiled shirt." And when another recommended the belly-slices from tunnies, he said, "Yes indeed. However, one should eat them as I eat them."

^a Because a small amount caused griping pains, a large amount was purgative, Zenob. iv. 19. "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring." In the dialect of Terpsion there is a humorous effect produced by the many aspirates in the line, which suggest the gagging and choking over the dish. Meineke's witty emendation of *κρή* for *χρή* adds to the intentional difficulty in pronouncing the line. Cf. "chewed sticken" for "stewed chicken."

³ *ἐκεῖ θύοντα* Porson: *τ' ἐπιθύοντα* AC.

ATHENAEUS

ἐσθίω.” εἰπόντος δὲ “πῶς;” “ἡδέως” ἔφη. τοὺς δὲ καράβους ἔφη τρία ἔχειν, διατριβὴν καὶ εὐωχίαν καὶ θεωρίαν. ἐν Κύπρῳ δὲ παρὰ Νικοκρέοντι δειπνῶν ἐπήνεσε ποτήριόν τι. καὶ ὁ Νικοκρέων ἔφη. “ἐὰν¹ βούλῃ, ὁ αὐτὸς τεχνίτης ποιήσῃ σοι ἕτερον.” “σοί γε,” ἔφη, “ἐμοὶ δὲ τοῦτο δός,” οὐκ ἀνοήτως γε τοῦτο φήσας ὁ αὐλητής· λόγος γὰρ παλαιὸς ὥς ὅτι

ἄνδρὶ μὲν αὐλητῇρι θεοὶ νόον οὐκ ἐνέφυσαν,
f ἄλλ’ ἅμα τῷ φύσῃν χὼ νόος ἐκπέταται.’

Ἡγήσανδρος δ’ ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι τάδε φησὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ· ‘Δωρίων ὁ ὀψοφάγος τοῦ παιδὸς οὐκ ἀγοράσαντος ἰχθύς μαστιγῶν αὐτὸν ἐκέλευεν τῶν ἀρίστων ἰχθύων ὀνόματα λέγειν. τοῦ δὲ
338 παιδὸς ὀρφὸν καὶ γλαυκίσκον καὶ γόγγρον καὶ τοιοῦτους ἑτέρους καταριθμοῦντος “ἰχθύων σε,” φησὶν, “ἐκέλευον ὀνόματα λέγειν, οὐ θεῶν.”’ ὁ αὐτὸς Δωρίων καταγελῶν τοῦ ἐν τῷ Τιμοθέου Ναυτίλῳ² χειμῶνος ἔφασκεν ἐν κακκάβα ζεούσῃ μείζονα ἑωρακέναι χειμῶνα. Ἀριστόδημος δὲ ἐν δευτέρῳ γελοίων ἀπομνημονευμάτων φησὶ· ‘Δωρίωνος τοῦ κρουματοποιοῦ κυλλόποδος ὄντος ἀπώλετο ἐν συμποσίῳ τοῦ χωλοῦ ποδὸς τὸ βλαυτίον. καὶ ὁς “οὐθέν,” ἔφη, “πλεῖον καταράσομαι τῷ κλέψαντι ἢ ἀρμόσαι αὐτῷ τὸ σανδάλιον.”’ ὅτι δ’ ἦν ὁ Δωρίων οὗτος ἐπὶ ὀψοφαγία διαβόητος φανερόν ἐξ ὧν λέγει Μνησίμαχος ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Φιλίππῳ δράματι·

¹ ἐὰν Meineke: ὁ ἂν AC.

² Ναυπλίῳ Casaubon.

^a i.e., the epicure takes a long time to eat them. Anyone

"And how is that?" he asked. "With pleasure." He said that crayfish have three properties—leisure, sweet taste, and contemplation.^a When dining at the house of Nicocreon in Cyprus he praised a cup. Nicocreon said, "If you like, the same artisan will make you another." "Ay, he will make it for you," he replied; "give me this one." This was no foolish saying of the piper, in spite of the fact that there is an old saying, "In a piper the gods implanted no sense; no, for with his blowing his sense takes wing and flies from him."^b And Hegesander has this to say of Dorion in his *Commentaries* ^c: 'When his slave failed to buy fish in the market, this epicure Dorion flogged him and told him to recite the names of the best fishes. And when the slave enumerated sea-perch, sea-lizard, conger-eel and others of that sort, he said, "I told you to recite the names of fish, not gods."^d The same Dorion once made fun of the storm described by Timotheus in *The Sailor*,^e asserting that he had seen a bigger storm in a seething kettle. Aristodemus, in the second book of *Ludicrous Memoirs*, says ^e: 'Dorion the music-master, who was club-footed, once lost the shoe of his lame foot at a dinner-party. He said: "I shall utter no heavier curse upon the thief than the wish that that sandal may fit him."^f And that this Dorion was notorious for his gourmandism is clear from what the comic poet Mnesimachus says in his play, *Philip* ^f:

who has eaten the *langouste* in a *bouillabaisse* of Marseilles will bear this out.

^b "Any fool can play the flute," once said the director of an American orchestra. ^c *F.H.G.* iv. 416.

^d Or *The Nauplian*; see critical note and cf. *P.L.G.* ⁴ iii. 619.

^e *F.H.G.* iii. 310.

^f Kock ii. 442.

ATHENAEUS

οὐκ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς νυκτός ἐστι Δωρίων
ἐνδον¹ παρ' ἡμῖν λοπαδοφυσητής.

“ Οἶδα δὲ καὶ ἃ ὁ Ἑρμιονεύς Λᾶσος ἔπαιξε περὶ
ἰχθύων, ἅπερ Χαμαιλέων ἀνέγραψεν ὁ Ἡρακλεώ-
της ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Λάσου συγγράμματι
λέγων ὧδε· τὸν Λᾶσόν φησι τὸν ὠμόν ἰχθὺν
ὁπτὸν εἶναι φάσκειν. θαυμαζόντων δὲ πολλῶν ἐπι-
χειρεῖν λέγοντα ὡς ὁ ἔστιν ἀκοῦσαι τοῦτό ἐστιν
ἀκουστὸν καὶ ὁ ἔστιν νοῆσαι τοῦτό ἐστιν νοητόν·
c ὡσαύτως οὖν καὶ ὁ ἔστιν ἰδεῖν τοῦτ' εἶναι ὁπτόν·
ὥστ' ἐπειδὴ τὸν ἰχθὺν ἦν ἰδεῖν, ὁπτὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι.
καὶ παίζων δέ ποτε ἰχθὺν παρὰ τινος τῶν² ἀλιέων
ὑφείλετο καὶ λαβὼν ἔδωκέ τινα τῶν παρεστώτων.
ὀρκίζοντος δὲ τοῦ ἀλιέως³ ὥμοσεν μήτ' αὐτὸς
ἔχειν τὸν ἰχθὺν μήτ' ἄλλῳ συνειδέναι λαβόντι, διὰ
τὸ λαβεῖν μὲν αὐτόν, ἔχειν δὲ ἕτερον, ὃν ἐδίδαξεν
ἀπομόσαι πάλιν ὅτι οὐτ' αὐτὸς ἔλαβεν οὐτ' ἄλλον
d ἔχοντα οἶδεν· εἰλήφει μὲν γὰρ ὁ Λᾶσος, εἶχεν δὲ
αὐτός. τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος παίζει, ὥσπερ
ἐν Λόγω καὶ Λογίᾳ⁴.

ὁ Ζεὺς μ' ἐκάλεσε, Πέλοπί γ' ἔρανον ἰστιῶν.⁵

B. ἡ παμπόνηρον ὄψον, ὦ τάν, ὁ γέρανος.

A. ἀλλ' οὔτι γέρανον, ἀλλ' ἔρανον γὰρ⁶ τοι λέγω.

¹ ἐστι Δ. ἐνδον Porson : Δ. ἐνδον ἐστιν A.

² τινος τῶν Diels : τινων A. ³ τοῦ ἀλιέως C : om. A.

⁴ καὶ Λογίᾳ Porson : καὶ λόγον εἶναι AC.

⁵ ἰστιῶν Kaibel : ἐστιῶν A. ⁶ γὰρ added by Ahrens.

^a Alluding to his piping and his fondness for shell-fish.

^b Frag. 12 Koepke.

^c The same pun on ὁπτόν (cooked up) and ὁπτόν (looked up) occurred 98 a (see note e).

'No; but even at night Dorion is at our house—the cockle-blower.^a'

"I know also the jokes that Lasus of Hermione made about fish, which Chamaeleon of Heracleia has recorded in his book on this very Lasus. He says ^b: 'Lasus alleges that the raw fish can be called cooked.^c When many expressed surprise at this, he argued the point, saying that whatever may be heard is hearable, and whatever may be known is knowable. By the same reasoning, therefore, whatever may be seen is seeable; hence, since it was possible to see the fish, it can be looked at (cooked). And on another occasion he purloined in jest a fish from one of the fishermen, and having taken it he handed it over to one of the bystanders. When the fisherman exacted an oath from him, he swore that he did not have it himself nor did he know of anybody else who had taken it; because he had taken it himself, but somebody else had it, and this person he had instructed to say on oath, in turn, that he had not taken it himself, nor did he know of anyone else who had it. For Lasus had taken it, but he himself had it.' Similar puns are found in Epicharmus, as for instance in *Lord and Lady Logos* ^d: 'A. Zeus has sent me an invitation to a jam ^e in honour of Pelops. B. That's a very poor dish, my friend, jam ^f! A. But I didn't say jam: I said *a jam*!'

^a Kaibel 106. This pun is produced by separating two words (γ' ἔρανον) in one case and pronouncing them as one (γέρανον) in another. So the unfortunate Hegelochus in Aristoph. *Ran.* 303, makes γαληνά (γαλήν') sound like γαλήν. Cf. the Tommy's "je suis" for "igh'am."

^e Literally, picnic-party.

^f Literally, crane.

ATHENAEUS

“Ἄλεξις δ’ ἐν Δημητρίῳ Φάλλόν τινα κωμῳδεῖ
ὥς φίλιχθον ἐν τούτοις·

πρότερον μὲν εἰ πνεύσειε βορρᾶς ἢ νότος
ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ λαμπρός, ἰχθύς οὐκ ἐνῆν
e οὐδενὶ φαγεῖν. νυνὶ¹ δὲ πρὸς τοῖς πνεύμασι
τούτοις Φάλλος προσγέγονε χειμῶν τρίτος.
ἐπὰν γὰρ ἐκνεφίας καταιγίσας τύχη
ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν, τοῦψον πριάμενος οἴχεται
φέρων ἅπαν τὸ ληφθέν· ὥστε γίγνεται
ἐν τοῖς λαχάνοις τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμῖν ἢ μάχῃ.

Ἀντιφάνης δ’ ἐν Ἀλιευομένῃ φιληδοῦντάς τινας
καταλέγων ἰχθύσιν φησί·

τὰς σηπίας δὲς² πρῶτον. Ἡράκλεις ἄναξ,
ἅπαντα τεθολώκασιν. οὐ βαλεῖς πάλιν
εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καὶ πλυνεῖς; μὴ φῶσί σου,³
f Δωριάς, ἀλούτους σηπίας⁴ εἰληφέναι.
τὸν κάραβον δὲ τόνδε πρὸς τὰς μαινίδας
ἀπόθες⁵. παχύς γε νῆ Δί’. ὦ Ζεῦ, τίς ποτε,
ὦ Καλλιμέδων, σὲ κατέδετ’ ἄρτι τῶν φίλων;
οὐδεὶς ὃς ἂν μὴ κατατιθῇ τὰς συμβολάς.
ὕμᾱς δ’ ἔταξα δεῦρο πρὸς τὰ δεξιά,
τρίγλας, ἔδεσμα τοῦ καλοῦ Καλλισθένους·
κατεσθίει γοῦν ἐπὶ μιᾷ τὴν οὐσίαν.
339 καὶ τὸν Σινώπης γόγγρον ἥδη παχυτέρας
ἔχοντ’ ἀκάνθας τουτονὶ τίς⁶ λήψεται
πρῶτος προσελθών; Μισγόλας γὰρ οὐ πάνυ

¹ Schweighäuser : νῦν AC.

² σηπίας δὲς Casaubon : σηπιάδος A.

³ σου Kock : σε A.

⁴ ἀλούτους σηπίας Jacobs : ἀλλ’ οὐσηπίας A : ἀλλ’ οὐ σηπίας
Kaibel (which I can neither scan nor translate).

⁵ ἀπόθες Kock : ἀπόδος A.

“ Alexis in *Demetrius* ridicules a man named Phaÿllus as being a fish-lover in these lines ^a: ‘ In earlier days, if the wind blew keen on the ocean from the north or the south, no one could get a fish to eat. But to-day, besides these winds, Phaÿllus has added himself as a third gale. Whenever he happens into the market-place, he’s a hurricane that swoops upon us, for he buys the fish and is gone, taking with him the whole catch. The result is that we then have to fight at the booths where greens are sold.’ And Antiphanes makes a list of persons who loved fish in *She goes a-fishing* ^b: ‘ Give me first the cuttle-fishes. Lord defend us ! They’ve squirted and messed everything. Throw them back into the sea, won’t you, and clean up. Never let them say that they got dirty cuttle-fishes from you, Dorias. Set aside this crayfish where the sprats are. It’s a fat one, Zeus is my witness ! Mighty Zeus, who among your friends, Callimedon, ^c will presently eat you up ? Nobody who doesn’t put up the price. As for you, blonde mullets, I post you here on the right ; you’re the dish that the noble Callisthenes likes. At any rate, he is consuming his whole estate for the sake of one Blonde. Who will be the first to come forward and buy this conger-eel, with spiny barbels thicker than Sinope’s ^d ? For Misgolas ^e isn’t exactly an

^a Kock ii. 314.

^b Kock ii. 20. A keeper of a bawdy-house, speaking as a fishwoman, entrusts a maid, Dorias, with the sale of her wares. For similar, but less witty, use of fish-names for men’s and hetaeras’ names cf. Archippus, Athen. 301 a, 315 b.

^c See 100 c.

^d A courtesan grown old in her profession, Athen. 586 a.

^e “ Mr. Good-Mixer.”

ATHENAEUS

τούτων ἐδεστής. ἀλλὰ κίθαρος οὐτοσί,
 ὃν ἂν ἴδῃ τὰς χεῖρας οὐκ ἀφέξεται.
 καὶ μὴν ἀληθῶς τοῖς κιθαρωδοῖς ὡς σφόδρα
 ἅπασιν οὗτος ἐπιπεφυκῶς λανθάνει.
 ἀνδρῶν δ' ¹ ἄριστον Κωβιὸν πηδῶντ' ἔτι²
 πρὸς Πυθιονίκην τὴν καλὴν πέμψαι με δεῖ.
 b ἀδρὸς γάρ ἐστιν. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐ γεύσεται.
 ἐπὶ τὸ τάριχός ἐστιν ὠρμηκυῖα γάρ.
 ἀφύας δὲ λεπτάς τάσδε καὶ τὴν τρυγόνα
 χωρὶς Θεανοῖ δεῦρ' ἔθηκ' ἀντιρρόπους.³

πιθανώτατα ἐν⁴ τούτοις ὁ Ἀντιφάνης καὶ τὸν
 Μισγόλαν κεκωμῶδηκεν ὡς ἐσπουδακότα περὶ
 κιθαρωδούς⁵ ὠραίους. φησὶ γὰρ καὶ ὁ ῥήτωρ
 Αἰσχίνης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Τιμάρχου λόγῳ περὶ αὐτοῦ
 τάδε· 'Μισγόλας ἐστὶν Ναυκράτους, ἄνδρες Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι, Κολλυτεύς, ἀνὴρ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καλὸς καὶ
 c ἀγαθός, καὶ οὐδαμῇ ἂν τις αὐτὸν μέμψαιτο, περὶ
 δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτο δαιμονίως ἐσπουδακῶς καὶ
 αἰετίνως εἰθῶς ἔχειν περὶ αὐτὸν κιθαρωδούς ἢ
 κιθαριστάς. ταυτὶ δὲ λέγω οὐ τοῦ φορτικοῦ
 ἔνεκα, ἀλλ' ἵνα γνωρίσητε αὐτὸν ὅστις ἐστίν.'
 καὶ Τιμοκλῆς δ' ἐν Σαπφοῖ φησιν·

ὁ Μισγόλας οὐ προσιέναι σοι φαίνεται
 ἀνθοῦσι τοῖς νέοισιν ἡρεθισμένος.

"Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Ἀγωνίδι ἢ Ἰππίσκῳ·

ὦ μῆτερ, ἱκετεύω σε, μὴ ᾧ πίσειέ⁶ μοι
 τὸν Μισγόλαν· οὐ γὰρ κιθαρωδός εἰμ' ἐγώ.

¹ ἀνδρῶν δ' Casaubon: ἀνδρωτ Α.

² ἔτι Musurus: ἔτι τι Α.

eater of them. But there is this turbot ^a here, and if Misgolas sees him, he won't keep his hands off. For really, I want to tell you, when it comes to all the harpers, eagerly he manages a clandestine liaison with them. As for Gobio, who is a very good man, I must send him while he is still jumping to the fair Pythionica. For he is a lusty one. But still, she won't touch him; for she is now keen for Old Smoked Fish. These tiny small fry and this spiketail I have placed apart here for Theano, for they weigh as much as she does.' In these lines Antiphanes has set up Misgolas for ridicule, with very good reason, as a man much interested in handsome harp-singers. For the orator Aeschines, in the speech *Against Timarchus*,^b has these comments on him: 'Misgolas, men of Athens, the son of Naucrates, of the deme Collytus, is a man in all other respects a gentleman, and one could find no fault with him in any way, excepting in this one matter: he is extraordinarily interested in, and always has in his company, certain men who are harp-singers or harp-players. This I tell you, not for the sake of vulgar calumny, but that you may know him for what he is.' And Timocles says in *Sappho*^c: 'Misgolas is never seen to approach you, although he is inflamed by the sight of young men in their bloom.' And Alexis in *Agonis*, or *The Scarf*^d: 'Mother, I entreat you, don't threaten me with Misgolas; for I am no harp-singer.' And when Antiphanes says

^a "Mr. Harper"; see 305 f.

^c Kock ii. 464.

^b Chap. 41.

^d *Ibid.* 298.

³ Θεανοῖ . . . ἀντιρρόπους Porson and Jacobs: θεάνοι δ' εὐρεθῇ κἀντιρρόπους A.

⁴ Kaibel: ἐπὶ A.

⁵ καὶ κιθαριστὰς (cf. below) after κιθαριδὸν deleted by Meyer.

⁶ πῖσιε Musurus: πέλσειε A.

ATHENAEUS

d Πυθιονίκην δέ φησι φιληδεῖν ταρίχῳ, ἐπεὶ ἐρα-
 στὰς εἶχε τοὺς Χαιρεφίλου τοῦ ταριχοπώλου
 υἱούς, ὡς Τιμοκλῆς ἐν Ἰκαρίοις¹ φησίν. “Αὐτος
 ὁ παχὺς πρὸς Πυθιονίκην ὅταν ἐλθὼν φάγη τι.
 καλεῖ γὰρ αὐτόν, ὥς φασιν, ὁπότεν Χαιρεφίλου
 τοὺς δύο σκόμβρους ξενίσῃ μεγάλους ἡδομένη.’
 καὶ πάλιν·

ἡ Πυθιονίκη δ’ ἀσμένως σε δέξεται
 καὶ σοῦ κατέδεται τυχὸν ἴσως ἂ νῦν ἔχεις
 λαβὼν παρ’ ἡμῶν δῶρ’· ἅπληστός ἐστι γάρ.
 e ὅμως δέ δοῦναί σοι κέλευσον σαργάνας²
 αὐτήν· ταρίχους εὐπόρως γὰρ τυγχάνει
 ἔχουσα καὶ σύνεστι σαπέρδαις³ δυσὶν
 καὶ ταῦτ’ ἀνάλτοις καὶ πλατυρρύγχοις τισί.

πρὸ τούτων δ’ ἦν ἐραστὴς αὐτῆς Κωβιός τις
 ὄνομα.

“Περὶ δὲ Καλλιμέδοντος τοῦ Καράβου ὅτι καὶ
 f φίλιχθος ἦν καὶ διάστροφος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, Τιμο-
 κλῆς ἐν Πολυπράγμονι·

εἰθ’ ὁ Καλλιμέδων ἄφνω
 ὁ Κάραβος προσῆλθεν. ἐμβλέπων δέ μοι,
 ὡς γοῦν⁴ ἐδόκει, πρὸς ἕτερον ἄνθρωπὸν τινα
 ἐλάλει. συνιείς⁵ δ’ οὐδὲν εἰκότως ἐγὼ
 ὦν ἔλεγεν ἐπένευον διακενῆς· τῷ δ’ ἄρα
 340 βλέπουσι χωρὶς καὶ δοκοῦσιν αἱ κόραι.

“Ἀλέξις δ’ ἐν Κρατείᾳ⁶ ἢ Φαρμακοπώλῃ·

¹ Τιμοκλῆς ἐν Ἰκαρίοις Casaubon: νικοκλῆς ἐν ἀκαρίοις A.

² Schweighäuser: σαργανίας A.

³ σύνεστι σαπέρδαις Scaliger: σύνεστις ἀπέρδ’ εἰς A.

that Pythionica loved smoked fish, he meant that she had as her lovers the sons of the smoked-fish seller Chaerephilus. So Timocles says in *The Icarians*^a: 'Whenever that bloated Anytus goes to join Pythionica and eats something. For she always invites him, so they say, when she entertains the sons of Chaerephilus, those two mighty mackerels whom she likes.' And again^b: 'Pythionica will be glad to welcome you, and probably she will consume all the gifts which you have taken from us. For she is insatiable. Nevertheless, tell her to give you some baskets of food; for she happens to be rich in Smoked Fish, and she's keeping company with two sea-crows, although they are unsalted and have broad snouts.' Before these men appeared she had a lover whose name was Gobio.

"Timocles says of Callimedon the Crayfish, in *The Busybody*,^c that he was a fish-lover and cross-eyed: 'Then, suddenly, Callimedon the Crayfish came up. Looking at me, as I thought, at least, he began to talk to another fellow. And I, though I understood nothing that he said, naturally nodded assent to him inanely. But it turns out that his eyes look in a different direction from what they seem.' Again, Alexis, in *Crateias* or *The Apothecary*^d: 'A. Yes, I

^a Kock ii. 459; see Athen. 119 f.

^b Kock ii. 458. The verses allude again to a courtesan's lovers, designated by the names of fish. For the food-baskets cf. Athen. 407 e.

^c Kock ii. 463, cf. Athen. 104 c-d.

^d Kock ii. 337. There is a pun on κόραι, "girls," and κόραι, "pupils" (of the eye).

⁴ Porson: δ' οὖν AC.

⁵ Dindorf: συνελς AC.

⁶ καρταί A.

ATHENAEUS

τῷ Καλλιμέδοντι γὰρ θεραπεύω τὰς κόρας
ἤδη τετάρτην ἡμέραν. Β. ἦσαν κόραι
θυγατέρες αὐτῷ; Α. τὰς μὲν οὖν τῶν ὁμμάτων,
ἃς οὐδ' ὁ Μελάμπους, ὃς μόνος τὰς Προϊτίδας

b ἔπαυσε μαινομένας, καταστήσειεν ἄν.

ὁμοίως αὐτὸν σκώπτει κὰν τοῖς ἐπιγραφομένοις
Συντρέχουσιν. εἰς δὲ ὀψοφαγίαν ἐν μὲν Φαίδωνι
ἢ Φαιδρία οὕτως·

ἀγορανομήσεις, ἂν θεοὶ θέλωσι, σύ,
ἵνα Καλλιμέδοντ' εἰς τοῦψον, εἰ φιλεῖς ἐμέ,
παύσης καταιγίζοντα δις τῆς¹ ἡμέρας.
Β. ἔργον τυράννων, οὐκ ἀγορανόμων λέγεις.
μάχιμος γὰρ ἀνὴρ,² χρήσιμος δὲ τῇ πόλει.

c τὰ αὐτὰ ἱαμβεῖα φέρεται κὰν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῃ Εἰς
τὸ φρέαρ. ἐν δὲ Μανδραγοριζομένῃ·

εἴ τινας μᾶλλον φιλῶ
ξένους ἑτέρους³ ὑμῶν, γενοίμην ἔγχελυς,
ἵνα Καλλιμέδων ὁ Κάραβος πρίαιτό με.

ἐν δὲ Κρατεΐα⁴.

καὶ Καλλιμέδων μετ' Ὀρφέως ὁ Κάραβος.

Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Γοργύθῳ·

ἦττόν τ' ἀποσταίην ἂν ὦν προειλόμην
ἢ Καλλιμέδων γλαύκου προοῖτ' ἂν κρανίον.

d Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Ἀνασχωζομένοις·

ἕτεροί⁵ δὲ θεοῖσι συμπεπλεγμένοι . . .
μετὰ Κάραβου σύνεισιν, ὃς μόνος βροτῶν
δύναται καταπιεῖν ἐκ ζεόντων λοπαδίων
ἄθρους τεμαχίτας, ὥστ' ἐνεῖναι μηδὲ ἓν.

have been treating Callimedon's pupils now for three days. B. Were the pupils his daughters? A. No, I mean the pupils of his eyes, which even Melampus, the only man who could cure the daughters of Proetus of their madness, couldn't fix straight.' In similar fashion he ridicules Callimedon also in the play entitled *Running-Mates*. But on his luxurious eating habits he has the following in *Phaedo* or *Phaedrias*^a: 'A. You, if the gods will it, shall be market-commissioner, to do me a favour and stop Callimedon from storming the fish-market twice a day. B. That's a job for tyrants, not market-commissioners. For he is a man who can put up a fight, and besides, he's useful to the State.' The same verses are found also in the comedy entitled *In the Well*. And in *The Woman who drank Belladonna*^b: 'If I love any other foreigners better than you, may I turn into an eel and be bought by Callimedon the Crayfish.' And in *Crateias*^c: 'And Callimedon the Crayfish came along with Orpheus Sea-Perch.' Antiphanes in *Gorgythus*^d: 'I'd as soon desist from my purpose as Callimedon would give up the head of a grey-fish.' Eubulus in *Safe Home*^e: 'Other gluttons who have grappled with gods . . . come together in company with Crayfish. He's the only mortal who can gulp down at once salted fish steaks from hot dishes, so that nothing whatever is

^a Kock ii. 388.^b *Ibid.* 350.^c *Ibid.* 337; pun on Ὀρφεύς and ὀρφῶς, cf. Athen. 315 b.^d Kock ii. 42.^e *Ibid.* 167.¹ δὲς τῆς Kock: δι' ὁλῆς A.² Dindorf: ἀνὴρ A.³ Musurus: ἐταίρους A.⁴ κραταίαι A.⁵ Musurus: ἑταῖροι A.

ATHENAEUS

Θεόφιλος δ' ἐν Ἱατρῷ ἅμα σκώπτων αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ ἐν λόγοις ψυχρόν·

πᾶς δὲ φιλοτίμως πρὸς αὐτὸν τῶν νεανίσκων ἔχει¹

· . . ἐγγέλειον, παρατέθεικε τῷ πατρί.
 e 'τευθὶς ἦν² χρηστή, πατρίδιον·' 'πῶς ἔχεις
 πρὸς κάραβον;'
 'ψυχρός ἐστιν, ἀπαγε,' φησί· 'ῥητόρων οὐ
 γεύομαι.'

Φιλήμονος δ' ἐν Μετιόντι εἰπόντος·

Ἀγύρριος δὲ παρατεθέντος καράβου
 ὡς εἶδεν αὐτὸν "χαῖρε πάππα φίλτατε"
 εἶπας—τί ἐποίει;—τὸν πατέρα κατήσθιεν.

Ἡρόδικος δ' ὁ Κρατήτειος ἐν τοῖς συμμίκτοις ὑπο-
 μνήμασι τοῦ Καλλιμέδοντος υἱὸν ὄντα ἀπέδειξε τὸν
 Ἀγύρριον.

"Γεγόνασι δὲ καὶ οἶδε ὀψοφάγοι. Ἀνταγόρας
 f μὲν ὁ ποιητῆς οὐκ εἶα τὸν παῖδα ἀλεῖψαι τὸν
 ἰχθύν, ἀλλὰ λοῦσαι,³ ὡς φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος· 'ἐν
 δὲ στρατοπέδῳ ἔψοντι, φησίν,' 'αὐτῷ γόγγρων λο-
 πάδα καὶ περιεζωσμένῳ Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς
 παραστὰς "ἄρά γε," εἶπεν, "ὦ Ἀνταγόρα, τὸν
 "Ὀμηρον οἶει τὰς τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος πράξεις ἀνα-
 γράψαι γόγγρους ἔψοντα;" κακῶν οὐ φαύλως
 εἰπέιν· "σὺ δὲ οἶει," φησί, "τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα τὰς
 πράξεις ἐκείνας ἐργάσασθαι πολυπραγμονοῦντα τίς
 ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ γόγγρους ἔψει;" ὄρνιν δὲ
 ἔψων ποτὲ ὁ Ἀνταγόρας οὐκ ἔφη βαδιεῖσθαι εἰς
 τὸ βαλανεῖον, εὐλαβούμενος μὴ ποτε οἱ παῖδες τὸν

¹ ἔχει added by Kock.

² ἦν Kock: ἦν A.

left in them.' And Theophilus, in *The Physician*,^a ridicules at the same time his frigid oratory: 'Everyone of the lads is eager to serve him. If one buys an eel-slice, he serves it to his father. "Look, Daddy, here's a nice squid." Or, "How about crayfish?" "No," says he; "he's too frigid; away with him! I won't touch politician-meat."' And Philemon says in *The Pursuer*^b: 'A crayfish was served to Agyrrhius. As soon as he saw it he cried out, "Hail, dearest papa," and—what did he do?—he ate up his father!' From this passage Herodicus, the disciple of Crates, proved in his *Miscellaneous Notes* that Agyrrhius was the son of Callimedon.

"The following persons, also, were given to fish-eating. The poet Antagoras would not allow his slave to put oil on the fish, but only to wash^c it, as Hegesander says^d: 'Once, with loins girded, he was cooking a dish of conger-eels in the camp. King Antigonus,^e who stood by, asked him, "Do you think, Antagoras, that Homer could have written up the deeds of Agamemnon if he had cooked conger-eels?" To which Antagoras replied rather neatly, "Do *you* think that Agamemnon could have done those deeds if he had been such a meddler, wanting to know who in his army cooked conger-eels?" And once when Antagoras was boiling a fowl, he declined to go to the bath, for fear that the slaves might guzzle

^a Kock ii. 474. The punctuation follows Kock's edition.

^b *Ibid.* 489.

^c λούσαι, properly of persons, "bathe."

^d *F.H.G.* iv. 416. See Plutarch, *Qu. Symp.* 668 D.

^e Gonatas.

ATHENAEUS

341 ζωμόν ἐκροφήσωσι. Φιλοκύδους δ' εἰπόντος ὅτι ἡ μήτηρ τηρήσει, “ ἐγὼ οὖν,” εἶπε, “ τῇ μητρὶ ὀρνίθειον ζωμόν πιστεύσω; ” καὶ Ἀνδροκύδης δ' ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ζωγράφος φίλιχθος ὢν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Πολέμων, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἦλθεν ἡδυπαθείας ὡς καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν ἰχθῦς κατὰ σπουδὴν γράψαι.

“ Περὶ δὲ Φιλοξένου τοῦ Κυθηρίου διθυραμβοποιοῦ Μάχων ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς τάδε γράφει·

ὑπερβολῇ λέγουσι τὸν Φιλόξενον
τῶν διθυράμβων τὸν ποιητὴν γεγονέναι
b ὀψοφάγον. εἶτα πουλύποδα πηχῶν δυεῖν
ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ποτ' αὐτὸν ἀγοράσαι
καὶ σκευάσαντα καταφαγεῖν ὅλον σχεδὸν
πλὴν τῆς κεφαλῆς. ἄλόντα δ' ὑπὸ δυσπεψίας
κακῶς σφόδρα σχεῖν¹. εἶτα δ'² ἱατροῦ τινος
πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰσελθόντος, ὃς φαύλως πάνυ
ὀρῶν φερόμενον αὐτὸν³ εἶπεν· “ εἰ τί σοι
ἀνοικονόμητόν ἐστι διατίθου ταχύ,
Φιλόξεν· ἀποθανῇ γὰρ ὥρας ἐβδόμης.”
c κακείνος εἶπε· ‘ τέλος ἔχει τὰ πάντα μοι,
ἱατρέ,’ φησί, ‘ καὶ δεδιώκηται πάλαι·
τοὺς διθυράμβους σὺν θεοῖς καταλιμπάνω
ἡνδρωμένους καὶ πάντας ἐστεφανωμένους·
οὗς ἀνατίθημι ταῖς ἑμμαντοῦ συντροφίαις
Μούσαις . . .⁴ Ἀφροδίτῃ καὶ Διόνυσον ἐπι-
τρόπους.

ταυθ' αἰ διαθῆκαι διασαφοῦσιν. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ
ὁ Τιμοθέου Χάρων σχολάζειν οὐκ ἔα
οὐκ τῆς Νιόβης, χωρεῖν δὲ πορθμίδ'⁵ ἀναβοᾷ,

¹ σχεῖν Meineke: ἔχειν AC.

all the broth. At this Philocydes suggested that his mother would keep an eye on it. "What!" said he. "Am I going to trust chicken broth to my mother?" Again, Androcydes of Cyzicus, the painter, was a fish-lover, as Polemon records,^a and he went so far in his passion for luxury that he even painted sedulously pictures of the fishes in the waters about Scylla.

"Concerning Philoxenus of Cythera, author of dithyrambs, the comic poet Machon writes: 'People say that Philoxenus, the dithyrambic poet, was excessively fond of fish. As a consequence, he once bought in Syracuse a polyp measuring a yard, and after preparing it he ate it nearly whole, except the head. Dyspepsia gripped him, and he was in a very bad way. A doctor was summoned to his bedside who, seeing him tossing about in great misery, said: "If you have any matters not yet arranged, make your will quickly, Philoxenus. For you are going to die before the seventh hour." And Philoxenus said: "All my affairs are settled, doctor, and have long since been put in order. By the blessing of the gods I leave behind my dithyrambs in full maturity, and all of them honoured with crowns. These I dedicate to my foster-sisters, the Muses. . . . And Aphrodite and Dionysus shall be their guardians. All this my will makes clear. But now, Timotheus's Charon (the one in his *Niobe*) won't allow me to dally, but loudly

^a Frag. 66 Preller.

² εἶτα δ' Grotius: εἶτ' A. εἶτα C.

³ φερόμενον αὐτὸν Grotius: αὐτὸν φερόμενον AC.

⁴ Lacuna indicated by Meineke.

⁵ πορθμίδ' Casaubon: πορθμὸν AC.

ATHENAEUS

d καλεῖ δὲ μοῖρα νύχιος, ἧς κλύειν χρεών,
 ἔχων ἀποτρέχω πάντα τὰμαυτοῦ κάτω,
 τοῦ πολυπόδος¹ μοι τὸ κατάλοιπον ἀπόδοτε·

κάν ἄλλω δὲ μέρει φησί·

Φιλόξενός ποθ', ὡς λέγουσ', ὁ Κυθήριος
 ἠϋξάτο τριῶν σχεῖν² τὸν λάρυγγα πήχεων,
 'ὅπως καταπίνω,' φησίν, 'ὅτι πλείστον χρόνον
 καὶ πάνθ' ἅμα μοι τὰ βρώμαθ' ἡδονὴν ποῇ.'

e καὶ Διογένης δὲ ὁ κύων ὠμὸν πολυπόδα κατα-
 φαγὼν ἐποιδουμένης³ αὐτῷ τῆς γαστρὸς ἀπέθανε.
 περὶ δὲ τοῦ Φιλοξένου καὶ ὁ παρωδὸς Σώπατρος
 λέγων φησί·

δισσαῖς γὰρ ἐν μέσαισιν ἰχθύων φοραῖς
 ἦσται, τὸν Αἴτνης ἐς μέσον λεύσσω σκοπόν.

“Καὶ Ὑπερείδης δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ ὀσοφάγος ἦν, ὡς
 φησι Τιμοκλῆς ὁ κωμικός ἐν Δήλῳ διηγούμενος
 f τοὺς παρὰ Ἀρπάλου δωροδοκήσαντας. γράφει δὲ
 οὕτως·

A. Δημοσθένης τάλαντα πεντήκοντ' ἔχει.

B. μακάριος, εἴπερ μεταδίδωσι μηδενί.

A. καὶ Μοιροκλῆς εἴληφε χρυσίον πολύ.

B. ἀνόητος ὁ διδούς, εὐτυχῆς δ' ὁ λαμβάνων.

A. εἴληφε⁴ καὶ Δήμων τι⁵ καὶ Καλλισθένης.

B. πένητες ἦσαν, ὥστε συγγνώμην ἔχω.

A. ὁ τ' ἐν λόγοισι δεινὸς Ὑπερείδης ἔχει.

342 B. τοὺς ἰχθυοπώλας οὗτος ἡμῶν πλουτιεῖ·
 ὀσοφάγος γάρ, ὥστε τοὺς λάρους εἶναι Σύρους.

¹ πολυπόδος AC.

² Kaibel: ἔχειν AC.

³ ἐποιδουμένης Gesner: ἐπιθεμένης AC.

⁴ εἴτ' before εἴληφε deleted by Musurus.

⁵ Dobree: τε AC.

orders me to board his barque ; gloomy Fate calls me,^a and I cannot choose but hear. And so, to make sure that I have all my possessions when I speed below, give me back—the rest of that polyp !” And in another passage Machon says : ‘ Philoxenus of Cythera, as the saying goes, once prayed that he might get a throat three cubits long. “ I want,” said he, “ to take the longest possible time in swallowing, and have all kinds of food to delight me at one and the same time.” ’^b Diogenes the Cynic also died when his belly swelled up after he had eaten a raw polyp. Speaking of Philoxenus, the parodist Sopater also says ^c : ‘ For he sits in the midst of two helpings of fish, gazing at the midmost look-out on Aetna.’^d

“ The orator Hypereides was another epicure, according to the comic poet Timocles in *Delos*. Relating the story of the men who took bribes from Harpalus, he writes ^e : ‘ A. Demosthenes has got fifty talents. B. Happy man, provided he doesn’t give anybody a share ! A. And Moerocles has received a lot of gold. B. Whoever gave it was a simpleton, but he who got it is in luck. A. Demôn and Callisthenes also have something. B. They were poor men, so that I pardon them. A. Yes, and Hypereides of the glib tongue has something. B. Well, *he* will make our fish-mongers rich. For he’s a fish-eater, and will make

^a Cf. Socrates in Plat. *Phaedo* 115 A ἐμὲ δὲ νῦν ἡδὴ καλεῖ, φαίη ἂν ἀνὴρ τραγικός, ἡ εἰμαρμένη, “ and now the moment has come when, as a tragic poet would say, ‘ Fate is calling me.’ ”

^b Cf. Aristot. *Nic. Eth.* 1118 a 32 ἡὕατό τις ὀψοφάγος ὦν τὸν φάρυγγα αὐτῷ μακρότερον γεράνου γενέσθαι, ὡς ἡδόμενος τῇ ἀφῆ.

^c Kaibel 197.

^d Perhaps waiting for the eruption !

^e Kock ii. 452 ; see Athen. 245 f note *d*.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ ἐν Ἰκαρίοις δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς ποιητῆς φησι·

τόν τ' ἰχθυόρρουν ποταμὸν Ὑπερείδην περᾶς,¹
 ὃς ἠπίαις² φωναῖσιν, ἔμφρονος λόγου
 κόμποις παφλάζων, ὑπτίοις³ πυκνώμασι
 πρὸς πᾶν ἀπαντῶν κληῖθρ' ὅταν λύσας ἔχη,⁴
 μισθωτὸς ἄρδει πεδία τοῦ δεδωκότος.

Φιλέταιρος δ' ἐν Ἀσκληπιῷ⁵ πρὸς τῷ ὀψοφαγεῖν
 b καὶ κυβεύειν αὐτόν φησι, καθάπερ καὶ Καλλιάν
 τὸν ῥήτορα Ἀξιόνικος ἐν Φιλευριπίδῃ·

ἄλλον δ' ἰχθὺν
 μεγέθει πῖσυνόν τινα τοῖσδε τόποις
 ἦκει κομίσας
 Γλαῦκός τις ἐν πόντῳ γ' αἰλούς,⁶
 σίτον ὀψοφάγων,
 καὶ λίχνων ἀνδρῶν ἀγάπημα φέρων⁷ κατ' ὤμων.
 τίνα τῷδ' ἐνέπω τὴν σκευασίαν;
 πότερον χλωρῷ τρίμματι βρέξας
 ἢ τῆς ἀγρίας
 ἄλμης πάσμασι⁸ σῶμα λιπάνας
 πυρὶ παμφλέκτῳ παραδώσω;
 ἔφα τις, ὥς ἐν ἄλμῃ
 θερμῇ τοῦτο φάγοι γ' ἐφθὸν ἀνὴρ
 c Μοσχίων φίλαυλος.
 βοᾷ δ' ὄνειδος ἴδιον, ὦ Καλλία.
 ἦ⁹ σὺ μὲν ἀμφί τε¹⁰ σῦκα καὶ ἀμφὶ ταρίχι¹¹ ἀγάλλῃ,
 τοῦ δ' ἐν ἄλμῃ παρατεθέντος¹²
 οὐ γεύῃ χαρίεντος ὄψου,

¹ περᾶς Dobree: πέρας A.

² ὃς ἠπίαις Jacobs: οὐ σηπίαις A.

³ ὑπτίοις Kaibel: ἠπτίοις A.

Syrians of all the sea-gulls.' ^a And in *The Icarians* the same poet says: ^b 'And so you will cross the Hypereides river, which teems with fish, and in tender tones, or spluttering noisy bombast of reasoned logic, with retraced arguments frequently repeated, is prepared to meet anything when he has loosed the bolts; and ready for hire, he waters the fields of the briber.' And Philetaerus, in *Asclepius*, says ^c that Hypereides, besides being an epicure, was also a gamester, exactly as Axionicus in *Lover of Euripides* says of the orator Callias ^d: 'Another fish, confident in his size, hath a certain Glaucus (grey-fish) caught in the sea, brought to these parts to be food for epicures, bearing on his shoulders a dear delight for greedy men. What manner of dressing shall I say it must have? Whether to souse it in yellow sauce, or to oil its body with sprinklings of biting pickle and render it over to flaming fire? One hath spoken; and saith that Moschion, ^e that man devoted to the pipes, will eat it stewed in hot pickle. But he clamours a reproach meant only for thee, O Callias. Thou, verily, hast joy only in figs and salt fish-slices, but wilt not taste the gracious dish

^a Syrians abstained from fish, 346 c.

^b Kock ii. 458.

^c *Ibid.* 230.

^d *Ibid.* 413, a parody of Euripides. For Glaucus see Athen. 295 e, 296 a.

^e See 242 c.

⁴ πρὸς πᾶν ἀπαντῶν κληῖθρ' ὅταν λύσας ἔχη Kaibel: πρὸς πανδύσας ἔχει A.

⁵ The gloss τὸν Ὑπερίδην after Ἀσκληπιῶ deleted by Wilamowitz.

⁶ γ' ἀλούς Kaibel: γαλούς A.

⁷ Jacobs: φέρω A.

⁸ Erfurdt: λιάσμασι A.

⁹ ὦ Καλλία. ἦ Schweighäuser: ὦ καλαΐδη A.

¹⁰ τε added by Meineke.

¹¹ τὰρίχι' Meineke: τὰριχ' A.

¹² παρατεθέντος Kaibel: παρεόντος A.

ATHENAEUS

τὰ μὲν σῦκα, ὡς ἂν συκοφάντην λαιδορῶν, τὰ δὲ ταρίχη, μήποτε καὶ ὡς αἰσχροποιοῦντος. καὶ Ἑρμιππος δὲ φησιν ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν ἐωθινὸν τὸν Ὑπερίδην ποιεῖσθαι ἀεὶ¹ τοὺς περιπάτους ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσι. Τίμαιος δ' ὁ Ταυρομενίτης καὶ Ἀριστοτέλη τὸν φιλόσοφον ὀψοφάγον φησὶ γεγονέναι. καὶ Μάτων² δ' ὁ σοφιστῆς d ὀψοφάγος ἦν· δηλοῖ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Κιθαρωδῶ, οὗ ἡ ἀρχή ' οὐ ψεῦδος οὐδέν φησιν '.

ὀφθαλμὸν ὥρυττέν τις ὥσπερ ἰχθύος
Μάτων προσελθών.

Ἀναξίλας δ' ἐν Μονοτρόπῳ·

τοῦ κεστρέως κατεδήδοκεν τὸ κρανίον
ἀναρπάσας Μάτων· ἐγὼ δ' ἀπόλλυμαι.

ὑπερβολὴ γαστριμαργίας τὸ καὶ ἀρπάζειν ἐσθίοντα e καὶ ταῦτα κρανίον κεστρέως, εἰ μὴ ἄρα οἱ περὶ ταῦτα δεινοὶ ἴσασιν ἐνόν τι χρήσιμον ἐν κεστρέως κρανίῳ, ὅπερ ἐστὶ τῆς Ἀρχεστράτου λιχνείας ἐμφανίσαι ἡμῖν.

“Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Πλουσίοις κατάλογον ποιεῖται ὀψοφάγων ἐν τούτοις·

Εὐθυνος δ' ἔχων
σανδάλια³ καὶ σφραγίδα καὶ μεμυρισμένους
ἐλογίζετ' ὅψων πραγμάτων⁴ οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι·
f Φοινικίδης δὲ Ταυρέας θ' ὁ φίλτατος,
ἄνδρες πάλαι ὀψοφάγοι τοιοῦτοί τινες

¹ ἀεὶ Kaibel (cf. Vit. Hyp. 17): νῦν A.

² Dindorf: μάτρων AC.

³ Koppiers: σανδάλιον A.

served in pickle.' The figs are mentioned because the poet is reviling an informer ^a; the salt fish-slices, doubtless, because Callias did lewd things.^b And Hermippus, in the third book of his work *On the Disciples of Isocrates*, says ^c that Hypereides always took walks in the fish-market at early dawn. Timaeus of Tauromenium says that the philosopher Aristotle was also a fish-eater. So, too, was the sophist Maton,^d as is made clear by Antiphanes in that edition of *The Harp Singer* which began, 'No untruth utters he at all'^e: 'Someone came up and began to gouge an eye, as Maton does the eye of a fish.' And Anaxilas, in *The Recluse* ^f: 'Maton has snatched away and eaten up the mullet's head, and I am undone.' It is an excess of gluttony to snatch when one is eating, especially a mullet's head, unless, to be sure, the experts in these matters know of something useful lurking in a mullet's head; but it would take Archestratus's greediness to make that clear to us.

"Antiphanes, in *Rich Men*, draws up a list of epicures in these lines ^g: 'Euthynus, wearing sandals and signet-ring, and drenched in perfume, was reckoning up the price of a little matter of fish—I know not what; while Phoenicides and dearest Taureas, gentlemen who have long been in the epicure busi-

^a For the etymology of *συκοφάντης*, "fig-informer," see Athen. 74 e.

^b See 116 d-f, where salt fish-slices are called *horaia*, an adjective often applied to a beautiful boy.

^c *F.H.G.* iii. 50.

^d See 307 c, 343 a.

^e Kock ii. 58.

^f *Ibid.* 269, Athen. 307 c.

^g Kock ii. 89.

⁴ ἐλογίζετ' ὀψων πραγμάτων Kock: ἐλογίζετο τῶν πραγμάτων A.

ATHENAEUS

οἱοι καταβροχθίζειν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τὰ τεμάχη,
 ὀρώντες ἐξέθνησκον ἐπὶ τῷ πράγματι
 ἔφερόν τε δεινῶς τὴν ἀνοψίαν πάνυ.
 κύκλους δὲ συναγείροντες ἔλεγον τοιαύδε,¹
 ὥς οὐ βιωτόν ἐστιν οὐδ' ἀνασχετόν
 τῆς μὲν θαλάττης ἀντιποιεῖσθαι τινας
 343 ὑμῶν ἀναλίσκειν τε πολλὰ χρήματα,
 ὄψου δὲ μηδέν² ἐνθάδ'³ εἰσπλεῖν μηδὲ γρυῖ.
 τί οὖν ὄφελος τῶν νησιάρχων; ἔστι δὴ⁴
 νόμῳ κατακλείσαι τοῦτο, παραπομπὴν ποιεῖν
 τῶν ἰχθύων. νυνδὶ Μάτων⁵ συνήρπακεν
 τοὺς ἀλιέας, καὶ δὴ⁶ Διογείτων νῆ Δία
 ἅπαντας⁷ ἀναπέπεικεν ὥς αὐτὸν φέρειν,
 κοῦ δημοτικόν γε τοῦτο δρᾷ τοσαῦτα⁸ φλῶν.
 γάμοι δ' ἐκείνοις⁹ καὶ πότοι νεανικοῖ¹⁰
 ἦσαν . . .

b Εὐφρων¹¹ δὲ ἐν Μούσαις·

Φοινικίδης δ' ὥς εἶδεν ἐν πλήθει νέων¹²
 μεστήν ζέουσαν λοπάδα Νηρείων τέκνων,
 ἐπίσχετ' ὀργῇ χεῖρας ἡρεθισμένης·
 ' τίς φησιν εἶναι δεινὸς ἐκ κοινοῦ φαγεῖν;
 τίς ἐκ μέσου τὰ θερμὰ δεινὸς ἀρπάσαι;
 ποῦ Κόρυδος ἢ Φυρόμαχος ἢ Νείλου¹³ βία;
 ἴτω πρὸς ἡμᾶς, καὶ τάχ' ἂν¹⁴ οὐδὲν μεταλάβοι.'

c "Τῆς αὐτῆς ἰδέας καὶ Μελάνθιος ἦν ὁ τῆς τρα-
 γωδίας ποιητής· ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ ἐλεγεία. κωμω-

¹ τοιαύδε Kaibel (τοιαδί Meineke): τάδε A.

² μηδέν Musurus: μηδὲ A.

³ ἐνθάδ' added by Casaubon.

⁴ ; ἔστι δὴ Wilamowitz: ἔστιν δὴ A.

⁵ νυνδὶ Μάτων Dindorf: νῦν δὲ μακρῶι A.

⁶ δὴ added by Meineke.

⁷ Muretus: πάντας A.

ness, and the kind that greedily gulp down the best cuts in the market, were like to die when they saw the sight, and were furious at the scarcity of fish. Gathering circles around them they said that life wasn't worth living; that it was not to be endured that certain men among you should claim ownership of the sea and spend so much money, while not so much as a bit of fish was being imported. What, then, is the good of having island-prefects? Surely it is possible to compel this by law, that fish should have a special convoy. But to-day Maton has monopolized all the fishermen, and what is more, Diogeiton—of all people!—has persuaded them all to bring their catch to him. It's not democratic, what he's doing, greedily grabbing so much. They had wedding-parties and gay drinking-bouts . . . And Euphron in *The Muses*^a: 'When Phoenicides, in a company of young men, saw a seething casserole full of Nereus's offspring, he restrained his hands, excited though they were with fury, and called out, "Who says that he knows how to eat at public expense?^b Who says that he has skill to snatch hot stuff from the pile? Where now is Lark,^c or Phylomachus, or mighty Nilus^d? Let him grapple with us, and perhaps he may get a share of—nothing.'"

"Of the same type also was the tragic poet Melanthius, who wrote elegiac verses as well. His luxurious

^a Kock iii. 321.

^c See 240 f-241 e.

^b *i.e.*, is a parasite.

^d For Nilus see 240 f.

⁸ Jacobs: τοιαῦτα A.

⁹ Koppiers: ἐκεῖνοι A.

¹⁰ Musurus: νεανίσκοι A.

¹¹ Schweighäuser: εὐφάνης A.

¹² Schweighäuser: νεῶν A.

¹³ πολλου A.

¹⁴ ἄν added by Herwerden.

ATHENAEUS

δοῦσι δ' αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ὀψοφαγία Λεύκων ἐν Φράτερ-
 σιν, Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Εἰρήνῃ, Φερεκράτης ἐν
 Πετάλῃ. ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἰχθύσιν Ἀρχιππος τῷ δρά-
 ματι ὡς ὀψοφάγον δῆσας παραδίδωσι τοῖς ἰχθύσιν
 ἀντιβρωθησόμενον. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ Ἀρίστιππος ὁ
 Σωκρατικὸς ὀψοφάγος ἦν· ὅστις καὶ ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος
 ποτε ὄνειδιζόμενος ἐπὶ τῇ ὀψοφαγίᾳ, ὥς φησι
 d Σωτίων καὶ Ἠγήσανδρος, γράφει δὲ οὕτως ὁ
 Δελφός· “Ἀρίστιππος Πλάτωνος ἐπιτιμήσαντος
 αὐτῷ διότι πολλοὺς ἰχθῦς ἡγόρασε, δεῖν ὀβολοῖν
 ἔφησεν ἐωνῆσθαι. τοῦ δὲ Πλάτωνος εἰπόντος
 διότι καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἡγόρασα τοσούτου, “ὄρᾳς οὖν,”
 εἶπεν, “ὦ Πλάτων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐγὼ ὀψοφάγος, ἀλλὰ
 σὺ φιλάργυρος.” Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Αὐλητρίδι ἢ
 Διδύμαις Φοινικίδην τινὰ ἐπ' ὀψοφαγία κωμωδῶν
 φησιν·

ὁ μὲν¹ Μενέλαος ἐπολέμησ' ἔτη δέκα
 τοῖς Τρωσὶ διὰ γυναῖκα τὴν ὄψιν καλήν,
 Φοινικίδης δὲ Ταυρέα δι' ἐγχελυν.

e Δημοσθένης δ' ὁ ῥήτωρ Φιλοκράτην, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ
 τοῦ προδοτικοῦ χρυσίου πόρνας καὶ ἰχθῦς ἡγόραζεν,
 εἰς ἀσέλγειαν καὶ ὀψοφαγίαν λοιδορεῖ. Διοκλῆς
 δὲ ὁ ὀψοφάγος, ὡς φησιν Ἠγήσανδρος, πυθομένου
 τινὸς αὐτοῦ πότερος χρητότερος ἰχθύς, γόγγρος ἢ
 λάβραξ, “ὁ μὲν ἐφθός,” ἔφη, “ὁ δὲ ὀπτός.” ὀψο-
 φάγος δ' ἦν καὶ Λεοντεὺς ὁ Ἀργεῖος τραγωδός,
 Ἀθηνίωνος μὲν μαθητής, οἰκέτης δὲ γενόμενος
 f Ἰόβα τοῦ Μαυρουσίων βασιλέως, ὡς φησιν Ἀμά-

¹ μὲν added by Koppiers.

^a Kock i. 704.

habits in eating are held up to ridicule by Leucon in *Clansmen*,^a Aristophanes in *The Peace*,^b Pherecrates in *The Broad*.^c And in his play *The Fishes*,^d Archippus ties him up and hands him over, as being a fish-eater, to the fishes for them to eat up in revenge. Why, even Aristippus the Socratic was a fish-eater, and when reproached on one occasion by Plato for his love of dainties, as Sotion and Hegesander^e say—but here is what the Delphian writes: ‘When Plato criticized Aristippus for buying so many fish, he replied that he had bought them for only fourpence. To this Plato said that he could have bought them himself at that price, whereupon Aristippus said: “You see, Plato! It isn’t I who am a fish-lover, but you who are a money-lover.”’ And Antiphanes, ridiculing a man named Phoenicides for his fish-eating in *The Flute-girl*, or *Twin Sisters*,^f says: ‘Menelaus, to be sure, warred ten years against the Trojans for the sake of a woman of lovely countenance, but Phoenicides fights with Taureas for the sake of an eel.’ The orator Demosthenes reviled^g Philocrates for licentiousness and luxury in eating, because he spent the money derived from his treason on harlots and fish. Hegesander says^h that when somebody asked the fish-lover Diocles which fish was better, a conger or a sea-bass, he replied, ‘The first when stewed, the second when baked.’ Another fish-lover was Leonteus, the tragedian of Argos, a pupil of Athenion. He had formerly been a slave of Juba, king of the Mauretanians, according to Amar-

^b vs. 804: he and his brother are Γοργόνες ὑποφάγοι, βασιδοσκόποι Ἀρπυιαι . . . ἰχθυολῶμαι.

^c Epithet, probably, of a courtesan: Kock i. 185.

^d *Ibid.* 685.

^e Hegesander, *F.H.G.* iv. 416.

^f Kock ii. 30,

^g *Or.* xix. 229.

^h *F.H.G.* iv. 416.

ATHENAEUS

ραντος ἐν τοῖς περὶ σκηνῆς, γεγραφέναι φάσκων
εἰς αὐτὸν τόδε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα τὸν Ἴόβαν, ὅτε κακῶς
τὴν Ὑψιπύλην ὑπεκρίνατο·

μή με Λεοντήος τραγικοῦ κιναρηφάγου¹ ἦχος²
λεύσσω· Ὑψιπύλης ἐς κακὸν ἦτορ³ ὄρα.
ἦμην γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ Βάκχῳ φίλος, οὐδέ τιν' ὦδε⁴
γῆρυν χρυσολόβοις⁵ οὔασιν ἡγάσατο.
νῦν δέ με χυτρόποδες, κέραμοι καὶ ξηρὰ τάγνηα
344 χήρωσαν φωνῆς, γαστρὶ χαριζόμενον.⁶

Φόρουσκον⁷ δέ φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος τὸν ἰχθυοφάγον
οὐ δυνηθέντα ὅσον ἤθελεν ἀφελεῖν τοῦ ἰχθύος, ἀλλ'
ἀκολουθήσαντος αὐτῷ πλείονος εἰπεῖν·

τὰ δ' ἀντιτείνοντ' αὐτόπρεμν' ἀπόλλυται,
καὶ ὅλον⁸ τὸν ἰχθὺν ἀναλῶσαι. Βίων δὲ προαρπάσαν-
τός τινος τὰ ἐπάνω τοῦ ἰχθύος στρέψας καὶ αὐτὸς
τὸν ἰχθὺν ἀπέσυρε⁹ καὶ δαψιλῶς φαγὼν ἐπεῖπεν·

Ἰνὼ δὲ τὰπὶ θάτερ' ἐξειργάζετο.

Θεόκριτος δ' ὁ Χῖος τελευτησάσης τῆς γυναικὸς
b Διοκλεῖ τῷ ὀψοφάγῳ, ἐπειδὴ ποιῶν αὐτῇ τὸ περί-
δειπνον πάλιν ὀψοφάγει κλαίων ἅμα, 'παῦσαι,
φησί, 'κλαίων, ὦ πόνηρε· οὐδὲν γὰρ πλέον ὀψο-
φαγῶν ποιήσεις.' τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν ἀγρὸν
καταβεβρωκότος εἰς ὀψοφαγίαν, ἐπειδὴ θερμόν
ποτε καταβροχθίσας ἰχθὺν ἔφησε τὸν οὐρανὸν κατα-

¹ κιναρηφάγου Schweighäuser; κεναρηφαγον A.

² ἦχος A: ἦθος Schweighäuser.

³ ἴστορ (actor?) Lumb.

⁴ τιν' ὦδε Porson: τινων δὲ A.

⁵ Porson: χρυσοβόλοις A.

⁶ Schweighäuser: χαριζόμενοι A.

⁷ Kaibel (cf. *IA.* ii. 334): φόρουσκον AC.

antus in his work *On the Theatre*. He says that Juba wrote the following epigram on the occasion of Leonteus's poor performance of *Hypsipylê*^a: 'Seek not, when gazing on me, Leonteus, echo of an artichoke-eating tragedian, to look into the poor heart of Hypsipylê. For I was once a friend of Bacchus, nor did he ever admire any voice so much as mine, as he listened with golden-lobed ears. But to-day trivets and jars and dry frying-pans have bereft me of voice, because I indulged the belly.' Hegesander also says^b that the fish-eater Phoryscus, being unable to cut off the portion of fish that he wanted, since too much of it clung to the piece, recited^c: 'Those that resist are carried away root and branch,' and thereupon consumed the fish entire. And Bion, when somebody snatched away from him the upper parts of the fish, with a sudden twist snatched it away again himself, and having eaten of it liberally he concluded with the quotation^d: 'But Ino, for her part, finished the work on the other side.' When the wife of the gourmand Diocles died, he took to gourmandizing again during the funeral feast in her honour, weeping the while. Theocritus of Chios said to him: 'Stop your weeping, poor fellow, for it won't do you any good, no matter how much you gourmandize.' Diocles wasted his entire farm in gluttony. Once he swallowed a fish so hot that he said it burnt the

^a See critical notes. If one may "see a smell" (Athen. 134 a), "gazing on an echo" may be tolerated.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 417.

^c *Soph. Ant.* 714; Haemon addresses his tyrannical father Creon.

^d *Eur. Bacchae*, 1129. This story is told of Zeno, 186 d.

⁸ τὸν ἰχθὺν ἀπέστυπε added from 186 d.

κεκαῦσθαι, 'λοιπόν,' ἔφησεν, 'ἐστίν,' ὁ Θεόκριτος, 'σοὶ καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκπιεῖν, καὶ ἔσῃ τρία τὰ μέγιστα ἡφανικῶς, γῆν καὶ θάλατταν καὶ οὐρανόν.'

- ο Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν τοῖς περὶ βίων φίλιχθύν τινα ἀναγράφων φησὶν οὕτως· 'Τέχνων ὁ παλαιὸς αὐλητῆς Χάρμου τοῦ αὐλητοῦ τελευτήσαντος (ἦν δὲ φίλιχθυσ) ἀποπυρίδας ἐπὶ τοῦ μνήματος ἐνήγιζεν αὐτῷ.' καὶ Ἄλεξις δ' ὁ ποιητῆς ἦν ὀψοφάγος, ὡς ὁ Σάμιος φησι Λυγκεύς· καὶ σκωπτόμενος ὑπὸ τινων σπερμολόγων εἰς ὀψοφαγίαν¹ ἐρομένων τε ἐκείνων τί ἂν ἡδιστα φάγοι, ὁ Ἄλεξις 'σπερμολόγους,' ἔφη, 'πεφρυγμένους.' Νόθιππον δὲ τὸν τραγωδιοποιόν, ὃν² Ἑρμιππος ἐν ταῖς Μοίραις φησὶν·

- δ εἰ δ' ἦν τὸ γένος τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῶν νῦν τοιόνδε μάχεσθαι,
καὶ βατὶς αὐτῶν ἡγεῖτ' ὀπτὴ μεγάλη καὶ πλευρὸν ὕειον,
τοὺς μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλους οἰκουρεῖν χρῆν, πέμπειν δὲ Νόθιππον ἐκόντα.³
εἰς γὰρ μόνος ὢν κατεβρόχθισεν ἂν τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἅπασαν.

ὅτι δὲ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ποιητῆς σαφῶς παρίστησι Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἑσίοδοις. Μυννίσκος δ' τραγικὸς ὑποκριτῆς κωμωδεῖται ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος ἐν Σύρφακι ὡς ὀψοφάγος οὕτως·

- ε Α. ὁδὶ μὲν Ἀναγυράσιος Ὀρφῶς ἐστί σοι.

¹ ἀδοφαγίαν E (ἀδδμφ. C).

² ὃν deleted by Schweighäuser. But the text is mutilated. §

³ ἐν' ὄντα Porson, J Kock.

roof of his mouth.^a Theocritus remarked: 'The only thing left to you to swallow is the sea, and then you will have consumed the three most important elements—earth, sea, and sky.' Clearchus, recording in his *Lives* a certain fish-lover, says ^b: 'Technôn, the piper of old times, who was a fish-lover, when Charmus the piper died, sacrificed to his departed spirit some small fry over the tomb.' The poet Alexis was another fish-eater, according to Lynceus of Samos. Some gossips ^c poked fun at him for his gourmandizing, and asked him what he would most like to eat. Alexis answered, 'Some roasted francolins.' There was the tragic poet Nothippus,^d of whom Hermippus speaks in *The Fates* ^e: 'If it were a question of that class of men, such as we are nowadays, going to war, and they were led by one large roasted ray and a rib of pork, all the others might stay at home after all, and send Nothippus, who would be glad to go.^f For, single-handed, he could swallow the whole Peloponnesus.' That the poet is meant here is clearly shown by Telecleides in *The Hesiods*.^g The tragic actor Mynniscus is thus derided as a gourmand by Plato in *Scum of the Earth* ^h: 'A. Here you have Mr. Perch, from Anagyrus. B. I

^a *ouranos*, "roof of the mouth," "palate," regularly means "sky." ^b *F.H.G.* ii. 308.

^c The word *σπερμολόγος*, "seed-picker," also means a granivorous bird, such as the francolin, 388 a, 398 c, cf. Aristoph. *Av.* 232.

^d Literally "Bastardippus." See *I.G.* ii. 977 a, Wilhelm, *Urkunden* 101.

^e Kock i. 236. The text is doubtful.

^f Or, "send Nothippus all alone"; see critical note.

^g Kock i. 214. ^h *Ibid.* 642.

ATHENAEUS

Β. οἶδ', ᾧ¹ φίλος Μυννίσκος² ἔσθ' ὁ³ Χαλκιδεύς.

Α. καλῶς λέγεις.

καὶ Λάμπωνα δὲ τὸν μάντιν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις
κωμωδοῦσι Καλλίας Πεδήταις καὶ Λύσιππος Βάκ-
χαις. Κρατῖνος δ' ἐν Δραπέτισιν εἰπὼν περὶ αὐτοῦ·

Λάμπωνα, τὸν οὐ βροτῶν
ψῆφος δύναται φλεγυρὰ δειπνοῦ φίλων ἀπείργειν,
ἐπιφέρει·

νῦν δ' αὖθις⁴ ἐρυγγάνει.

f βρύκει γὰρ ἅπαν τὸ παρόν, τρίγλης⁵ δὲ κἂν
μάχοιτο.

Ἡδύλος δ' ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν ὀψοφάγους καταλέγων
Φαίδωνος μὲν τινος ἐν τούτοις μέμνηται·

Φαίδων δὲ . . . φύσκι⁶ ἐνείκαι⁷
χορδὰς θ'⁸ ὁ ψάλτης· ἐστὶ γὰρ ὀψοφάγος.

"Αγιδος δ' ἐν τούτοις·

345 ἐφθός ὁ κάλλιχθυσ· νῦν ἔμβαλε τὴν βαλανάγραν,
ἔλθῃ μὴ Πρωτεὺς Ἁγίς ὁ τῶν λοπάδων·
γίνεθ' ὕδωρ καὶ πῦρ καὶ ὁ βούλεται, ἀπό-
κλειε . . .

ἥξει γὰρ τοιαῦτα μεταπλασθεὶς τυχὸν ὡς Ζεὺς
χρυσορόης ἐπὶ τήνδ' Ἀκρισίου λοπάδα.

καὶ γυναῖκα δέ τινα Κλειῶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις σκώ-
πτων φησὶν·

b ὀψοφάγει, Κλειοῖ· καταμύομεν· ἦν⁹ δὲ θελήσης,
ἔσθε μόνῃ. δραχμῆς ἐστὶν ὁ γόγγρος ἅπας.
θὲς μόνον¹⁰ ἢ ζώνην ἢ¹¹ ἐνώτιον ἢ τι τοιοῦτον

¹ B. οἶδ', ᾧ Fritzsche: θ' οὐθ' ὡς A.

² μύννικος A.

know, the man whose friend is Mynniscus of Chalcis. A. Right ! ' And Lampon the soothsayer is derided for similar reasons by Callias in *Shackled*^a and by Lysippus in *The Bacchae*.^b Cratinus speaks of him in *Runaway Girls*^c : ' Lampon, whom no flaming decree of mortals has power to debar from his friends' table.' And he then adds : ' Once more he's belching now ; for he gobbles anything that is set before him, and he would even fight for the price of a red mullet.' Hedylys, in his epigrams, gives a list of gourmands and mentions one named Phaedon in these terms : ' May Phaedon the harper carry off the sausages and black puddings ; for he is a gourmand.' He mentions Agis in these lines : ' The beauty-fish is done ; now put the key in the lock, for fear that Agis, that Proteus of the casseroles, may get in. He can turn into water, or fire, or anything he likes, so lock him out ! . . . For he will change himself perhaps into these forms and come, even as Zeus in a shower of gold, to attack this casserole of Acrisius.' Again, deriding a woman named Cleio for similar habits he says : ' Cleio, play the gourmand ; we shut our eyes. But if you please, eat by yourself. The whole conger cost a shilling. Just put up a girdle or an ear-ring

^a Kock i. 697.^b *Ibid.* 702.^c *Ibid.* 30.³ ἔσθ' ὁ Blomfield : ἐσθ' ὁ A.⁴ Dindorf : αὐτὸς AC.⁵ τρίγλης Herwerden : τρίγλη AC.⁶ φύσκι' Kaibel : φύκει' A : φύκη C.⁷ ἐνείκαι Jacobs : αἰνεῖ καὶ AC.⁸ θ' added by Jacobs.⁹ Herald : ὀψοφαγεῖ κλειώ. καταμνομένην A.¹⁰ Herald : θεσμὸν δν A.¹¹ ἥ added by Musurus.

ATHENAEUS

σύσσημον. τὸ δ' ὁρᾶν μαινομένου¹ λέγομεν.
 ἡμετέρῃ σὺ Μέδουσα· λιθούμεθα πάντες ἀπλάτου²
 οὐ Γοργοῦς, γόγγρου δ' οἱ μέλει λοπάδι.

Ἀριστόδημος δ' ἐν τοῖς γελοίοις ἀπομνημονεύ-
 c μασιν Εὐφράνορά φησι τὸν ὀψοφάγον ἀκούσαντα
 ὅτι ἄλλος ἰχθυοφάγος ἀπέθανε θερμὸν ἰχθύος
 τέμαχος καταπιὼν ἀναφωνῆσαι³ 'ἱερόσυλος ὁ
 θάνατος.' Κίνδων δὲ ὁ ὀψοφάγος καὶ Δημύλος
 (ὀψοφάγος δὲ καὶ οὗτος) γλαύκου παρατεθέντος,
 ἄλλου δ' οὐδενός, ὁ μὲν τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν κατελάβετο,
 καὶ ὁ Δημύλος ἐπὶ τὸν ἐκείνου ὀφθαλμὸν ἐπιβαλὼν
 ἐβιάζετο φωνῶν 'ἄφες καὶ ἀφήσω.' ἐν δείπνῳ
 δέ ποτε καλῆς λοπάδος ὄψου παρατεθείσης ὁ
 Δημύλος οὐκ ἔχων ὅπως αὐτὴν μόνος καταφάγη
 ἐνέπτυσεν εἰς αὐτήν. Ζήνων δ' ὁ Κιτιεὺς ὁ τῆς
 d στοᾶς κτίστης πρὸς τὸν ὀψοφάγον ᾧ συνέζη ἐπὶ
 πλείονα χρόνον, καθά φησιν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Καρύ-
 στιος ἐν τῷ Ζήνωνος βίῳ, μεγάλου τινὸς κατὰ
 τύχην ἰχθύος παρατεθέντος, ἄλλου δ' οὐδενὸς παρ-
 εσκευασμένου, λαβὼν ὅλον ὁ Ζήνων ἀπὸ τοῦ
 πίνακος οἶος ἦν κατεσθίειν. τοῦ δ' ἐμβλέψαντος
 αὐτῷ, 'τί οὖν,' ἔφη, 'τοὺς συζῶντάς σοι οἶει
 πᾶσχειν, εἰ σὺ μίαν ἡμέραν μὴ δεδύνησαι ἐνεγκεῖν
 τὴν ἐμήν⁴ ὀψοφαγίαν;' Ἰστρος δέ φησι Χοιρί-
 λον τὸν ποιητὴν παρ' Ἀρχελάου τέσσαρας μνᾶς
 ἐφ' ἡμέρα λαμβάνοντα ταύτας καταναλίσκειν εἰς
 ὀψοφαγίαν, γενόμενον ὀψοφάγον. οὐκ ἄγνωῷ δέ
 e καὶ τοὺς ἰχθυοφάγους παῖδας, ὧν Κλέαρχος μνη-
 μονεύει ἐν τῷ περὶ θινῶν,⁵ φάσκων Ψαμμήτιχον

¹ μαινομένου Lumb: μὴ μόνον οὐ A.

² ἀπλάτου Kaibel: πάλαι που A.

³ Schweighäuser: ἀνεφώνησεν AE.

or some pledge like that ; but to look at you, we say, would be the act of a madman. For you are our Medusa ; we all, poor devils, are turned to stone, not by the dreadful Gorgon, but by a dish of conger.' Aristodemus says in his *Ludicrous Memoirs*^a that the gourmand Euphranor, hearing that another fish-eater had died from swallowing a hot slice of fish, exclaimed, 'Death is a sacrilegious robber.' Cindon the gourmand and Demylus (who was another) were once served with a grey-fish, but nothing else. Cindon seized the fish's eye, whereupon Demylus violently attacked Cindon's eye, exclaiming, 'You let go and I'll let go.' Once, at a dinner-party, a fine dish of fish was served. Demylus, not knowing how else he could have it all to himself, spat into it. Antigonus of Carystus, in his *Life of Zeno*, records^b a remark made by Zeno of Citium, the founder of Stoicism, to the gourmand with whom he lived for a long time. It happened that a large fish was served to them without any other course. Zeno took the entire fish from the platter and made as if he were going to eat it. When the other looked at him reproachfully he said, 'What then, think you, must those who live with you suffer, if you can't endure my gluttony for a single day?' Istrus says^c that the poet Choerilus received four minas a day from Archelaus and spent them on luxurious food, becoming a gourmand. I am not ignorant, either, of the 'fish-eating slaves' whom Clearchus mentions in his work *On Sandy Deserts*.^d He alleges that Psammetichus,

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 310.^c *Om. F.H.G.*^b Page 119 Wilamowitz.^d *F.H.G.* ii. 325.⁴ τὴν ἐμὴν added from Diog. Laert. viii. 19.⁵ περὶ ὀλῶν Suidas s.v. νεοττός.

ATHENAEUS

τὸν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα παῖδας θρέψαι ἰχθυο-
φάγους, τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νείλου βουλόμενον εὐρεῖν·
καὶ ἄλλους δὲ ἀδύφους ἀσκήσαι τοὺς ἐρευνησο-
μένους τὰς ἐν Λιβύῃ ψάμμους, ὧν ὀλίγοι δι-
εσώθησαν. οἶδα δὲ καὶ τοὺς περὶ Μόσσυνον τῆς
Θράκης βοῦς, οἱ ἰχθῦς ἐσθίουσι παραβαλλομένους
αὐτοῖς εἰς τὰς φάτνας. Φοινικίδης δὲ τοὺς ἰχθῦς
παρατιθεῖς τοῖς τὰς συμβολὰς δεδωκόσι τὴν μὲν
θάλασσαν ἔλεγε κοινὴν εἶναι, τοὺς δ' ἐν αὐτῇ ἰχθῦς
τῶν ὠνησαμένων.

f “Εἴρηται δὲ καὶ ὁ ὀψοφάγος, ὦ ἑταῖροι,¹ καὶ τὸ
ὀψοφαγεῖν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Νεφέλαις δευτέραις·
οὐδ’² ὀψοφαγεῖν οὐδὲ κιχλίζειν.

Κηφισόδωρος Ὑί·

οὐδ’³ ὀψοφάγος οὐδ’ ἀδολέσχης.

Μάχων Ἐπιστολῇ·

ὀψοφάγος εἰμί. τοῦτο δ’ ἐστὶ τῆς τέχνης
346 θεμέλιος ἡμῖν· προσπεπονθέναι τι δεῖ
τὸν μὴ τὰ παραδοθέντα⁴ λυμανούμενον.
ὅ⁵ πεφροντικῶς αὐτοῦ γὰρ οὐκ ἔσται κακός.
ἔπειτ’ ἐπὰν ᾗ καθαρὰ τᾶσθητήρια,
οὐκ ἂν διαμάρτοις. ἔψε καὶ γεύου⁶ πυκνά.
ἄλλας οὐκ ἔχει προσένεγκ’· ἔτ’⁷ ἐπιδεῖται τινος
ἐτέρου· πάλιν γεύου σὺ μέχρι ἂν ἡδὺς ᾗ⁸.

¹ ὦ ἑταῖροι Coraes: ὡς ἕτεροι A.

² οὐδ’ added from Aristoph.

³ Ὑί· οὐδ’ Casaubon: νιούδ’ A.

⁴ Meineke: παρατεθέντα A. ⁵ ὁ added by Kaibel.

⁶ καὶ γεύου Coraes: καὶ γε οὐ A.

⁷ ἔτ’ added by Jacobs.

⁸ ᾗ Meineke: εἰ A.

the king of Egypt, kept fish-eating slaves because he wished to discover the sources of the Nile ; he also kept others trained to go thirsty in order to explore the sands of Libya ; of these only a few came through alive. I know also of the oxen in the neighbourhood of Mossynum, in Thrace,^a who eat fish tossed to them in their mangers. And Phoenicides, when he served fish to those only who had paid their contributions, used to remark^b that the sea was free to all, but the fish in it belonged only to those who had paid the price.

" Besides the noun 'gourmand,' my comrades, we have also the verb 'gourmandize.' Thus Aristophanes in the second edition of *The Clouds* ^c: 'Not to gourmandize, either, and not to giggle.'^d Cephisodorus in *The Pig* ^e: 'Not a gourmand and not a gossip either.' Machon in *The Letter* ^f: 'I'm a gourmand ; that is the corner-stone of our art. He who would not spoil the materials entrusted to him must have a passionate love of them. The cook who is mindful of his own taste will never be a poor one. Further, you can't go wrong when your organs of sense are clear. Cook, and taste often. Not enough salt ; add some. Something else is required ; keep tasting it again until the flavour is

^a See Herod. v. 16, *Cl. Rev.* xxxvii. 105.

^b Kock iii. 335 ; the meaning is that he represents a cook making the remark.

^c vs. 983.

^d *κίχλειν* also means to "eat *κίχλαι*," i.e. either thrushes, or more probably wrasses, hence "eat ravenously."

^e Kock i. 802.

^f Kock iii. 325 ; a master cook confesses to a pupil his own love of food properly prepared.

ATHENAEUS

ὥσπερ λύραν ἐπίτειν¹ ἕως² ἄν³ ἀρμόσῃ.
εἰθ' ὁπόταν ἤδη πάντα συμφωνεῖν δοκῇ,⁴
εἴσαγε τὸ διὰ πασῶν⁵

b . . . Νικολαΐδας Μυκόνιος . . .

πρὸς τούτοις τοῖς ὀψοφάγοις, ἄνδρες ἐταῖροι, οἶδα καὶ τὸν παρ' Ἡλείοις τιμώμενον Ὀψοφάγον Ἀπόλλωνα. μνημονεύει δὲ αὐτοῦ Πολέμων ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀτταλον ἐπιστολῇ. οἶδα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ Πισάτιδι γραφὴν ἀνακειμένην ἐν τῷ τῆς c Ἀλφειώσας⁶ Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ (Κλεάνθους δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Κορινθίου), ἐν ᾗ Ποσειδῶν πεποιήται θύννον τῷ Διὶ προσφέρων ὠδίνοντι, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Δημήτριος ἐν ὀγδόῳ Τρωικοῦ διακόσμου.

“Καὶ τοσαῦτα μέν,” ἔφη ὁ Δημόκριτος, “καὶ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν προσοψωνήσας οὐκ ὀψοφαγήσων παρῆλθον διὰ τὸν πάντα ἄριστον Οὐλπιανόν, ὃς διὰ τὰ Σύρων πάτρια καὶ ἡμᾶς τῶν ἰχθύων ἀπεστέρησεν ἕτερ' ἐκ Συρίας⁷ παρεισφέρων. καίτοι γε Ἀντιπατρός ὁ Ταρσεὺς ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς ἐν τετάρτῳ d περὶ δεισιδαιμονίας λέγεσθαί φησι πρὸς τινων ὅτι Γάτις ἢ τῶν Σύρων βασίλισσα οὕτως ἦν ὀψοφάγος ὥστε κηρυῖξαι ἄτερ Γάτιδος μηδένα ἰχθύν ἐσθίειν· ὑπ' ἀγνοίας δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς αὐτὴν μὲν Ἀταργάτιν ὀνομάζειν, ἰχθύων δὲ ἀπέχεσθαι. Μνασέας δ' ἐν

¹ ἐπίτειν' Meineke: ἐπιτείνειν A.

² ἕως Jacobs: ὡς A.

³ ἄν Meineke: συμμετρῖαν A.

⁴ δοκῇ Jacobs: δοκῆις A.

⁵ τὸ before πασῶν added by Capps, lacuna indicated by Gulick. As no Nicolaidas of Myconos is known, and the name stands in the ms. as part of the quotation, we may perhaps read: εἴσαγε τὸ διὰ πασῶν Μυκόνιον, “bring on your Myconian chorus, Nicolas, singing in unison.”

right ; tighten it, as you would a harp, until it is in tune. Then, when you think that everything is by this time in harmony,^a bring on your chorus of dishes, singing in unison . . . Nicolaïdas of Myconos . . .’ In addition to these gourmands, my comrades, I know also of the Apollo Gourmand worshipped in Elis. He is mentioned by Polemon in his *Letter to Attalus*.^b I know also of the painting in the Pisan territory, set up as an offering in the temple of Artemis Alpheiosa,^c and the work of Cleanthes of Corinth. In it Poseidon is depicted offering a tunny to Zeus, who is in labour,^d as Demetrius records in the eighth book of *The Trojan Battle Order*.^e

“ All this, indeed,” said Democritus, “ I have myself dished up for you as an additional food-offering, although I have not come forward to pose as a fish-eater because of our most excellent Ulpian. He, following the customs of his native Syria,^f has deprived us of our fish, while introducing other customs from Syria. And yet the Stoic Antipater of Tarsus,^g at least, says in the fourth book of his work *On Superstition* that it is asserted on the part of some authorities that Queen Gatis of Syria was such a fish-lover that she published an edict forbidding anyone to eat fish ‘ apart from Gatis ’^h (*ater Gatis*). Not understanding this phrase, the masses call her Atargatis, and abstain from fish. But Mnaseas, in

^a Cf. 103 a ; Plut. *Qu. Symp.* 657 D, E. See crit. note.

^b Frag. 70 Preller.

^c Or, Alpheionia ; see critical note.

^d At the second birth of Dionysus.

^e Demetrius of Scepsis, frag. 5 Gaede. ^f See 342 a.

^g See 186 a.

^h *i.e.*, “ excepting Gatis.”

⁶ Ἀλφειονία Strab. 343.

⁷ ἔτεπ' ἐκ Συρίας Kaibel : ἔτεπ' ἐξε|τρειας A.

ATHENAEUS

δευτέρῳ περὶ Ἀσίας φησὶν οὕτως· ἔμοι μὲν ἡ
 Ἀταργάτις δοκεῖ χαλεπὴ βασίλισσα γεγονέναι
 καὶ τῶν λαῶν σκληρῶς ἐπεστατηκέнай, ὥστε καὶ
 ἀπονομίσαι αὐτοῖς ἰχθὺν μὴ ἐσθίειν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς
 αὐτὴν ἀναφέρειν διὰ τὸ ἀρέσαι αὐτῇ τὸ βρῶμα.
 e καὶ διὰ τὸδε νόμιμον ἔτι¹ διαμένειν, ἐπὰν εὕξωνται
 τῇ θεῷ, ἰχθύς ἀργυροῦς ἢ χρυσοῦς ἀνατιθέναι·
 τοὺς δὲ ἱερεῖς πᾶσαν ἡμέραν τῇ θεῷ ἀληθινούς
 ἰχθύς ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ὀψοποιησαμένους παρα-
 τιθέναι, ἐφθούς τε ὁμοίως καὶ ὀπτούς, οὓς δὴ αὐτοὶ
 καταναλίσκουσιν οἱ τῆς θεοῦ ἱερεῖς· καὶ μικρὸν
 προελθὼν πάλιν φησὶν· ἡ δέ γε Ἀταργάτις,
 ὡσπερ Ἐάνθος λέγει ὁ Λυδός, ὑπὸ Μόψου² τοῦ
 Λυδοῦ ἀλοῦσα κατεποντίσθη μετὰ Ἰχθύος τοῦ υἱοῦ
 ἐν τῇ περὶ Ἀσκάλωνα λίμνῃ διὰ τὴν ὕβριν καὶ
 f ὑπὸ τῶν ἰχθύων κατεβρώθη· τάχα δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς,
 ἄνδρες φίλοι, ἐκόντες παρελίπετε ὡς ἱερόν τινα
 ἰχθὺν τὸν παρ' Ἐφίππῳ τῷ κωμωδιοποιῷ, ὃν
 φησι τῷ Γηρυόνη σκευάζεσθαι ἐν τῷ ὁμωνύμῳ
 δράματι διὰ τούτων λέγων·

τούτῳ δ' ὁπότεν ναέται χώρας
 ἰχθύν τιν' ἔλῳσ' οὐχ ἡμέριον,
 τῆς περικλύστου δ' ἀλίας Κρήτης
 μείζω μεγέθει, λοπὰς ἐστ' αὐτῷ
 δυνατὴ τούτους χωρεῖν ἑκατόν.
 347 καὶ περιοίκους εἶναι ταύτῃ
 Σινδοῦς,³ Λυκίου, Μυγδοσιώτας,
 Κραναοῦς, Παφίου. τούτους δ' ὕλην

¹ ἔτι Casaubon, ἔτι καὶ νῦν Meyer (cf. 263 a): ἐστὶ AC.

² Μόψου Müller.

³ ταύτῃ Σινδοῦς Schweighäuser: ταύτῃ ἐσίνδοῦς ἰνδοῦς A.

the second book of his work *On Asia* says ^a: 'In my opinion Atargatis was a cruel queen, and ruled the peoples harshly, even to the extent of forbidding them by law to eat fish; on the contrary, they must bring them to her because of her fondness for that food. For this reason the custom still holds that whenever they pray to the goddess, they bring her offerings of fish made of silver or gold; but the priests bring to the goddess, every day, real fish which they have fancily dressed and served on the table. They are boiled or baked, and the priests of the goddess, of course, consume the fish themselves.' Proceeding a little further he again says: 'Atargatis, according to Xanthus of Lydia,^b was captured by Mopsus the Lydian and with her son Ichthys^c was sunk in the lake of Ascalon because of her outrageous conduct, and eaten up by the fish.' And perhaps you, dear friends, intentionally omitted, as something sacred,^d the fish mentioned by the comic poet Ephippus, which, he says, was dished up for Geryones in the like-named play. His words are these^e: 'Whosoever the dwellers in that country catch a fish—not one of every-day size, but bigger in bulk than Crete, which the sea-waters wash all around—they give him a dish which can hold a hundred of these.^f And the neighbours round about it are Sindians, Lycians, Mygdoniots, Cranaans, Paphians. These hew the wood

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 155.

^c *i.e.*, "Fish."

^e Kock ii. 252.

^b *F.H.G.* i. 38.

^d On *lepòs lχθύς* cf. 284 c.

^f What "these" refers to is not known, but probably some gesture of the actor made the reference clear. Cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 1504-1507, where we should come badly off were it not for the scholia. Through the uncertain text the Gargantuan intent shines clear.

ATHENAEUS

- κόπτειν, ὁπότεν βασιλεὺς ἔψῃ
 τὸν μέγαν ἰχθύν· καὶ προσάγοντας
 καθ' ὅσον πόλεως ἔστηκεν ὅρος,
 τοὺς δ' ὑποκαίειν. λίμνην δ' ἐπάγει
 ὕδατος μεστήν εἰς τὴν ἄλμην,
 τοὺς δ'¹ ἅλας αὐτῷ ζεύγῃ προσάγειν
 μηνῶν ὀκτὼ συνεχῶς ἑκατόν.
 b περιπλεῖν δ' ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄμβωσιν ἄνω
 πέντε κέλητας πεντασκάλμους,
 περιαγγέλλειν τ'· 'οὐχ ὑποκαίεις,
 Λυκίων πρύτανι²; ψυχρὸν τουτί·
 παύου φυσῶν, Μακεδῶν ἄρχων·
 σβέννυ, Κέλθ', ὥς³ μὴ προσκαύσης⁴·
 οὐκ ἄγνοῶ δ' ὅτι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα εἴρηκεν ὁ Ἑφίππος
 c καὶ Πελταστῇ τῷ δράματι, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ταῦτα ἐκείνοις
 ὑποτέτακται·
 τοιαῦθ' ὑθλῶν δειπνεῖ καὶ ζῇ
 θαυμαζόμενος μετὰ μεираκίων,
 οὐ γινώσκων ψήφων ἀριθμούς,
 σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλανίδ' ἔλκων.
 εἰς τίνα δὲ ταῦτ' ἀποτεινόμενος ὁ Ἑφίππος εἴρηκεν
 ὦρα σοι ζητεῖν, καλὲ Οὐλπιανέ, καὶ διδάσκειν ἡμᾶς
 καὶ τῶν εἰρημένων τούτων
 εἴ τί σοι ψελλόν τε καὶ δυσεύρετον,
 ἐπαναδίπλαζε καὶ σαφῶς ἐκμάνθανε·
 σχολὴ δὲ πλείων ἢ θέλω πάρεστί μοι,
 κατὰ τὸν Αἰσχύλου Προμηθεά·"
 d Καὶ ὁ Κύνουλκος ἀνεβόησε· "καὶ τίν' ἂν τῶν
 μεγάλων οὗτος, οὐκ ἰχθύων, ἀλλὰ ζητήσεων, ἐπὶ

¹ τῆσδ' Meineke.

whenever the king cooks that mighty fish; and they haul so much of it that it fills the circuit of the city as it stands, while others light the fire underneath. To make the pickle they draw off a lake full of water, and it takes a hundred ox-teams, for eight continuous months, to bring up the salt for it. On the top of the rim of that dish there sail five fast galleys, each with five oars on a side, and the order is given: "Hurry with that fire, you Lycian foreman! It's not hot enough! Now stop the bellows, you Macedonian captain! Put out the fire, you Celt, if you don't want to scorch the fish." I am not unaware that Ephippus has these same lines in his play, *The Peltast*,^a in which the following also are appended to the foregoing: 'This is the kind of nonsense he babbles at dinner, and he lives in the company of schoolboys who look up to him with admiration, although he couldn't do a sum with counters, and, proud in mien, proudly swishes his foppish coat.' It is high time, noble Ulpian, that you inquire to whom Ephippus alludes in this description, and explain to us, of these sayings, 'if aught therein is indistinct to thee and hard to find out, question again, and learn all clearly; for more leisure is mine than I desire,' as Aeschylus says^b in his *Prometheus*."

Then Cynulcus cried out: "What big inquiry—not big fish!—would Ulpian here comprehend?"

^a Kock ii. 261.

^b vss. 816-818; Prometheus to Io. Here ends the speech of Democritus, begun at 331 c.

² οὐχ ὑποκαίεις, Λυκίων πρύταμι Wilamowitz: τε κοῦχ ὑποκαίειν Λυκίων πρυτάνεις A.

³ Κελθ', ὥς Wilamowitz: κελτους μὴ A.

⁴ προσκαύσης Schweighäuser: προσκλύσης A.

ATHENAEUS

νοῦν λάβοι; ὃς τὰς ἀκάνθας αἰὶ ἐκλέγει ἐψητῶν τε καὶ ἀθρινῶν καὶ εἴ τι τούτων ἀτυχέστερόν ἐστιν ἰχθύδιον, τὰ μεγάλα τεμάχη παραπεμπόμενος. καθάπερ γὰρ

ἐν ταῖς γεννικαῖς εὐωχίαις,

φησὶν ἐν Ἰξίονι Εὐβουλος,

ἀμύλων παρόντων ἐσθίουσ' ἐκάστοτε
ἄνηθα καὶ σέλινα καὶ φλυαρίας
καὶ κάρδαμ' ἐσκευασμένα,

οὕτω μοι δοκεῖ καὶ ὁ 'λεβητοχάρων¹' Οὐλπιανός, κατὰ τὸν ἐμὸν Μεγαλοπολίτην Κερκιδᾶν, e μηδὲν μὲν ἐσθίειν τῶν ἀνδρὶ προσηκόντων, τηρεῖν δέ τοὺς ἐσθίοντας εἰ παρεῖδον ἢ ἄκανθαν ἢ τῶν τραγανῶν τι ἢ χονδρῶδες² τῶν παρατεθέντων, οὐδ' ἐπὶ νοῦν βαλλόμενος τὸ³ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ λαμπροῦ Αἰσχύλου, ὃς τὰς αὐτοῦ τραγωδίας τεμάχη εἶναι ἔλεγεν τῶν Ὀμήρου μεγάλων δείπνων. φιλόσοφος δὲ ἦν τῶν πάνυ ὁ Αἰσχύλος, ὃς καὶ ἠττηθεὶς ἀδίκως ποτέ, ὡς Θεόφραστος ἢ Χαμαι-
* λέων ἐν τῷ περὶ ἡδονῆς εἶρηκεν, ἔφη χρόνῳ τὰς τραγωδίας ἀνατιθέναι, εἰδὼς ὅτι κομιεῖται τὴν
f προσήκουσαν τιμὴν.

“Πόθεν δὲ καὶ εἰδέναι δύναται ἅπερ εἶπεν Στρατόνικος ὁ κιθαριστῆς εἰς Πρόπιν τὸν Ῥόδιον κιθαρωδόν; Κλέαρχος γὰρ ἐν τοῖς περὶ παροιμιῶν φησιν ὡς ὁ Στρατόνικος θεασάμενος τὸν Πρόπιν ὄντα τῷ μὲν μεγέθει μέγαν, τῇ δὲ τέχνῃ κακὸν καὶ ἐλάττονα τοῦ σώματος, ἐπερωτῶντων αὐτὸν ποῖός τίς ἐστιν εἶπεν “οὐδεὶς κακὸς μέγας ἰχθύς,”

¹ λεβητοχάρης (for -ρης) C, -χάρης E.

He is always picking out the prickly spines^a of hepseti,^b and smelts, and any other little fish that may be more damnable than they, passing over the big cuts. It reminds me of what Eubulus says in *Ixion*^c: 'At fashionable dinners, though cakes of finest meal are served, they always eat only dill or parsley or cress or other silly stuff dressed for them.' In like manner, I think, our 'cauldron devotee' Ulpian, to quote my compatriot Cercidas of Megalopolis,^d refuses to eat anything that becomes a man, but watches the diners to see if they have skipped a spine or gristle or cartilage in the viands served, laying not to heart the saying of the noble and glorious Aeschylus, who declared that his tragedies were large cuts taken from Homer's mighty dinners. And Aeschylus was one of the great philosophers; for once, when he was defeated unfairly, as Theophrastus or Chamaeleon says^e in the work *On Pleasure*, he declared that his tragedies were dedicated to Time, and he knew that he should receive his fitting reward.

"How, moreover, can Ulpian understand what the harp-player Stratonice said of the harp-singer Propis of Rhodes? For Clearchus says in his work *On Proverbs*^f that Stratonice attended a performance by Propis, who, though large of stature, was poor in his art, which fell short of his bodily size; and when people asked Stratonice who the performer was, he replied 'A poor nobody makes a large fish,'

^a i.e., "knotty problems," cf. 97 d, 228 c.

^b See 301 a-c. ^c Kock ii. 176; *Ion* at 169 f, 300 c, 417 c.

^d *P.L.G.* ii. 515. ^e *Frag.* 35 Köpke. ^f *F.H.G.* ii. 319.

² τῶν τραγανῶν ἢ χονδρῶν C.

³ τὸ Kaibel: τὰ A.

ATHENAEUS

- 348 αἰνισσόμενος ὅτι πρῶτον μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστίν, εἴθ' ὅτι κακός, καὶ πρὸς τούτοις μέγας μὲν, ἰχθύς δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀφωνίαν. Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ γελοίου λεχθῆναι μὲν φησι τὴν παροιμίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Στρατονίκου, ἀλλ' εἰς Σιμύκαν¹ τὸν ὑποκριτὴν, διελόντος τὴν παροιμίαν 'οὐδεὶς μέγας² σαπρὸς ἰχθύς.' Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν τῇ Ναξίων πολιτείᾳ περὶ τῆς
b παροιμίας οὕτως γράφει· 'τῶν παρὰ Ναξίους εὐπόρων οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τὸ ἄστν ὥκουν, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι διεσπαρμένοι κατὰ κώμας. ἐν οὖν δὴ τινι τῶν κωμῶν, ἥ ὄνομα ἦν Ληιστάδαι, Τελεσταγόρας ὥκει, πλούσιός τε σφόδρα καὶ εὐδοκιμῶν καὶ τιμώμενος παρὰ τῷ δήμῳ τοῖς τ' ἄλλοις ἅπασι καὶ τοῖς καθ' ἡμέραν πεμπομένοις. καὶ ὅτε καταβάντες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δυσωνοῖντό τι τῶν πωλουμένων, ἔθος ἦν τοῖς πωλοῦσι λέγειν ὅτι μᾶλλον ἂν προέλαιντο
c Τελεσταγόρα δοῦναι ἢ τοσούτου ἀποδόσθαι.³ νεανίσκοι οὖν τινες ὠνούμενοι μέγαν ἰχθὺν εἰπόντος τοῦ ἀλιέως τὰ αὐτὰ λυπηθέντες τῷ πολλάκις ἀκούειν ὑποπιόντες ἐκώμασαν πρὸς αὐτόν. δεξαμένου δὲ τοῦ Τελεσταγόρου φιλοφρόνως αὐτοὺς οἱ νεανίσκοι αὐτόν τε ὕβρισαν καὶ δύο θυγατέρας αὐτοῦ ἐπιγάμους. ἐφ' οἷς ἀγανακτήσαντες οἱ Νάξιοι καὶ τὰ ὄπλα ἀναλαβόντες ἐπῆλθον τοῖς νεανίσκοις, καὶ μεγίστη τότε στάσις ἐγένετο προστατοῦντος τῶν Ναξίων Λυγδάμιδος, ὃς ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς στρατηγίας τύραννος ἀνεφάνη τῆς πατρίδος . . .⁴
d "Οὐκ ἄκαιρον δ' εἶναι νομίζω⁵ ἔτι καὶ αὐτός,

¹ σιμύκαν A.

² οὐδεὶς μέγας Meineke: μέγας οὐδεὶς A.

³ ἀποδόσθαι Coraes: ἀναδόσθαι AC.

⁴ Lacuna indicated by Wilamowitz.

⁵ εἰπεῖν after νομίζω deleted by Schweighäuser.

implying that he was first of all a nobody, then poor, and moreover, though large, he was a fish in his lack of voice. But Theophrastus, in the treatise *On the Ridiculous*,^a while acknowledging that the saying came from Stratonicus, declares that it referred to the actor Simycas^b by a distortion of the proverb, 'No rotten fish is large.' Aristotle gives the following account of this proverb in *The Constitution of Naxos*^c: 'The majority of the well-to-do in Naxos used to live in town, while the rest were scattered among the villages. Now in one of these villages, the name of which was Leïstadae, dwelt Telestagoras. He was very rich and famous, and honoured by the people in all other ways, but especially by gifts sent to him daily. And whenever they came down to the village from town and tried to beat down the price of any goods offered for sale, the shopkeepers were in the habit of saying that they would prefer to make a present of their goods to Telestagoras rather than to sell at so small a price. So some young sparks tried to purchase a large fish, and when the fisherman repeated the same old story, they got angry at hearing it so often, and being rather tipsy, they went rioting to the house of Telestagoras. But though he welcomed them kindly, the young men assaulted him and his two daughters, who were of marriageable age. At this the Naxians in great indignation took up arms and attacked the young men, and a serious civil war began, the Naxians being led by Lygdamis, who, as a result of this military leadership, rose to be tyrant of his native land. . . .'

"But I do not think it untimely, now that I have

^a Frag. 130 Wimmer.

^b Demosth. *De Corona* 262.

^c Frag. 510 Rose.

ATHENAEUS

ἐπειδήπερ ἐμνήσθη τῷ κιθαριστοῦ Στρατονίκου, λέξαι τι περὶ τῆς εὐστοχίας αὐτοῦ τῶν ἀποκρίσεων. διδάσκων γὰρ κιθαριστάς, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ διδασκαλείῳ εἶχεν ἑνέα μὲν εἰκόνας τῶν Μουσῶν, τοῦ δὲ Ἀπόλλωνος μίαν, μαθητὰς δὲ δύο, πυνθανομένου τινὸς πόσους ἔχοι μαθητὰς, ἔφη ‘σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς δώδεκα.’ εἰς Μύλασα δ’ ἐπιδημήσας καὶ κατιδὼν ναοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς, ἀνθρώπους δὲ ὀλίγους στὰς ἐν^e μέσῃ τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἔφη ‘ἀκούετε, νεώ.¹’ Μάχων δ’ αὐτοῦ ἀναγράφει τάδε ἀπομνημονεύματα·

Στρατόνικος ἀπεδήμησεν εἰς Πέλλαν ποτέ,²
 παρὰ πλειόνων ἔμπροσθε τοῦτ’ ἀκηκοὺς
 ὥς σπληνικοὺς εἴωθεν ἢ πόλις ποιεῖν.
 ἐν τῷ βαλανείῳ καταμαθὼν οὖν πλείονας
 γυμναζομένους τῶν μεираκίσκων³ παρὰ τὸ πῦρ,⁴
 κομψῶς τό τε χρῶμα καὶ τὸ σῶμ’ ἡσκηκότας,
 διαμαρτάνειν ἔφασκε τοὺς εἰρηκότας
 αὐτῷ· καταμαθὼν δ’, ἡνίκ’ ἐξῆι πάλιν,⁵
 τῆς κοιλίας τὸν σπλῆν’ ἔχοντα διπλάσιον⁶ . . .
 f ‘καθήμενος γὰρ ἐνθάδ’ οὗτος φαίνεται
 τά θ’⁷ ἱμάτια τῶν εἰσιόντων λαμβάνων
 τηρεῖν ἅμα καὶ τοὺς σπλήνας, εὐθέως ἵνα
 μὴδ’ ἥτισοῦν τοῖς ἔνδον ἢ στενοχωρία.’
 ψάλτης κακὸς Στρατόνικον ἐστιῶν ποτε
 ἐπεδείκνυτ’ αὐτῷ τὴν τέχνην παρὰ τὸν πότον.
 οὔσης δὲ λαμπρᾶς καὶ φιλοτίμου τῆς δοχῆς,
 ψαλλόμενος ὃ⁸ Στρατόνικος, οὐκ ἔχων δ’ ὅτῳ

¹ νεώ Meineke: ναοί A.

² ποτέ C: ποτέ· δς A.

³ μεираκίσκων Meineke: μεираκίων A.

⁴ παρὰ τῷ πυρί Porson.

⁵ πάλιν A: τινα C.

⁶ Schweighäuser: διπλασίονα AC. Lacuna marked by Dobree.

⁷ θ’ added by Porson.

mentioned the harp-player Stratonicus, to add something myself to what has been said about his cleverness in repartee. Being a teacher of harp-players, he had in his studio nine statues of the Muses, one of Apollo, and just two pupils; and when somebody asked him how many pupils he had, he replied, 'With the assistance of the gods,^a a round dozen.' Once he journeyed to Mylasa, where he saw many temples but very few people. So he took his place in the middle of the market and called, 'Oyez, oyez, ye temples!' ^b And Machon records these reminiscences of him: 'Once on a time Stratonicus journeyed to Pella, having previously heard from several sources that the baths there usually made people splenetic. Well, observing several lads exercising in the bath beside the fire, all of them with bodies and complexions at the top of their form, he said that his informants had made a mistake. But when he came out again, he noticed a man who had a spleen twice as large as his belly. (He remarked :) "The door-keeper who sits here and receives the cloaks of patrons as they enter must plainly have an eye on their spleens as well, to make sure immediately that the people inside are not crowded." A wretched harper was once entertaining Stratonicus, and while the wine flowed he began to display his art to him. The appointments of the dinner were gorgeous and pretentious; and Stratonicus, having enough of the music, and no one

^a *σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς* is the usual expression for "if the gods so will," *deo volente*.

^b The call to order by the herald at any assembly was ἀκούετε, λεῖψ, "hear, ye people."

^s *ὁ* added by Casaubon.

ATHENAEUS

- διαλέξεθ' ἑτέρῳ, συγκατέθλα τὸ ποτήριον.
 349 ἦρτησε μείζον καὶ κυάθους πολλοὺς λαβὼν
 τῷ θ' ἡλίῳ τὴν κύλικα δείξας συντόμως
 πίων καθεῦθε, τᾶλλ'¹ ἐπιτρέψας τῇ τύχῃ.
 ἐπὶ κῶμον ἐλθόντων δὲ τῷ ψάλτῃ τινῶν
 ἑτέρων κατὰ τύχην, ὡς ἔοικε, γνωρίμων
 ἕξινος ὁ Στρατόνικος ἐγένετ' εὐθέως.
 προσπυνθανομένων δ' ὃ τι πολὺν² πίνων αἰεὶ
 οἶνον ἐμεθύσθη συντόμως, ἀπεκρίνατο·
 'ὁ γὰρ ἐπίβουλος ἀναγῆς ψάλτης,' ἔφη,
 'ὡς βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ³ δειπνίσας ἀπέκτονεν.'
 b Στρατόνικος εἰς Ἀβδὴρ³ ἀποδημήσας ποτὲ
 ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν τιθέμενον αὐτόθι,
 ὁρῶν ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν κατ' ἰδίαν
 κεκτημένον κήρυκα κηρύττοντά τε
 ἕκαστον αὐτῶν, ὅτε θέλοι, νομηνίαν,
 σχεδόν τε τοὺς κήρυκας ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ
 ὄντας πολὺ πλείους κατὰ λόγον τῶν δημοτῶν,
 ἐπ' ἄκρων ἐβάδιζε τῶν ὀνύχων ἐν τῇ πόλει
 σχέδην, δεδορκῶς ἀτενὲς εἰς τὴν γῆν κάτω.
 πυνθανομένου⁴ δὲ τῶν ξένων αὐτοῦ τινος
 c τὸ πάθος τὸ γεγονὸς ἑξαπίνης περὶ τοὺς πόδας,
 τοῦτ' εἶπε· 'τοῖς ὅλοις⁵ μὲν ἔρρωμαι, ξέने,
 καὶ τῶν κολάκων πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπὶ δεῖπνον τρέχω·
 ἀγωνιῶ δὲ καὶ δέδοικα παντελῶς,
 μή ποτ' ἐπιβὰς κήρυκι τὸν πόδ' ἀναπαρῶ.'
 αὐλεῖν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖσιν αὐλητοῦ κακοῦ
 μέλλοντος ὁ Στρατόνικος 'εὐφήμει, μέχρι⁶
 σπείσαντες εὐξώμεσθα,' φησί, 'τοῖς θεοῖς.'

¹ τᾶλλ' Jacobs: ταῦτ' AC.

² Schweighäuser: πολὺ A.

³ ἐπὶ φάτνῃ Musurus: ὑποφάτνῃ AC.

else to talk to, smashed his cup. He then asked for a larger one, and receiving many cups he pledged them in turn to the Sun, alternately drinking and dozing, trusting the rest to fate. By chance, so it appeared, a revel band of acquaintances burst in upon the singer, and Stratonicus immediately became quite drunk. When they asked him further why he had been continually drinking much wine and had made himself drunk so soon, he answered: "This crafty and abominable harper has given me a dinner and then slain me like an ox at the manger."^a Once Stratonicus travelled to Abdera to attend the spectacle which was to be given there, and he saw that every citizen had a personal herald who proclaimed separately, whenever he desired, the coming New Moon; and seeing that the heralds in that region were, one might say, far too many, in proportion to the common folk, he walked carefully on the tips of his toe-nails in the town, his eyes intent upon the ground beneath. When a stranger there asked him what had suddenly happened to his feet, he replied: "I'm all right, stranger, in all my limbs, and I can run much faster to a dinner than any parasite. But I am torn with anxiety and utterly afraid that I may tread on a herald^b and impale my foot on him." When a poor piper was on the point of playing his pipes at a sacrifice Stratonicus said: "Hush, until we've poured a libation and prayed to the gods!"

^a *Od.* iv. 535; of Agamemnon slain by Aegisthus.

^b The word also means "whelk"; in America, "clam-shell."

⁴ Meineke: *πυνθανομένων* A.

⁵ *τοῖς κώλοις* Casaubon: *τοῖς ἄλλοις* Eust. 1108. 44.

⁶ *εὐφήμει, μέχρι* Porson: *εὐφημεῖν μεχρὴ* A.

ATHENAEUS

- Κλέων τις ἦν κιθαρωδός, ὃς ἐκαλεῖτο Βοῦς,
 δεινῶς ἀπάδων τῇ λύρα παραχρῶμενος.¹
 d τούτου διακούσας ὁ Στρατόνικος εἶψ' ὅτι
 'ὄνος λύρας ἐλέγετο, νῦν δὲ βοῦς λύρας.'
 Στρατόνικος ὁ κιθαρωδός ὡς Βηρισάδην
 ἔπλευσεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον ὄντα βασιλέα.
 πολλοῦ χρόνου δ' ἤδη γεγονότος ἀποτρέχειν
 ἠβούλετο Στρατόνικος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.
 ὡς δ' αὐτὸν, ὡς ἔοικεν, οὐ προσίετο,
 τοῦτ' ἀποκριθῆναί φασι τῷ Βηρισάδῃ·
 'σὺ² γὰρ διανοεῖ,' φησὶν, 'αὐτοῦ καταμένειν;
 ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ παρεπεδήμησέν ποτε
 e Στρατόνικος ὁ κιθαρωδός. εἶτα γράδιον
 ἐνέβλεπεν αὐτῷ κοῦκ ἀφίστατ' οὐδαμοῦ.
 καὶ³ ὁ Στρατόνικος 'πρὸς θεῶν, μήτηρ, φράσον
 τί ἔσθ' ὃ βούλει καὶ τί μ' εἰσβλέπεις αἰεῖ;
 'διηπόρησα,' φησὶν, 'εἰ⁴ μήτηρ σε μὲν⁵
 δέκα μῆνας εἶχε κακράτει τῆς κοιλίας,
 πόλις δ' ἔχουσα σ' ἡμέραν ἀλγεί μίαν.'
 ἡ Νικοκρέοντος εἰσιοῦσ' Ἀξιοθέα⁶
 γυνὴ μετὰ παιδίσκες ἄβρας εἰς τὸν πότον⁷
 ἀπεψόφησε καὶ⁸ τῷ Σικυνωνίῳ⁹
 f ἀμυγδάλην ἐπιβᾶσα συνέτριβεν· συνεῖς¹⁰
 Στρατόνικος εἶπεν 'οὐχ ὅμοιος ὁ ψόφος.'
 ὑπὸ νύκτα τῆς φωνῆς δὲ ταύτης οὐνεκα
 ἐν τῷ πελάγει διέλυσε τὴν παρρησίαν.
 ἐπιδεικνυμένου πόθ', ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐν Ἐφέσῳ
 ἀφυοῦς κιθαρωδοῦ τὸν μαθητὴν τοῖς φίλοις,

¹ τῇ λύρα παραχρῶμενος Gulick: τῇ λύρα τ' οὐ χρώμενος A.

² σὺ Abresch: εὖ A.

³ καὶ³ ὁ Casaubon: καθὼ A.

⁴ εἰ C: ἡ A.

⁵ μὲν added by Kaibel.

⁶ Ἀξιοθέα Wesseling: βιοθέα AC.

Cleon was a harp-singer, nicknamed Ox, who sang terribly off the pitch, shamefully abusing his harp. Having heard him to the end, Stratonicus remarked : " We used to have a proverb about the Ass and the Lyre,^a but now it's the Ox and the Lyre." Stratonicus the harp-singer once sailed to Pontus to visit its king, Berisades. After a long stay there, he wanted to return to Greece. But when it appeared that Berisades would not allow it, they say that Stratonicus answered him thus : " What ! you don't intend to stay here yourself, do you ? " Again, Stratonicus the harp-singer once found himself, a stranger, in Corinth. There an old hag kept looking at him and would not desist, no matter where he went. And he : " In the gods' name, granny, tell me what you want, and why you keep gazing at me ? " " I wondered," she said, " that your mother could carry you for ten months and hold you within her womb, when our city smarts with the pain of keeping you a single day." Axiothea, Nicocreon's wife, attended by her pretty maid, went to a dinner and broke wind, and then trod on an almond with her Sicyonian slipper and cracked it. When Stratonicus heard it he said, " Not the same sound ! " But when night came on, because of that saying he paid for his frank speech in the waters of the sea.^b A poor harp-singer in Ephesus, it appears, once exhibited his pupil to his friends.

^a " An ass listening to a lyre, a pig listening to a trumpet," said of one who had no ear for music.

^b See below, 352 d.

⁷ πότον Casaubon : ποταμόν A.

⁸ καῖτα C : κατὰ A : καὶ ὅτ' ὅτε Kaibel.

⁹ τῷ Σικυνωνίῳ Meineke : τῶν σικυνωνίων A.

¹⁰ σὺνεις Kaibel : τύχης A.

ATHENAEUS

παρὼν κατὰ τύχην ὁ Στρατόνικος τοῦτ' ἔφη.
 'ὅς αὐτὸς αὐτὸν οὐ καθαρίζει φαῦλος ὢν,
 ἄλλους καθαρίζων φαυλότατος ὢν δείκνυται.'¹

“Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ φιλίας ‘Στρατόνικος,’ φησίν, ‘ὁ κιθαριστὴς ἀναπαύεσθαι μέλλων ἐκέλευεν αἰετὸν τὸν παῖδα προσφέρειν αὐτῷ πιεῖν. “οὐχ ὅτι διψῶ,” φησίν, “ἵνα δὲ μὴ διψήσω.” ἐν δὲ Βυζαντίῳ
 350 κιθαρωδοῦ τὸ μὲν προοίμιον ἄσαντος εἶ, ἐν δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς ἀποτυγχάνοντος, ἀναστὰς ἐκήρυξεν “ὅς ἂν καταμηνύσῃ τὸν τὸ προοίμιον ἄσαντα κιθαρωδόν, λήψεται χιλίας δραχμάς.” ἐρωτηθεὶς δ' ὑπὸ τινος τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ μοχθηρότατοι, τῶν ἐν Παμφυλίᾳ Φασηλίτας μὲν ἔφησε μοχθηροτάτους εἶναι, Σιδήτας δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκουμένῃ.’ πάλιν δ' ἐπερωτηθεὶς, ὥς φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος, πότερα Βοιωτοὶ βαρβαρώτεροι τυγχάνουσιν ὄντες ἢ Θετταλοί, Ἡλείους
 b ἔφησεν. ἀναστήσας δὲ ποτε καὶ τρόπαιον ἐν τῇ διατριβῇ ἐπέγραψε ‘κατὰ τῶν κακῶς καθαριζόντων.’ ἐρωτηθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τινος τίνα τῶν πλοίων ἀσφαλέστατά ἐστι, τὰ μακρὰ ἢ τὰ στρογγύλα, ‘τὰ νενεωλκημένα’ εἶπεν. ἐν Ῥόδῳ δ' ἐπίδειξιν ποιούμενος, ὥς οὐδεὶς ἐπεσημήνατο, καταλιπὼν τὸ θέατρον ἐξῆλθεν εἰπὼν ‘ὅπου τὸ ἀδάπανον οὐ ποιεῖτε, πῶς ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω παρ' ὑμῶν ἔρανον λήψεσθαι;’ ‘γυμνικοὺς δὲ ἀγῶνας,’ ἔφη, ‘δια-
 c τιθέτωσαν Ἡλείοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ θυμελικούς, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ σκηνικούς. εἰ δέ τις τούτων πλημμελοίῃ, μαστιγοῦσθωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι,’ ἐπισκώπτων τὰς

¹ ὅς . . δείκνυται Meineke: ὅς αὐτὸς αὐτὸν οὐ καθ . . ἄλλους κιθα Α.

^a F.H.G. ii. 313.

^b See 351 f.

^c F.H.G. iv. 415.

Stratonicus, who happened to be present, said: "The man who cannot teach himself to play because he is so bad, is seen at his worst when he tries to teach others."

"Clearchus, in the second book of his work *On Friendship*, says ^a: 'The harp-player Stratonicus, whenever he started for bed, would tell his slaves to bring him a drink. "Not so much because I am thirsty," he said, "as because I don't want to be thirsty." In Byzantium a harp-singer sang his prelude beautifully, but made a mess of the songs that followed. Stratonicus got up and made proclamation: "Whoever will reveal the hiding-place of the harp-singer who sang the prelude will receive a thousand drachmas." When he was asked by someone who were the most god-forsaken people, he said that of the Pamphylians, the Phaselites were the most so, but of the inhabited world, the people of Sidê were the most god-forsaken.' ^b And again, Hegesander says, ^c when he was asked whether the Boeotians were perhaps more uncivilized than the Thessalians he replied, 'the Elians.' And once he set up a trophy in his schoolroom with this inscription, 'In protest against all bad harpers.' Asked by someone which boats were safer, the fast galleys or the round-bottomed merchantmen, he answered, 'Those which are safely moored.' Giving a recital in Rhodes and receiving no applause, he left the theatre remarking, 'If you won't give that which costs you nothing, how can I expect to receive *any* contribution from you?' He used to say: 'Let Elians manage athletic contests, Corinthians musical contests, and Athenians dramatic contests. If, however, any of them makes a mistake, let the Lacedaemonians be flogged for it.' Thus he

ATHENAEUS

παρ' αὐτοῖς ἀγομένας μαστιγώσεις, ὥς φησι Χαρικλῆς ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τοῦ ἀστικού ἀγῶνος. Πτολεμαίου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως περὶ κιθαριστικῆς πρὸς αὐτὸν διαλεγομένου φιλονικότερον, 'ἕτερόν ἐστιν,' εἶπεν, 'ὦ βασιλεῦ, σκῆπτρον, ἕτερον δὲ πλήκτρον,¹' ὥς φησι Καπίτων ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν δ' τῶν πρὸς Φιλόπαππον ὑπομνημάτων. παρακληθεὶς δ' ἀκούσαι ποτε κιθαρῳδοῦ μετὰ τὴν ἀκρόασιν ἔφη·

τῷ δ' ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνένευσε.

καί τινος εἰπόντος 'τὸ ποῖον;' ἔφη 'κακῶς μὲν κιθαρίζειν ἔδωκεν, ἄδειν δὲ καλῶς ἀνένευσε.' δοκοῦ δέ ποτε καταπεσούσης καὶ ἀποκτεινάσης ἓνα τῶν πονηρῶν 'ἄνδρες,' ἔφη, 'δοκῶ, εἰςὶ θεοί· εἰ δὲ μή εἰσι, δοκοί² εἰσιν.'

"Ἀναγράφει³ δὲ καὶ τάδε μετὰ τὰ προειρημένα τοῦ
 ο Στρατονίκου ἀπομνημονευμάτων οὕτως. Στρατόνικος πρὸς τὸν Χρυσογόνου πατέρα λέγοντα ὅτι πάντα αὐτῷ ὑπάρχει οἰκεῖα· αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ἐργολάβος εἶναι, τῶν δὲ υἱῶν ὁ μὲν διδάξει, ὁ δὲ αὐλήσει, 'προσδεῖ γ', ἔφη ὁ Στρατόνικος, 'ἔτι ενός.' εἰπόντος δὲ 'τίνος;' 'θεάτρου,' ἔφη, 'οἰκεῖον.' ἐρομένου δέ τινος διὰ τί⁴ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν περινοστεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν μιᾷ πόλει διαμένει, παρὰ τῶν Μουσῶν ἔφη εἰληφέναι τέλος τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας, παρ' ὧν

¹ ἕτερον δὲ πλήκτρον added by Musurus.

² δοκοί Schweighäuser: δοκῶ A.

³ A lemma reads: ἐκ τῶν Καλλισθένους Στρατονίκου ἀπομνημονεύματα, whence it appears that the subject of ἀναγράφει is Callisthenes.

satirized the flagellations held in Lacedaemon, as Charicles says ^a in the first book of his work *On the City Contest*. When King Ptolemy was discussing with him, rather too contentiously, the art of harp-playing, he said, 'O King, a sceptre is one thing, a plectrum is another.' This is told by the epic poet Capito in the fourth book of his *Notes addressed to Philopappus*. And having been invited on one occasion to hear a harp-singer, after the recital he quoted ^b: 'And the Father granted one part to him, but denied him the other.' When someone asked, "Which part?" he answered: 'He granted the power to play badly, but denied the power to sing beautifully.' And once a beam (*dokos*) collapsed and killed a bad man. He said: 'Gentlemen, meseems (*dokô*) there are gods; if not, there are beams (*dokoi*).'

"The following sayings, appended to what have been quoted above, are recorded ^c in the *Reminiscences of Stratonicus*. When the father of Chrysogonus declared that he enjoyed the possession of every theatrical appurtenance in his own house, since he himself was a theatrical producer, while one of his sons would bring out plays, and the other would furnish the flute accompaniment, Stratonicus said to him: 'There is still one thing you need besides.' He asked, 'What?' Stratonicus replied, 'An audience in your own house.' When somebody asked him why he roamed all over Greece, instead of staying continuously in one city, he answered that he had received all Greeks as toll from the Muses, and he exacted pay from them

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 360.

^b *Il.* xvi. 250; of Achilles' prayer to Zeus.

^c By Callisthenes; see critical note.

^d δὲ τὰ Casaubon: ὁ τὴ A, τὴ ὅτ C.

ATHENAEUS

πράττεσθαι μισθὸν ἀμουσίας. τὸν Φάωνα δὲ ἔφη
 f αὐλεῖν οὐχ ἄρμονίαν, ἀλλὰ τὸν Κάδμον. προσ-
 ποιούμενου δὲ εἶναι Φάωνος αὐλητικοῦ καὶ ἔχειν
 φάσκοντος Μεγαροῖ χορόν, 'ληρεῖς,' ἔφη. 'ἐκεῖ μὲν
 γὰρ οὐκ ἔχεις, ἀλλ' ἔχει.' μάλιστα δὲ θαυμάζειν
 ἔφη τὴν τοῦ σοφιστοῦ Σατύρου μητέρα, ὅτι ὄν
 οὐδεμία πόλις ἐνεγκεῖν οἶα τε δέκα ἡμέρας, ἐκείνη
 δέκα μῆνας ἤνεγκε. πυνθανόμενος δὲ ἐν 'Ιλίῳ
 351 ἐπιδημεῖν αὐτὸν ἐν¹ τοῖς 'Ιλιείοις 'αἰεῖ,' ἔφησεν,
 'Ἰλίῳ κακά.' Μυννάκου² δ' αὐτῷ περὶ μουσικῆς
 διαμφισβητοῦντος οὐ προσέχειν αὐτῷ ἔφη, ὅτι ἀνώ-
 τερον τοῦ σφυροῦ λέγει. τὸν δὲ φαῦλον ἱατρὸν
 ἀπαυθημερίζειν ἔφη ποιεῖν εἰς 'Αἶδου τοὺς θερα-
 πευομένους. ἀπαντήσας δὲ τινι τῶν γνωρίμων ὥς
 εἶδεν ἐσπογγισμένα τὰ ὑποδήματα καλῶς συνηχ-
 θέσθη³ ὥς πρᾶττοντι κακῶς, νομίζων οὐκ ἂν οὕτως
 ἐσπογγίσθαι καλῶς, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς ἐσπόγγισεν. ἐν
 Τειχιόυντι δὲ τῆς Μιλήτου μιγάδων οἰκούντων ὥς
 b ἑώρα πάντας τοὺς τάφους ξενικοὺς ὄντας 'ἀπ-
 ἰώμεν,' ἔφη, 'παῖ. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ οἱ ξένοι εἰόκασιν
 ἀποθνήσκειν, τῶν δ' ἀστῶν οὐδεῖς.' Ζήθου δὲ τοῦ
 κιθαριστοῦ διεξιόντος περὶ μουσικῆς, . . .⁴ μόνῳ
 δὲ οὐκ ἔφη προσήκειν περὶ μουσικῆς λαλεῖν, 'ὅς
 γε,' ἔφη, 'τὸ ἀμουσότατον τῶν ὀνομάτων εἶλου, εἰ
 σεαυτὸν ἀντ' Ἀμφίονος Ζῆθον καλεῖς.' Μακε-

¹ ἐν deleted by Kaibel.

² τοῦ σκυτοτόμου added by Meyer.

³ συνηχθέσθη Musurus: συνήσθη A: οὐ συνήσθη C.

⁴ I have indicated a lacuna.

^a i.e., for their lack of cultivation. Stratoniceus alludes to the custom of assigning certain towns and villages for the support of favourites at court, Athen. 29 f.

^b Harmonia was the wife of Cadmus.

for their ignorance of the Muses.^a Of Phaon he used to say that he played not harmony,^b but Cadmus, on his pipes. When Phaon pretended to be a proficient piper, and alleged that he possessed a chorus at Megara, he said: 'Nonsense! You don't possess anything there, you are yourself possessed.'^c He said that he was particularly surprised at the mother of the sophist Satyrus because she had carried for ten months one whom no city could bear for ten days. Learning that Satyrus was staying in Troy to attend the Trojan games he said, 'Troy hath ever had misfortune!' When Mynnacus^d disagreed with him on a question of music he said that he would pay no attention to him because he spoke over his ankle.^e He said that a poor doctor could send his patients to Hades in a single day. Meeting an acquaintance whose shoes, he saw, had been nicely polished, he expressed sympathy for his poverty, believing that they could not have been so nicely polished if the man had not done it himself. In Teichiûs, near Miletus, lived a mixed population. When he observed that all the tombs belonged to foreigners he said: 'Let's get out of here, slave. For it appears that foreigners in this place die, but not a single citizen.' While the harper Zethus was lecturing on music^f . . . he declared that Zethus was the last person who should talk on music, 'because,' as he said, 'you have chosen the most unmusical of names, calling yourself Zethus instead of Amphion.'^g

^a Cf. Athen. 544 d. ^d A shoemaker; see critical note.

^e *i.e.*, beyond his proper scope; the Greek is more expressive than "talking through his hat."

^f See critical note.

^g On these two brothers, the musical Amphion and the martial Zethus, cf. Athen. 47 b-c.

ATHENAEUS

δόνα δέ τινα κιθαρίζειν διδάσκων ἐκπικρανθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ μηδὲν αὐτὸν ποιεῖν τῶν δεόντων 'εἰς Μακεδονίαν' ἔφη. πρὸς βαλανείῳ ψυχρῷ καὶ φαύλῳ κεκοσμημένον ἰδὼν ἡρώον λαμπρῶς ὥς ἐξῆλθεν λελουμένος κακῶς 'οὐ θαυμάζω,' ἔφη, 'ὅτι πολλοὶ ἀνάκεινται πίνακες· ἕκαστον γὰρ τῶν λουομένων ὥς σωθέντα ἀνατιθέναι.' ἐν Αἴνῳ δὲ ἔφη τοὺς μὲν ὀκτὼ μῆνας εἶναι ψῦχος, τοὺς δὲ τέτταρας χειμῶνα. 'τοὺς δὲ Ποντικούς ἐκ τοῦ πολλοῦ ἡκεῖν πόντου,' ὥσπερ ἐκ τοῦ ὀλέθρου. τοὺς δὲ 'Ροδίους ἐκάλει λευκοὺς Κυρηναίους καὶ μνηστήρων πόλιν, τὴν δ' 'Ηράκλειαν' Ἀνδροκόρινθον καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον μασχάλην τῆς Ἑλλάδος, τοὺς δὲ Λευκαδίους ἐώλους Κορινθίους, τοὺς δ' Ἀμβρακιώτας Μεμβρακιώτας. ἐκ τῆς δ' Ἡρακλείας ὥς ἐξῆι τὰς πύλας καὶ περιεσκόπει, ἐρομένου τινὸς τί περισκοπεῖ, αἰσχύνεσθαι ἔφη μὴ ὀφθῇ, ὥσπερ ἐκ πορνείου ἐξιῶν. ἰδὼν δ' ἐν τῷ κύφῳ δεδεμένους δύο 'ὥς μικροπολιτικόν,' ἔφη, 'τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι συμπληρῶσαι.' πρὸς δὲ ἁρμονικόν τινα, κηπουρὸν ὄντα πρότερον, ἀμφισβητοῦντ' αὐτῷ περὶ ἁρμονίας ἔφη.

ἄρδοι¹ τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην.

¹ ἄρδοι Coraes: αἰδοι AC, ἄδοι E.

^a Aristophanes, *Ran.* 85, was the first to perpetrate this joke, playing on Macedonia and Macarôn nesoi, "Islands of the Blest."

^b Pontus also means the sea; cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 433 πέλαγος κακῶν, "a sea of troubles." But the Greek also spoke of a "sea of blessings," cf. Athen. 530 e.

^c i.e., loving luxury and wasteful extravagance, like Penelope's suitors and the people of Cyrene, who were dark-skinned; below, 352 b.

While giving a lesson in harp-playing to a Helvetian pupil, he became enraged at the pupil's failure to do as he was told and cried out, 'To hell-vetia with you!' ^a Once he saw a richly decorated shrine beside a poor bath-house which supplied only cold water. When he came out, after an uncomfortable bath, he said: 'I don't wonder that there are so many votive tablets dedicated here; every man who takes a bath here makes an offering for having been rescued alive.' He said that in Aenus it was freezing for eight months of the year and winter during the other four. 'The people of Pontus,' ^b he used to say, 'had come up out of the vasty deep,' meaning 'out of perdition.' He used to call the Rhodians 'Cyrenaeans with white skins' and 'a community of suitors' ^c; Heracleia was 'Androcorinthus' ^d; Byzantium was 'the armpit of Hellas'; the people of Leucas were 'Corinthian left-overs,' the Ambraciots were 'Membraciots.' ^e As he came out of the gates of Heracleia he looked carefully around, and when someone asked him why he was so careful he said he was ashamed of being seen, because it was like coming out of a bawdy-house. Seeing two men confined in the stocks he exclaimed, 'Small-town stuff that—not to be able to man the stocks completely!' To a student of music who had formerly been a gardener and who got into an argument with him on a question of music, he quoted, 'Every man should tend ^f the

^a Man-Corinth in allusion to Acro-Corinth, the high hill on the Isthmus. He implies that the men of Heracleia were as dissolute as the women of Corinth.

^e Chirping cicadas.

^f Literally, "water," so Pindar, *O.* v. 23. Cf. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 1430 *κάπει' ἐπιστὰς εἰπ' ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ φίλος· ἔρδοι τις ἦν ἑκάστος εἰδείη τέχνην*, "every man *work* at the art he knows."

ATHENAEUS

e ἐν Μαρωνείᾳ δὲ συμπίνων τισὶν ἐθέλειν ἔφη γινῶναι κατὰ τίνα τόπον ἐστὶ τῆς πόλεως, εἴαν κατακαλύψαντες ἄγωσιν. εἰθ' ὥς ἦγον καὶ ἡρώτων, 'κατὰ τὸ καπηλεῖον,' ἔφη, ὅτι καπηλεῖα ἐδόκει εἶναι ἢ Μαρωνεία. τὸν δὲ Τηλεφάνην,¹ ἐπεὶ ἀναφυσᾶν ἤρχετο παρακατακείμενος, 'ἄνω,' ἔφη, 'ὥς οἱ ἐρυγάνοντες.' τοῦ δὲ βαλανέως ἐν Καρδία ρύμμα γῆν μοχθηρὰν καὶ ὕδωρ ἄλμυρόν παρέχοντος, πολιορκεῖσθαι ἔφη κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. νικήσας δ' ἐν Σικυῶνι τοὺς ἀνταγωνιστὰς ἀνέθηκεν εἰς τὸ
f Ἀσκληπιεῖον τρόπαιον ἐπιγράψας. 'Στρατόνικος ἀπὸ τῶν κακῶς κιθαριζόντων.' ἄσαντος δέ τινος, ἤρετο τίνος² τὸ μέλος. εἰπόντος δ' ὅτι Καρκίνου, 'πολύ γε μᾶλλον,' ἔφη, 'ἢ ἀνθρώπου.' ἐν Μαρωνείᾳ δ' ἔφη οὐ γίνεσθαι ἕαρ, ἀλλ' ἀλέαν. ἐν Φασήλιδι δὲ πρὸς τὸν παῖδα διαμφισβητοῦντος τοῦ βαλανέως περὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου (ἦν γὰρ νόμος πλείονος
352 λούειν τοὺς ξένους) 'ὦ μιαιρέ,' ἔφη, 'παῖ, παρὰ χαλκοῦν με μικροῦ³ Φασηλίτην ἐποίησας.' πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἐπαινοῦντα ἵνα λάβῃ τι, αὐτὸς ἔφη μείζων εἶναι πτωχός. ἐν μικρᾷ δὲ πόλει διδάσκων ἔφη 'αὕτη οὐ πόλις ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ μόλις.' ἐν Πέλλῃ δὲ πρὸς φρέαρ προσελθὼν ἡρώτησεν εἰ πότιμόν ἐστιν. εἰπόντων δὲ τῶν ἰμώντων 'ἡμεῖς γε τοῦτο πίνου-

¹ τὸν δὲ Τηλεφάνην A: Τηλεφάνει δὲ C. The passage is mutilated.

² τίνος added by Casaubon. Yet it may not be needed, cf. Aristoph. *Av.* 167.

³ μικροῦ deleted by Wilamowitz as a gloss on παρὰ χαλκοῦν.

^a Or Crab.

^b Literally, "not spring, but hot weather." The liquids in *ἕαρ* and *ἀλέα* are enough alike to allow the pun.

art he knows.' Drinking with some companions in Maroneia, he said he wanted to know in what part of the city he was, in case they led him forth blindfolded. Afterwards, as they led him and asked him where he was, he replied, 'Opposite the public-house,' because Maroneia was reputed to be a collection of pubs. When Telephanes, who was lying on the couch beside him, began to blow his flute, Stratonicus said, 'Get up, as belchers should!' When the bath-tender in Cardia furnished a soap-powder of vile dust, and water which was brackish, he said that he was besieged by land and by sea. Victorious over his competitors in Sicyon, he dedicated in the Temple of Asclepius a trophy with the inscription: 'Dedicated by Stratonicus from the spoils of bad harp-players.' After a certain singer had finished his song he asked whose tune that was. Receiving the reply, 'It is by Carcinus,'^a he said, 'Indeed it must be; no *man* could have written it.' He used to say that in Maroneia they never had summer, but simmer.^b In Phaselis^c the bath-tender got into a quarrel with Stratonicus's slave over the fee, it being the custom to charge foreigners a higher price for a bath. He said, 'You foul slave, you have nearly made me into a Phaselite by the turn of a paltry farthing.' To the man who praised him in the hope of getting something he said that he was a bigger pauper himself. While giving lessons in a small city he said, 'This is no city; it is a pity.'^d Going up to a well in Pella he asked if the water was drinkable. When the drawers said, 'We, at least,

^c On the wretched character of the inhabitants of Phaselis see 350 a.

^d μόλις, rhyming with πόλις, literally means "barely," "hardly."

ATHENAEUS

- μεν,' 'οὐκ ἄρ', ἔφη, 'πότιμόν ἐστιν.' ἐτύγχανον δ' οἱ ἄνθρωποι χλωροὶ ὄντες. ἐπακούσας δὲ τῆς Ὠδίνος τῆς Τιμοθέου 'εἰ δ' ἐργολάβον,' ἔφη, 'ἔτικτεν καὶ μὴ θεόν, ποίας ἂν ἠφίει φωνάς.'
- b Πολυίδου δὲ σεμνυνομένου ὡς ἐνίκησε Τιμόθεον ὁ μαθητῆς αὐτοῦ Φιλωτᾶς, θαυμάζειν ἔφη, 'εἰ ἄγνοεῖς ὅτι αὐτὸς μὲν ψηφίσματα ποιεῖ, Τιμόθεος δὲ νόμους.' πρὸς Ἀρειον δὲ τὸν ψάλτην ὀχλοῦντά τι αὐτὸν 'ψάλλ' ἐς κόρακας' ἔφη. ἐν Σικυνῶνι δὲ πρὸς νακοδέψην γεγεννημένον, ἐπεὶ ἐλοιδορεῖτό τι αὐτῷ καὶ¹ 'κακόδαιμον' ἔφη, 'νακόδαιμον' ἔφη. τοὺς δὲ Ῥοδίους ὁ² αὐτὸς Στρατόνικος σπαταλῶνας καὶ θερμοπότας θεωρῶν ἔφη αὐτοὺς λευκοὺς εἶναι Κυρηναίους. καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν
- c Ῥόδον ἐκάλει μνηστήρων πόλιν, χρώματι μὲν εἰς ἄσσωτίαν³ διαλλάττειν ἐκείνων ἡγούμενος αὐτούς, ὁμοιότητι δ' εἰς καταφέρειαν ἡδονῆς τὴν πόλιν μνηστήρων εἰκάζων. ζηλωτῆς δὲ τῶν εὐτραπέλων λόγων τούτων ἐγένετο ὁ Στρατόνικος Σιμωνίδου τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ὥς φησιν Ἐφορος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ εὐρημάτων, φάσκων καὶ Φιλόξενον τὸν Κυθήριον περὶ τὰ ὅμοια ἐσπουδακέναι. Φαινίας δ' ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ποιητῶν 'Στρατόνικος,' φησίν, 'ὁ Ἀθηναῖος δοκεῖ τὴν πολυχорδίαν εἰς τὴν

¹ καὶ added by Dindorf.

² ὁ added by Dindorf.

³ Corrupt. Some words like *μόνον*, *εἰς ἄσσωτίαν* δ' οὐδὲν διαλλάττειν (Casaubon) must be supplied.

drink it,' he answered, 'Then it can't be drinkable.' For it so happened that the men had jaundiced complexions. Listening to *The Birth-pangs of Semelê*, by Timotheus, he remarked: 'If she had borne a theatrical manager instead of a god, what screeches she would be letting forth!' When Polyidus was boasting because his pupil Philotas had carried off the prize instead of Timotheus, Stratonicus said, 'I am surprised that you don't know that Philotas merely makes decrees, while Timotheus makes laws.'^a To the harper Areius, who was boring him, he said, 'Sing yourself to the devil.'^b In Sicyon he replied to a currier who had insulted him and called him a cur, 'You cur-rier!'^c The same Stratonicus, observing that the Rhodians were lascivious and given to hot drinks, used to say that they were Cyrenaeans with white skins.^d Rhodes, itself, he called a city of suitors; for while he thought that the Rhodians differed in colour, but not in prodigality, from the Cyrenaeans, he also likened their city to the suitors in its proneness to pleasure. In respect of these repartees Stratonicus tried to emulate the poet Simonides, according to Ephorus in the second book of his work *On Inventions*^e; he says, too, that Philoxenus of Cythera had the same ambition. The Peripatetic Phaenias, in the second book of his treatise *On Poets*,^f says: 'Stratonicus of Athens, it is agreed, was the first to introduce multiplicity of notes

produces lasting νόμοι, which means "lays" as well as "laws."

^b The usual expression was βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας, "fling yourself to the devil (lit. crows)."

^c κακόδαιμον means a poor unfortunate; with it rhymes νακόδαιμον (for νακόδεψα, "currier").

^e F.H.G. i. 275.

^d Above, 351 c.
^f F.H.G. ii. 299.

ATHENAEUS

ψιλήν κιθάρισιν πρῶτος εἰσενεγκεῖν καὶ πρῶτος μαθητὰς τῶν ἁρμονικῶν¹ ἔλαβε καὶ διάγραμμα συν-
 ὀ εστήσατο. ἦν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ γελοίῳ οὐκ ἀπίθανος.²
 φασὶ δὲ καὶ τελευτῆσαι αὐτὸν διὰ τὴν ἐν τῷ γελοίῳ παρρησίαν ὑπὸ Νικοκλέους τοῦ Κυπρίων βασιλέως φάρμακον πιόντα διὰ τὸ σκώπτειν αὐτοῦ τοὺς υἱούς.

“Τοῦ δ’ Ἀριστοτέλους τεθαύμακα, ὃν πολυθρύλη-
 τον πεποιήκασιν οἱ σοφοὶ οὗτοι, καλέ μου Δημό-
 κριτε (καὶ σὺ² τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ πρεσβεύεις ὡς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων φιλοσόφων τε καὶ ῥητόρων) τῆς ἀκρι-
 βείας, πότε μαθὼν ἢ παρὰ τίνος ἀνελθόντος ἐκ
 τοῦ βυθοῦ Πρωτέως ἢ Νηρέως, τί ποιοῦσιν οἱ
 ἰχθύες ἢ πῶς κοιμῶνται ἢ πῶς διαιτῶνται.
 τοιαῦτα γὰρ συνέγραψεν ὡς εἶναι κατὰ τὸν κω-
 μωδιοποιὸν ‘θαύματα μωροῖς.’ φησὶν γὰρ ὅτι
 κήρυκες μὲν καὶ πάντα τὰ ὀστρακόδερμα ἀνόχευτον
 αὐτῶν ἐστὶ τὸ γένος καὶ ὅτι ἡ πορφύρα καὶ ὁ
 κήρυξ μακρόβια. ζῆν γὰρ τὴν πορφύραν ἔτη ἑξ
 f πόθεν ἦν³ αὐτῷ εἰδέναι; καὶ⁴ ὅτι ἐπὶ πλείστον χρόνον
 ἐν ὀχείᾳ γίγνεται ἢ ἔχιδνα, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστον μὲν
 ἐστὶν ἡ φάττα, δεύτερον δὲ ἡ οἰνάς, ἐλάχιστον δὲ
 ἡ τρυγών. πόθεν δ’ ὅτι ὁ μὲν ἄρρην ἵππος ζῆ ἔτη
 πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα, ἡ δὲ θήλεια πλείω τῶν
 τεσσαράκοντα, βιώσαι φήσας τινὰ καὶ ἑβδομή-
 κοντα πέντε. ἱστορεῖ δ’ ὅτι καὶ ἐκ τῆς τῶν

¹ ἁρμονικῶν Schweighäuser: αρμενικῶν A.

² σὺ Kaibel: εἰ A.

³ ἦν added by Capps.

⁴ καὶ added by Kaibel, who reads πόθεν τοῦτο οἶδε.

^a i.e., purely instrumental music, unaccompanied by singing or dancing (637 f). Stratoniceus introduced a kind of harmony (πολυφωνία), against which Plato protested, *Rep.* 399 c,

in simple ^a harp-playing; he was also the first to receive pupils in harmony, and to compile a table of musical intervals. Nor in the matter of humour did he fail to hit the mark.' In fact they say that his outspoken jesting cost him his life at the hands of Nicocles, king of Cyprus; he was compelled to drink poison for poking fun at the king's sons.^b

"As for Aristotle's minuteness in details, I am lost in admiration of it, my good Democritus. These wiseacres have had him constantly on their lips, and even you revere his words as you do those of the other philosophers and orators. When did he learn it all? From what Proteus or Nereus, rising out of the deep,^c did he learn what fishes do, or how they go to bed or pass the day? Indeed, the things he has recorded are such as to be what the comic poet calls 'Marvels for simpletons.'^d He says, namely, that periwinkles and all testacea are, as a class, non-copulating, and that the purple-shell and the periwinkle are long-lived. How could he know, in fact, that the purple-shell lives six years? Or that the viper remains the longest time in the act of copulation, that the ringdove is the largest of the doves, and next comes the rock-pigeon, while the turtle-dove is the smallest? How does he know, too, that the stallion lives thirty-five years, whereas the mare lives more than forty? He even declares that one lived for seventy-five years! He records that from the

Laws 669 D, 812 D; the melody of voice and of instrument should be identical. This passage, of great importance for the history of music, is scarcely noticed in the text-books.

^b Cf. above, 349 f.

^c Cf. the rising of Thetis, ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν, *Il.* i. 359, 496.

^d Kock iii. 548.

φθειρῶν ὀχείας αἱ κόνιδες γεννῶνται καὶ ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ σκώληκος μεταβάλλοντος γίνεται κάμπη ἐξ ἧς βομβυλιός, ἀφ' οὗ ὁ νεκύδαλλος ὀνομαζόμενος· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τὰς μελίσσας βιοῦν φησι μέχρι ἐτῶν ἕξ, τινὰς δὲ καὶ ἑπτὰ. οὐκ ὦφθαι δὲ φησιν οὔτε
353 μέλισσαν οὔτε κηφήνα ὀχεύοντας, ὅθεν οὐκ εἶναι διδεῖν πότερα αὐτῶν ἄρρενα ἢ θήλεα. πόθεν δ' ὅτι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἥσσονες μελισσῶν· αἰεὶ γὰρ αὐταὶ τὴν ἰσότητά τοῦ βίου τηροῦσιν, οὐ μεταβαλλόμεναι, ἀλλ' ἀγείρουσαι καὶ ἀδιδάκτως ποιοῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι ἥσσονες μελισσῶν καὶ πλήρεις οὐρήσεως ὥς ἐκεῖναι μέλιτος· πόθεν δ' ἐτήρησεν¹; ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ μακροβιότητός φησιν ὅτι ὦπταί τις μῦθα ἔτη ἕξ ἢ ἑπτὰ ζήσασα. τίς γὰρ τούτων ἢ ἀπόδειξις; ποῦ δὲ εἶδεν ἐκ κέρατος ἐλάφου κισσὸν ἀναφύντα; γλαῦκες δέ, φησί, καὶ κόρακες ἡμέρας
b ἀδυνατοῦσι βλέπειν· διὸ νύκτωρ τὴν τροφήν ἑαυτοῖς θηρεύουσι καὶ οὐ πᾶσαν νύκτα, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀκρέσπερον,² καὶ τὰς ἰδέας δὲ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐμφερεῖς εἶναι; τοῖς μὲν γὰρ γλαυκαί, τοῖς δὲ μέλαιναι, τοῖς δὲ χαροποί. ἀνθρώποις δὲ ὅτι παντοῖος ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς ἡθῶν τε διαφορὰς εἶναι περὶ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς λέγει· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ αἰγωποὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρὸς ὀξύτητα μὲν ὄψεως εὖ πεφυκέναι, τὰ δ' ἦθη βελτίστους εἶναι. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μὲν ἐκτὸς ἔχειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς, τοὺς δὲ ἐντὸς, ἄλλους δὲ μέσως. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐντὸς ὀξυωπε-
c στάτους εἶναι, τοὺς δ' ἐκτὸς κακοηθεστάτους· οἱ

¹ δ' ἐτήρησεν Kaibel: διετήρησεν A.

² ἀκρέσπερον Dindorf: ἀρχέσπερον AC: ἄχρι ἐσπερίου codd. Ar.

^a The nymphe or chrysalis; Aristot. *H.A.* 551 b 12.

copulation of lice nits are generated ; that from the transformation of the grub comes the caterpillar from which is formed the silk-cocoon, and from this, what is termed the 'necydallus.'^a What is more, he says that bees live as much as six years ; some, even seven. No bee or drone, he declares, has ever been seen in the act of copulating, hence it is impossible to tell which of them are males, which females. How, again, does he know that men are inferior to bees ? The latter, indeed, maintain the even course of their lives, never changing, always accumulating, and they do this untaught. But men are inferior to bees, and are as full of false opinion^b as bees are of honey. Where did he observe that ? Again, in the treatise *On Longevity*, he says that a fly has been seen to live six or seven years. What is the proof of this, really ? Where has he seen ivy growing from a stag's horn ? Owls, he asserts, and ravens,^c are unable to see by day ; hence they hunt their food by night, and not all night either, but during nightfall^d ; and their eyes are not alike in appearance, for some have dark grey eyes, some black, others light-grey. That the eye of man varies in all sorts of ways, and that differences in character are associated with their eyes, is another assertion.^e For men with goat-like eyes are well endowed with sharpness of eyesight and have the most upright characters. In the case of other men, some have their eyes projecting, others sunk in, others are intermediate. Those whose eyes are set in are the most sharp-sighted, those with projecting eyes have the most evil dispositions, those

^b Cf. Plato, cited at 35 b (Vol. i. page 152).

^c Really the night-heron, νυκτικὸρῶαξ, as Aristotle, *H.A.* 619 b 18, says. The passage is here quoted carelessly.

^d Aristotle adds, " and just at dawn." ^e *H.A.* 492 a 3-5.

ATHENAEUS

δὲ μέσως, φησίν, ἔχοντες ἐπιεικεῖς. εἶναι δέ τινας καὶ σκαρδαμυκτικούς, τοὺς δ' ἀτενεῖς, τοὺς δὲ μέσους¹. ἀβεβαίους² δ' εἶναι τοὺς σκαρδαμυκτικούς, ἀναιδεῖς³ δ' εἶναι τοὺς ἀτενεῖς. τοὺς δὲ μέσους βελτίστων ἡθῶν. μόνον τε ἄνθρωπον τῶν ζώων τὴν καρδίαν ἔχειν ἐν τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς μέρεσι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα⁴ ἐν τῷ μέσῳ. καὶ τοὺς ἄρρενας τῶν θηλειῶν πλείονας ὀδόντας ἔχειν. τετηρηῆσθαι δέ⁵ φησι τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ προβάτου καὶ ἐπὶ συὸς καὶ ἐπὶ αἰγός. d τῶν δὲ ἰχθύων οὐδένα γεννᾶσθαι ὄρχεις ἔχοντα· μαστοὺς δὲ οὐτ' ἰχθὺν ἔχειν οὔτε ὄρνιθα,⁶ δελφίνα δὲ μόνον οὐκ ἔχειν χολήν. ἔνιοι δέ, φησίν, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ ἥπατι οὐκ ἔχουσιν χολήν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοῖς ἐντέροις, ὡς ἔλοψ καὶ συναγρὶς καὶ σμύραινα καὶ ξιφίας καὶ χελιδών. ἡ δὲ ἀμία παρ' ὅλον τὸ ἔντερον παρατεταμένην ἔχει τὴν χολήν, ἰέραξ δὲ καὶ ἰκτῖνος πρὸς τῷ ἥπατι καὶ τοῖς ἐντέροις· ὁ δ' αἰγοκέφαλος πρὸς τῷ ἥπατι καὶ τῇ κοιλίᾳ, περιστερὰ δὲ καὶ ὄρνυξ καὶ χελιδών οἱ μὲν πρὸς τοῖς e ἐντέροις, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τῇ κοιλίᾳ. τὰ δὲ μαλακό-δερμά φησι καὶ τὰ ὀστρακόδερμα καὶ τὰ σελαχώδη καὶ τὰ ἔντομα πλείονα χρόνον ὀχεύειν. δελφίνα δὲ καὶ τινες τῶν ἰχθύων παρακατακλινομένους ὀχεύειν, καὶ εἶναι τῶν μὲν δελφίνων βραδείαν τὴν μῖξιν, τῶν δὲ ἰχθύων ταχείαν. ἔτι ὁ λέων, φησί, στερέμνια ἔχει τὰ ὀστᾶ, καὶ κοπτομένων αὐτῶν ὥσπερ ἐκ τῶν λίθων πῦρ ἐκλάμπειν. δελφίς δὲ ὀστᾶ μὲν ἔχει καὶ οὐκ ἄκανθαν, τὰ δὲ σελάχη καὶ χόνδρον καὶ ἄκανθαν. τῶν δ' ἰχθύων

¹ μέσους C: μέσως A.

² ἀβεβαίους Schweighäuser: ἀναιδεῖς AC.

³ ἀναιδεῖς Schweighäuser: ἀβεβαίους AC.

with eyes intermediate, Aristotle says, are good men. Some, again, are given to blinking, others to staring, others are midway between. The blinkers are fickle, the starers are impudent; those which are midway between are of the best characters. Man, moreover, is the only animal which has the heart on the left side, all others having it in the centre. Males have more teeth than females. This, he says, has been observed in the case of the sheep, the hog, and the goat. No fish that grows ever has testicles, nor does either fish or bird have breasts; the dolphin alone has no gall-bladder. Some fishes, he says, have the gall-bladder, not next the liver, but close to the intestines; such are the elops, the synagris, the lamprey, the swordfish, and the flying-fish. The amia has a gall-bladder which extends the entire length of the intestine; the hawk and the kite have the gall-bladder close to the liver and the intestines; the horned owl has it close to the liver and the stomach. As for pigeon, quail, and swallow, some have it close to the intestines, some, close to the stomach. Soft-skinned creatures, testacea, selachians, and insects copulate a long time. The dolphin and some of the other fishes copulate while resting side by side; the intercourse of dolphins is a slow process, while that of (other) fishes is rapid. Moreover, the lion, Aristotle says, has hard bones, and when they are struck sparks blaze forth as if from stones; and though the dolphin has bones and no spine, the selachians have both cartilage and spine. As for

⁴ After ἀλλὰ A (not C) has ζῷα.

⁵ δέ added in C.

⁶ ὀρνίθα Kaibel: ὀρνίθας AC.

f . . .¹ τὰ μὲν εἶναι χερσαῖα, τὰ δὲ ἔνυδρα, τὰ δὲ πυριγενῆ. εἶναι δέ τινα καὶ ἐφήμερα καλούμενα, ἃ μίαν μόνην ἡμέραν ζῆν. τὰ δὲ ἀμφίβια εἶναι ὡς τὸν ποτάμιον ἵππον καὶ κροκόδειλον καὶ ἔνυδριν. πάντα τε τὰ ζῶα δύο ἡγεμόνας ἔχει πόδας, καρκίνον δὲ τέσσαρας. ὅσα δ' ἔναιμά ἐστι, φησί, τῶν ζώων ἢ ἄποδά ἐστιν ἢ δίποδα ἢ τετράποδα,² ὅσα δὲ τῶν τεσσάρων πλείονας ἔχει πόδας ἄναιμά ἐστι. διὸ καὶ πάντα τὰ κινούμενα τέτταρσι σημείοις κινεῖται· ἄνθρωπος μὲν β' ποσὶ καὶ β' χερσίν,³ ὄρνις δὲ β' ποσὶ καὶ β' πτέρυξιν, ἔγχελυσ καὶ γόγγρος δύο πτερυγίοις καὶ δύο
354 καμπαῖς. ἔτι τῶν ζώων τὰ μὲν ἔχει χεῖρας, ὡς ἄνθρωπος, τὰ δὲ δοκεῖ, ὡς πίθηκος· οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν ἀλόγων ζώων δίδωσι καὶ λαμβάνει, πρὸς ἅπερ αἱ χεῖρες ὄργανα δέδονται. πάλιν τῶν ζώων τὰ μὲν ἄρθρα ἔχει, ὡς ἄνθρωπος, ὄνος, βοῦς, τὰ δὲ ἀναρθρά ἐστιν, οἶον ὄφεις, ὄστρεα, πλεύμονες. πολλά τε τῶν ζώων οὐ κατὰ πᾶσαν ὥραν φαίνεται, οἶον τὰ φωλεύοντα, καὶ ὅσα δὲ μὴ φωλεύει οὐκ αἰεὶ φαίνεται, οἶον χελιδόνες καὶ πελαργοί.

“ Πολλὰ δὲ ἔχων ἔτι λέγειν περὶ ὧν ἐλήρησεν ὁ
b φαρμακοπώλης παύομαι, καίτοι εἰδὼς καὶ Ἐπίκουρον τὸν φιλαληθέστατον ταύτ' εἰπόντα περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ περὶ ἐπιτηδευμάτων ἐπιστολῇ, ὅτι καταφαγὼν τὰ πατρῶα ἐπὶ στρατείαν ὥρμησε καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ κακῶς πράττων ἐπὶ τὸ φαρμακοπωλεῖν ἦλθεν· εἶτα ἀναπεπταμένου τοῦ Πλάτωνος

¹ Lacuna marked by Kaibel.

² ἢ τετράποδα added by Musurus.

³ β' χερσίν Kaibel (adding β'): χερσί A.

^a See critical note.

fish ^a . . . Some creatures live on land, some in the water, some are born of fire.^b There are also some which are called ephemera ^c and live but a single day. Amphibians are such as the hippopotamus, crocodile, and otter. All animals have two guiding feet; the crab has four. All red-blooded animals, he says, either have no feet, or two feet, or four feet; but all that have more than four feet are bloodless. Hence, all animals that have motion move by the notation four: man, by two feet and two hands; bird, by two feet and two wings; eel and conger-eel, by two fins and two flexures. Further: some animals have hands, like man; others only seem to have them, like the monkey. For no dumb animals give or receive, those actions being just what hands, as instruments, are given for.^d Again, among animals some have joints, like man, the ass, the ox, while others are inarticulate, like snakes, oysters, and the pulmonary molluscs. Many animals do not show themselves at every season, for example, those which hibernate underground; and those which do not hibernate are not seen at all times, for example, swallows and storks.

"Though I have still much to say about the nonsense which this apothecary has uttered, I forbear. And yet I am aware that Epicurus, the ardent devotee of truth, has said of him, in his letter *On Vocations*,^e that after he had devoured his inheritance he entered the army, and on meeting with poor success in the campaign he betook himself to drug-selling. Afterwards, Epicurus says, Plato opened his school, and

^b Cf. Aristot. *H.A.* 552 b 10. ^c *l.c.* 552 b 21.

^d *i.e.* instruments for giving and taking. He denies that the simians (and of course other quadrupeds) use their "hands" as man does. ^e Usener 152.

ATHENAEUS

περιπάτου, φησί, παραβαλὼν ἑαυτὸν προσεκάθισε τοῖς λόγοις, οὐκ ὦν ἀφνῆς, καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν εἰς
 c τὴν θεωρουμένην ἔξιν ἦλθεν.¹ οἶδα δὲ ὅτι ταῦτα
 μόνος Ἐπίκουρος εἶρηκεν κατ' αὐτοῦ, οὔτε δ'
 Εὐβουλίδης, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ Κηφισόδωρος τοιοῦτόν τι
 ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν κατὰ τοῦ Σταγειρίτου, καίτοι
 καὶ συγγράμματα ἐκδόντες κατὰ τὰνδρός. ἐν δὲ
 τῇ αὐτῇ ἐπιστολῇ ὁ Ἐπίκουρος καὶ Πρωταγόραν
 φησὶ τὸν σοφιστὴν ἐκ φορμοφόρου καὶ ξυλοφόρου
 πρῶτον μὲν γενέσθαι γραφέα Δημοκρίτου· θαυμα-
 σθέντα δ' ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐπὶ ξύλων τινὶ ἰδίᾳ συνθέσει
 ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀναληφθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ
 διδάσκειν ἐν κώμῃ τινὶ γράμματα, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ τὸ
 d σοφιστεύειν ὀρμήσαι. καὶ γὰρ δέ, ἄνδρες συνδαιτα-
 λῆς, ἀπὸ τῶν πολλῶν τούτων λόγων τὴν ὀρμὴν
 ἔχω ἐπὶ τὸ ἤδη γαστρίζεσθαι.”

Εἰπόντος οὖν τινος ἔτι παρασκευάζεσθαι τοὺς
 μαγεύοντας διὰ τὴν πολλὴν τῶν λόγων ἐστίασιν ἵνα
 μὴ ψυχρὰ παρατιθῶσιν (οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἂν φάγοι
 ψυχρῶν), ὁ Κύνουλκος ἔφη· “κατὰ τὸν Ἀλέξιδος
 τοῦ κωμωδιοποιοῦ Μίλκωνα

ἐγὼ (φησιν)
 κἂν² μὴ παραθῶσι θερμά. τὰγαθὸν Πλάτων
 ἀπανταχοῦ φησ’³ ἀγαθὸν εἶναι, μανθάνεις;
 τὸ δ’ ἡδὺ πάντως ἡδὺ καὶ κεῖ κἂνθάδε.

e οὐκ ἀχαρίτως⁴ δὲ καὶ Σφαῖρον τὸν συσχολάσαντα
 μὲν Χρυσίππῳ παρὰ Κλεάνθει, μετάπεμpton δὲ

¹ ἔξιν ἦλθεν Usener: ἐξῆλθεν A.

² κἂν Meineke: ἐὰν A.

³ Πλάτων ἀπανταχοῦ φησ’ Grotius: πλάτωνα πανταχοῦ
 φῆις A.

⁴ Casaubon: ἀχαρίστως A. Cf. 281 e.

Aristotle went so far as to hazard himself there, and attended the lectures, being no dullard, and gradually assumed the contemplative habit. I am aware, too, that Epicurus is the only one that has said these things against him, and not Eubulides as well; nor has Cephisodorus, even, ventured to say that kind of thing against the Stageirite, although both he and Eubulides have published tracts against the man. In the same letter Epicurus says also that Protagoras the sophist, from being a porter and wood-carrier, became the private secretary of Democritus. For the latter, struck by something peculiar in the way in which Protagoras piled wood, gave him his first start by adopting him into his household. He then taught reading and writing in some remote village, and from this branched out into the sophist's profession. And so I, fellow-banqueters, will branch out from this long discussion into the immediate practice of belly-stuffing."

Because of this long feast of words, somebody ordered the cooks to continue to see to it that the dishes they served should not get cold; for no one can eat cold viands.^a And Cynulcus said: "To quote *Milcon*, by the comic poet Alexis^b: 'I (he says) . . . even if they don't serve hot dishes. Plato declares that the Good is everywhere good. Do you understand me? What is pleasing is in all cases pleasing, both here and yon.' Again, that was not an unwitty remark of Sphaerus, who studied under Cleanthes at the same time with Chrysippus. Having

^a These last words, reading *ψυχρῶν φάγοι*, make an iambic dimeter.

^b Kock ii. 353. In the gap, the speaker (ἐγώ) is willing to eat even cold dishes.

ATHENAEUS

γενόμενον εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου, κηρίνων ποτέ ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ παρατεθεισῶν ὀρνίθων ἐκτείναντα τὰς χεῖρας ἐπι-
 σχεθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως, ὡς ψεύδει συγκατα-
 τιθέμενον. τὸν δ' εὐστόχως ἀποφήνασθαι εἰπόντα
 οὐ τούτῳ συγκατατίθεσθαι ὅτι εἰσὶν ὄρνεις, ἀλλ'
 ὅτι εὐλογόν ἐστι ταύτας ὄρνεις εἶναι. διαφέρειν
 f δὲ τὴν καταληπτικὴν φαντασίαν τοῦ εὐλόγου· τὴν
 μὲν γὰρ ἀδιάφυστον εἶναι, τὸ δ' εὐλογον κἂν¹
 ἄλλως ἀποβαίνειν. καὶ ἡμῖν οὖν κατὰ τὴν κατα-
 ληπτικὴν φαντασίαν καὶ τῶν κηρίνων περιενεχ-
 θήτω, ἵνα κἂν κατὰ τὴν ὄψιν πλανᾶσθαι δυνώμεθα²
 μὴ πάντα λαλῶμεν."

355 Καὶ μελλόντων ἤδη δειπνεῖν ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευσεν
 ὁ Δάφνος, ἐπειπὼν τὸ ἐκ Μαμμακύθου³ ἢ Αὐρῶν
 Μεταγένους ἱαμβεῖον·

ὥσπερ ἐπειδὴν δειπνῶμέν που, τότε πλείστα
 λαλοῦμεν ἅπαντες.

“κἀγὼ φημι ἐνδεῶς εἰρήσθαι τὸν περὶ ἰχθύων
 λόγον, πολλὰ εἰρηκότων καὶ Ἀσκληπιαδῶν παίδων,
 Φιλοτίμου λέγω ἐν τοῖς περὶ τροφῆς καὶ Μνησιθέου
 τοῦ Ἀθηναίου, ἔτι δὲ Διφίλου τοῦ Σιφνίου.
 οὗτος γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ περὶ τῶν προσ-
 φερομένων τοῖς νοσοῦσι καὶ τοῖς ὑγιαίνουσιν φησιν
 b ὅτι τῶν θαλασσίων ἰχθύων οἱ μὲν πετραῖοί εἰσιν
 εὐφθαρτοί, εὐχυλοί, σμηκτικοί, κοῦφοι, ὀλιγό-
 τροφοί, οἱ δὲ πελάγιοι δυσφθαρτότεροι, πολύ-
 τροφοί, δυσοικονόμητοι. καὶ τῶν πετραίων ὁ

¹ κἂν added by Wilamowitz.

² ἵνα after δυνώμεθα deleted by Kaibel.

³ After Μαμμακύθου Dalechamp added Ἀρισταγόρου, cf. 571 b.

been summoned to Alexandria by King Ptolemy,^a when some fowls made of wax were served at dinner, he stretched forth his hands to take them, but was restrained by the king on the ground that he was assenting to a falsehood. But he neatly explained by saying that he did not assent to the proposition that they were birds, but that it was probable that they were birds. The realizable presentation of sense differs from the probable—for the former is free from deception whereas the probable might turn out otherwise. And so in our own case let's have even some wax food served, so far as the realizable presentation of sense is concerned, so that, even though we may be capable of erring in vision, at least we may not spend all our time in silly talk."

Again we were just on the point of dining, when Daphnus told us to stop, appropriately quoting the iambic verse from *The Blockhead* (or *Breezes*) of Metagenes.^b "Whenever we dine, you know, that is the time when we all babble most." "I, too, assert that the discussion about fish has been defective, since the sons of the Asclepiadae have had much to say about them ^c; I mean Philotimus in his work *On Food*, Mnesitheus of Athens, and also Diphilus of Siphnos. The last, in his book *On Food for Sick and Well*, says that, of the salt-water fish, the rock-fishes ^d are easily digested, very juicy and purgative, but unsubstantial and of little nourishment; but those caught in deep water are less easily digested, very filling, hard to assimilate. Again, as to rock-fish, the

^a Philopator, cf. Diog. Laert. vii. 177, who says that the waxen food resembled pomegranates.

^b Kock i. 705. See critical note.

^c *Scil.*, which should have been quoted by some speakers.

^d Athen. 244 b, 357 f.

ATHENAEUS

φύκης¹ καὶ ἡ φυκίς, ἀπαλώτατα ἰχθύδια ὄντα,
 ἄβρωμα² καὶ εὐφθαρτά ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ πέρκη τούτοις
 προσεικυῖα κατὰ τόπους ὀλίγῳ διαλλάττει. οἱ
 δὲ κωβιοὶ ἀναλογοῦσι τῇ πέρκῃ· ὧν οἱ μικροὶ καὶ
 οἱ λευκοὶ ἀπαλοὶ εἰσιν, ἄβρωμοι,³ εὐχυλοι, εὐ-
 c πεπτοι· οἱ δὲ χλωροὶ (καλοῦνται δὲ καυλίνας)
 ξηροὶ εἰσι καὶ ἀλιπεῖς. αἱ δὲ χάνναι ἀπαλόσαρκοι,
 σκληρότεραι δὲ τῆς πέρκης. ὁ δὲ σκάρος ἀπαλό-
 σαρκος, ψαθυρός, γλυκὺς, κοῦφος, εὐπεπτος, εὐανά-
 δοτος, εὐκοίλιος. τούτων δὲ ὁ πρόσφατος ὕποπτος,
 ἐπειδὴ τοὺς θαλαττίους λαγῶς θηρεύοντες σιτοῦν-
 ται³. διὸ καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς χολέρας ποιητικὰ ἔχει.
 ἡ δὲ καλουμένη κηρὶς ἀπαλόσαρκος, εὐκοίλιος,
 d εὐστόμαχος· ὁ δὲ χυλὸς αὐτῆς παρυγραίνει⁴ καὶ
 σμήχει. ὀρφὸς ἢ ὀρφῶς εὐχυλος, πολύχυλος,
 γλίσχρος, δύσφθαρτος, πολύτροφος, οὐρητικός·
 τὰ δὲ πρὸς τῇ κεφαλῇ αὐτοῦ γλίσχρα, εὐπεπτα,
 τὰ δὲ σαρκώδη δύσπεπτα, βαρύτερα· ἀπαλώτερον
 δὲ τὸ οὐραῖον· φλέγματος δ' ἐστὶ δραστικὸς ὁ
 ἰχθὺς καὶ δύσπεπτος. αἱ δὲ σφύραιναι τῶν
 γόγγρων εἰσὶ τροφιμώτεραι. ἡ δὲ λιμναία ἔγχελυς
 τῆς θαλασσίας ἐστὶν εὐστομωτέρα καὶ πολυ-
 τροφωτέρα. τῷ δὲ μελανούρῳ ἀναλογεῖ ὁ χρύσ-
 e οφρυς. σκορπίοι δὲ οἱ πελάγιοι καὶ κίρροι τροφι-
 μώτεροι τῶν τεναγῶδων τῶν ἐν τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς
 τῶν μεγάλων.⁵ σπάρος δὲ δριμύς, ἀπαλόσαρκος,
 ἄβρωμος, εὐστόμαχος, οὐρητικός, ἐφθὸς μὲν⁶

¹ φύκης Schweighäuser: φυκην A.

² ἄβρωμα and ἄβρωμοι Dindorf: ἄβρομα, ἄβρομοι A (as usual).

³ σιτεῖται C.

⁴ παρυγραίνει Gulick: παχύνει AC.

⁵ μεγάλων AC (cf. Aelian, *H.A.* xvii. 6): μελάνων Coraes.

⁶ ἐφθὸς μὲν added by Kaibel (after Rondelet).

forked hake, male and female, are very tender small fishes, free from smell and easily digested ; the sea-perch has resemblance to them, yet differs slightly according to locality. Gobies are like the perch ; the small white ones are tender, free from smell, juicy, and easily digested ; the yellow (also called stalk-fish) are dry and lean. The cannas have tender meat, yet are tougher than the perch. The parrot-fish has tender meat, flaky, sweet, light, easily digested and assimilated, loosening the bowels. But when recently caught the parrot-fishes should be eaten with caution, since they hunt and feed on the sea-hares. Hence their inner parts may cause cholera morbus. The fish called *ceris*^a has tender meat, loosens the bowels, and is wholesome. The chyle from it gently moistens^b and purges. The sea-perch (*orphos* or *orphôs*) has healthy and abundant juices, is viscous, not easily digested, very filling, and diuretic. That is, the parts next its head are viscous and easily digested, while the meaty parts are hard to digest and heavier. The cut by the tail is more tender. This fish is likely to cause clammy humours^c and to be hard to digest. Hammer-fish are more nourishing than conger-eels. The lake-eel is more tasty and nourishing than the sea-eel. The gilt-head has qualities resembling those of the black-tail. The yellow deep-sea sculpins are more nourishing than the large ones caught in lagoons by the shore. The gilt-head is acrid, tender-fleshed, free from smell, of good taste, and is diuretic ; when boiled it is digestible,

^a Elsewhere *cirrhis*, " yellow fish."

^b See critical note.

^c The four humours of ancient and mediaeval times are the phlegm, the blood, white bile, and black bile.

ATHENAEUS

οὐκ ἄπεπτος, ταγηνιστός δὲ δύσπεπτος. τρίγλη
 εὐστόμαχος, παραστύφουσα, σκληρόσαρκος, δύσ-
 φθαρτος, ἐφεκτικὴ κοιλίας καὶ μάλιστα ἢ ἐξ
 ἀνθράκων· ἢ δὲ ἀπὸ τηγάνου βαρεῖα καὶ δύσπεπτος,
 κοινῶς δὲ πᾶσα αἵματος ἐκκριτική. συνόδους καὶ
 f χάραξ τοῦ μὲν αὐτοῦ γένους εἰσί, διαφέρει δ' ὁ
 χάραξ. φάγρος γίνεται μὲν καὶ ποτάμιος, καλλίων
 δ' ἐστὶν ὁ θαλάττιος. καπρίσκος καλεῖται μὲν
 καὶ μῦς,¹ βρωμώδης δ' ἐστὶ καὶ σκληρός, κιθάρου
 δ' ἐστὶ δυσπεπτότερος· δέρμα δ' ἔχει εὖστομον.
 ῥαφίς ἢ βελόνη (καλεῖται δὲ² καὶ ἀβλεννής)
 δύσπεπτος, ὑγρός, εὐκοίλιος. θρίσσα καὶ τὰ
 ὁμογενῇ, χαλκίς καὶ ἐρίτιμος, εὐανάδοτα. κε-
 στρεὺς δὲ γίνεται μὲν καὶ θαλάσσιος καὶ λιμναῖος
 356 καὶ ποτάμιος. οὗτος δέ, φησί, καλεῖται καὶ
 ὀξύρυγχος. κορακίνος δ' ὁ ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου· ἡττων
 δ' ὁ μέλας τοῦ λευκοῦ καὶ ὁ ἐφθός τοῦ ὀπτοῦ.
 οὗτος γὰρ καὶ εὐστόμαχος καὶ εὐκοίλιος. σάλπη
 σκληρά, ἄστομος· κρείσσω δ' ἢ³ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ
 καὶ ἡ τῷ φθινοπώρῳ γινομένη· ὑγρόν τι γὰρ καὶ
 λευκόν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἄβρωμον ἀνίσιν. ὁ γρύλλος
 ὁμοιος μὲν ἐστὶν ἐγγέλει, ἄστομος δέ. ὁ δὲ ἰέραξ
 σκληροσαρκότερος μὲν κόκκυγος, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις
 ὁμοιος· καὶ ὁ κόραξ ἰέρακος σκληρότερος. οὐρανο-
 σκόπος δὲ καὶ ὁ ἀγνός⁴ καλούμενος ἢ καὶ⁵ καλλι-
 b ὄνυμος βαρεῖς. βῶξ δὲ ἐφθός εὐπεπτος, εὐανά-

¹ σὺς Coraes: ὕς Kaibel (?). ² δὲ Dindorf: γε A.

³ δ' ἢ Schweighäuser: δὲ A.

⁴ ἀγνός Kaibel (cf. *Ιερὸς* 282 c): αγνος A.

⁵ ἢ καὶ Musurus: ἡκη A.

^a See critical note.

^b As an adjective the word means "having no mucus."

but when fried, it is hard to digest. The red mullet has a good taste, but is rather astringent, tough-fleshed, hard to digest, and checks the action of the bowels, especially when baked over coals; but the fried mullet is also heavy and hard to digest; in general, all mullets have the effect of secreting blood. The synodon and pole-fish belong to the same family, but the pole-fish is superior. There is, to be sure, a pagrus caught in streams, but the sea-pagrus is better. The boar-fish is called also mouse-fish^a; it has a bad smell and is tough, and harder to digest than the turbot. Yet it has a skin which tastes good. The tailor—or needle-fish (also called ablennes^b) is hard to digest, yet watery and easy for the bowels. The anchovy and its allied types, herring and sardine, are easily assimilated. The barbed mullet occurs in the ocean, in lakes, and in streams. This fish, Diphilus says, is also called sharp-snout. The crow-fish is the special product of the Nile. The black is inferior to the white, the boiled to the baked. For the latter is good both for stomach and bowels. The salpa^c is tough and unpalatable; but the salpa found in Alexandria is better, as well as that which comes in autumn; for it exudes something watery and white which is not, however, of bad odour. The gryllus^d resembles an eel, but is unpalatable. The hawk-fish has tougher meat than the cuckoo-fish,^e but resembles it in other respects. Also the crow-fish is tougher than the hawk-fish. The star-gazer, also called the sacred fish, or even the *beauteous-name*,^f are too rich. The *bôx*,^g when boiled, is easily digested and

^c Athen. 305 d note f, 321 d.

^a Said to be the conger-eel.

^f 282 c-d.

^e Athen. 309 e.

^g 286 e-f.

ATHENAEUS

δοτος,¹ ὑγρὸν ἀνιείς, εὐκοίλιος· ὁ δ' ἀπ' ἀνθράκων γλυκύτερος καὶ ἀπαλώτερος. βάκχος εὐχυλος, πολύχυλος, εὐτροφος. τράγος οὐκ εὐχυλος, ἄπεπτος, βρωμώδης. ψῆττα, βούγλωσσοι εὐτροφοὶ καὶ ἡδεῖαι. τούτοις ἀναλογεῖ καὶ ὁ ῥόμβος. λευκίσκοι,² κέφαλοι, κεστρεῖς, μυξῖνοι, χελλῶνες³ ὅμοιοι εἰσι κατὰ τὴν προσφοράν, τοῦ δὲ κεφαλίου καταδεέστερός ἐστιν ὁ κεστρεύς, ἥσων δὲ ὁ μυξῖνος, τελευταῖος ὁ χελλῶν.³ θυννὶς δὲ καὶ θύννος βαρεῖς καὶ πολύτροφοι. ὁ δὲ καλούμενος ἀκαρνὰν γλυκύς ἐστι καὶ παραστύφων, τρόφιμος c δὲ καὶ εὐέκκριτος. ἡ δὲ ἀφύη βαρεῖα ἐστὶ καὶ δύσπεπτος· ὣν ἡ λευκὴ καλεῖται κωβίτις. καὶ ὁ ἐψητὸς δέ, τὸ μικρὸν ἰχθύδιον, τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ἐστὶ. τῶν δὲ σελαχίων ὁ μὲν βοῦς κρεώδης, ὁ δὲ γαλεὸς κρείσσων ὁ ἀστερίας λεγόμενος· ὁ δὲ ἀλωπεκίας ὅμοιός ἐστι τῇ γεύσει τῷ χερσαίῳ ζῳῳ, διὸ καὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος ἔτυχε. καὶ ἡ βατίς δὲ εὐστομος, ἡ δὲ ἀστερία βατίς ἀπαλωτέρα καὶ εὐχυλος· ὁ δὲ λειόβατος δυσκοιλιώτερος καὶ βρωμώδης. ἡ δὲ νάρκη, δύσπεπτος οὔσα, τὰ μὲν d κατὰ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπαλά τε καὶ εὐστόμαχα ἔχει, ἔτι δὲ εὐπεπτα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα οὐ· κρείττονες δὲ εἰσιν αἱ μικραὶ καὶ μάλιστα αἱ λιτῶς ἐψόμεναι. ἡ δὲ δίνη, καὶ αὕτῃ τῶν σελαχίων οὔσα, εὐπεπτὸς ἐστὶ καὶ κούφη. ἡ δὲ μεῖζων καὶ τροφιμωτέρα. κοινῶς δὲ πάντα τὰ σελάχια φυσώδη ἐστὶ καὶ κρεώδη καὶ δυσκατέργαστα πλεοναζόμενά τε τὰς ὀψεις ἀμβλύνει. ἡ δὲ σηπία καὶ ἐψομένη μὲν

¹ εὐανάδοτος Brodaeus: εὐανάδοτον C, εὐαπόδοτος A.

² Rondelet (cf. 306 e): γλαυκίσκοι A.

³ Rondelet: κολωνες and κῶλων A.

assimilated, gives out moisture and eases the bowels. Baked on coals, it is sweeter and tenderer. The bacchus^a has good and plentiful juices and is nourishing. The male sprat^b is unpalatable, indigestible, and smelly. Plaice and flounders are nourishing and pleasant. Like these is the rhombus.^c The white mullets, the cephalis,^d grey mullets, slime-fish and chellones^e are alike in their value as food, but the grey mullet is inferior to the cephalus, the slime-fish is still poorer, and the chellon ranks last. The tunny (both thynnus and thynnus) are rich and filling. The sea-bass called acarnan is sweet and astringent, also filling and easily eliminated. The anchovy is rich and hard to digest. The white variety is called cobitis. The hepsetus,^f that very tiny fish, belongs to the same class. Of the selachians the cow-fish is fleshy, but the dog-fish, especially that called stellata, is superior. The thresher shark (fox-fish) resembles the land animal in taste, whence it got its name. The ray is tasty, but the stellated ray is tenderer and juicy. The smooth-ray is more costive, and is smelly. The electric ray, in general hard to digest, has parts near the head which are tender and wholesome and even digestible, but the other parts are not; the small ones are superior, especially when cooked plainly. The file-fish, another selachian, is digestible and light. The larger is also the more nourishing. In general, all the selachians are windy and meaty and hard to digest, and when eaten too plentifully they dull the eyesight. The

^a Grey mullet, 306 e, or a kind of cod, 118 c.

^b So Aristot. *H.A.* 607 b 14.

^c 330 b; perhaps a brill (*Rhombus laevis*).

^d 307 b.

^e 306 e.

^f 301 a.

ATHENAEUS

ἀπαλή καὶ εὖστομος καὶ εὖπεπτος, ἔτι δ' εὐκοίλιος·
 ὁ δ' ἀπ' αὐτῆς χυλὸς λεπτυντικός ἐστιν αἵματος
 καὶ κινητικὸς τῆς δι' αἰμορροίδων ἐκκρίσεως.
 e τευθὶς δὲ εὖπεπτοτέρα καὶ τρόφιμος, καὶ μᾶλλον
 ἢ μικρά· ἡ δὲ ἐφθῆ σκληροτέρα ἐστὶ καὶ οὐκ
 εὖστομος. ὁ δὲ πῶλυψ συνεργεῖ μὲν ἀφροδισίοις,
 σκληρὸς δ' ἐστὶ καὶ δύσπεπτος· ὁ δὲ μείζων
 τροφιμώτερος. παρυγραίνει δὲ καὶ κοιλίαν ἐψό-
 μενος ἐπὶ πλεῖον καὶ τὸν στόμαχον ἴστησιν.
 ἐμφανίζει δὲ καὶ Ἄλεξις ἐν Παμφίλῃ τοῦ πολύ-
 ποδος τὸ χρήσιμον λέγων ὧδε·

ἐρῶντι δέ, Κτήσων, τί μᾶλλον συμφέρει
 ὦν νῦν φέρων πάρειμι; κήρυκας, κτένας,
 f βολβούς μέγαν τε πουλύπουν ἰχθύς θ' ἄδρους.

ἡ δὲ πηλαμὺς πολύτροφος μὲν ἐστὶ καὶ βαρεῖα,
 οὐρητικὴ δὲ καὶ δύσπεπτος· ταριχευθεῖσα δὲ
 κυβίω¹ ὁμοίως εὐκοίλιος καὶ λεπτυντικὴ· ἡ δὲ
 μείζων συνοδοντὶς καλεῖται. ἀναλογῶν μέντοι ὁ
 χελιδονίας τῇ πηλαμύδι σκληρότερός ἐστιν. ἡ δὲ
 χελιδὼν ἡ τῷ πουλύπῳ ἐοικυῖα ἔχει τὸ ἀφ' αὐτῆς
 ὑγρὸν εὐχροίαν ποιοῦν καὶ κινεῖν αἷμα. ὁ δὲ
 357 ὄρκυνος βορβορώδης· καὶ ὁ μείζων προσέοικε τῷ
 χελιδονία κατὰ τὴν σκληρότητα, τὰ δὲ ὑπογάστρια
 αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ κλεῖς εὖστομα καὶ ἀπαλά. οἱ δὲ
 κοστὰι² λεγόμενοι ταριχευθέντες εἰσὶ μέσοι. ξαν-
 θίας δ' ἐπὶ ποσὸν βρωμώδης ἐστὶν καὶ ἀπαλώτερος
 τοῦ ὄρκυνου. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὁ Δίφιλος εἴρηκεν.

“Ὁ δὲ Ἀθηναῖος Μνησίθεος ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐδεστών

¹ κυβίω Rondelet: καλλυβίω A.

² κοστῖαι Kaibel (?), cf. Hesych. s.v.

cuttle-fish even when boiled is tender, tasty, and digestible, and also eases the bowels. The chyle from it is adapted to thinning the blood and assisting purgation when that is obstructed by piles. The squid is more digestible and filling, especially when small. But the boiled squid is tougher and not tasty. The polyp, while it is an active aphrodisiac, is tough and indigestible. The larger sized is more nourishing. When cooked for a long time it gently moistens the bowels and settles the stomach. Alexis in *Pamphila* makes plain the usefulness of the polyp when he says:^a 'What is better for a man in love, Cteson, than the things which I have brought with me here? There are periwinkles, scallops, bulbs,^b a large polyp, and fine large fish.' The palamyde is filling and rich, diuretic also and hard to digest; but when smoked like the cube tunny^c it eases the bowels and is attenuating. The larger-sized is called synodontis. The chelidonias tunny, though resembling the palamyde tunny, is tougher. The flying-fish that resembles the polyp produces a liquid which promotes a good complexion and stirs the blood. The horse-mackerel^d is miry; the larger sort resembles the chelidonias tunny in point of toughness, but the slices from under its belly and the shoulder-bone^e are tasty and tender. The so-called costae,^f when smoked, are of moderate value. The yellow tunny is to a certain degree unsavoury; it is tenderer than the horse-mackerel. This, then, is what Diphilus has to say.

" Mnesitheus of Athens, in his work *On Victuals*,

^a Kock ii. 360.

^b Athen. 5 c, 63 d-e and note a.

^c Athen. 116 e.

^d Athen. 315 c-d.

^e *Ibid.*

^f Or costiae; see critical note.

ATHENAEUS

τῶν μειζόνων φησὶν ἰχθύων γένος ὑφ' ὧν μὲν καλεῖσθαι τμητόν, ὑπ' ἄλλων δὲ πελάγιον, οἷον
b χρυσόφρυς καὶ γλαύκους καὶ φάγρους. εἰσὶ δὲ δυσκατέργαστοι· κατεργασθέντες δὲ πολλαπλασίαν τροφήν παρέχουσι. τὸ δὲ τῶν ἀλεπιδώτων¹ γένος, οἷον θύννων, σκόμβρων, θυννίδων, γόγγρων καὶ τῶν τοιούτων, συμβαίνει τούτοις καὶ ἀγελαίοις εἶναι. τὰ μὲν οὖν μήτε καθ' αὐτὰ φαινόμενα μήτ' ἐν ταῖς ἀγέλαις ἐκφερόμενα μᾶλλον ἔστιν εὖπεπτα, οἷον γόγγροι καὶ καρχαρία καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. τὰ δὲ ἀγελαῖα γένη τῶν ἰχθύων τούτων τὴν μὲν ἐδωδὴν ἡδεῖαν ἔχει² (πίονα γάρ ἐστι), βαρεῖαν δὲ καὶ δυσκατέργαστον. διὸ καὶ ταριχεύεσθαι δύναται μάλιστα καὶ ἔστι τῶν ταριχηρῶν βέλτιστα γένη
c ταῦτα. χρήσιμοι δ' εἰσὶν ὅπτοι· τήκεται γὰρ τὸ πιμελῶδες αὐτῶν. τὰ δὲ καλούμενα δαρτὰ τὸ μὲν ὅλον ἔστιν ὅσα τραχεῖαν ἔχει τὴν ἐπίφυσιν τοῦ δέρματος, οὐ λεπίσιν,³ ἀλλ' οἷον ἔχουσιν αἱ βατίδες καὶ ῥῖναι. ταῦτα δὲ πάντα ἔστι μὲν εὐθρυπτα, οὐκ εὐώδη δέ· καὶ τροφὰς ἐμποιεῖ τοῖς σώμασιν ὑγρὰς, ὑπάγει δὲ καὶ τὰς κοιλίας μάλιστα πάντων τῶν ἐφομένων ἰχθύων· τὰ δὲ ὀπτώμενα χείρονα. τὸ δὲ τῶν μαλακίων γένος, οἷον πολυπόδων τε καὶ σηπιῶν καὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τὴν μὲν σάρκα δύσπεπτον ἔχει· διὸ καὶ πρὸς ἀφροδισια-
d σμοὺς ἀρμόττουσιν. αὐτοὶ μὲν γὰρ εἰσι πνευματώδεις, ὃ δὲ τῶν ἀφροδισιασμῶν καιρὸς πνευματώδους προσδεῖται διαθέσεως. βελτίω δὲ ταῦτα γίνεται ἐψηθέντα. τὰς γὰρ ὑγρότητας ἔχει πονηράς· ἰδεῖν γοῦν ἔστιν οἷας ἀφίησιν πλυνόμενα· ταύτας

¹ ἀλεπιδώτων Huet: λεπιδωτῶν A.

² ἔχει A: παρέχει Meyer. But cf. 357 f.

says that among the larger fishes there is a kind called by some sliced,^a by others deep-sea, such as the gilt-heads, the grey-fishes, and the pagruses. They are hard to digest, yet when digested they afford many times more nourishment. Then there is the kind known as scale-less fishes, such as tunnies, mackerel, female tunny, congers and the like, which; as it happens, are gregarious. Those kinds which neither appear solitarily nor yet run in schools are more digestible, such as congers, sharks, and the like. The gregarious kinds among these fish afford eating which is delightful (for they are rich), but heavy and hard to digest. Hence they are best adapted to smoking, and of all preserved fish these are the best kinds. But they are good when baked, since their rich fat is then melted. The kinds called darta^b are in general those which have a rough top-growth on the skin, not scales, but the kind found on rays and file-fishes. All these, to be sure, are digestible, but not of good odour; they also furnish the body with moist nutriment, and purge the bowels better than all other boiled fish; for those which are baked are inferior. The mollusc class, such as polyps, cuttle-fishes, and the like, have a flesh which is not easily digested; hence they are adapted to stimulating sexual desire. For they are in themselves of the nature of breath, and the sexual crisis requires a bodily state which is full of breath. Molluscs are better when boiled, since the liquids which they contain are poor, as may be seen, at least, from those which they exude when they are washed. These

^a Perhaps because cut in steaks.

^b So called (from *δέρειν*, "skin") because they must be skinned before cooking.

³ *λεπιδωτόν* Kaibel, which makes better syntax.

οὖν ἢ ἔφησις ἐκκαλεῖται τῆς σαρκός. μαλακῆς γὰρ τῆς πυρώσεως καὶ μεθ' ὑγροῦ διδομένης οἶονεῖ πλύσις τις αὐτῶν γίνεται. τὰ δ' ὀπτώμενα καταξηραίνει τὰς ὑγρότητας· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τῆς σαρκὸς αὐτῶν φύσει σκληρᾶς οὔσης κατὰ λόγον οὕτως ἔχει¹ γίνεσθαι αὐτά.² ἀφύαι δὲ καὶ μεμβράδες καὶ τριχίδες καὶ τᾶλλα ὅσων συγκατεσθίμεν τὰς ἀκάνθας, ταῦτα πάντα τὴν πέψιν φυσώδη ποιεῖ, τὴν δὲ τροφήν δίδωσιν ὑγρὰν. τῆς οὖν πέψεως οὐχ ὁμαλιζούσης, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν σαρκῶν ἄγαν ταχὺ πεπτομένων, τῆς δὲ ἀκάνθης σχολῇ διαλυομένης (καὶ γὰρ ἅμα αἱ ἀφύαι καθ' αὐτὰς ἀκανθώδεις) ἐμποδισμὸς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρου γίνεται περὶ τὴν κατεργασίαν, εἶτα φύσαι μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς πέψεως, f ὑγρασίαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς τροφῆς συμβαίνουσι. βελτίω δ' ἐστὶν ἐψόμενα, τῆς δὲ κοιλίας ἐστὶν ἀνωμάλως ὑπακτικά. τὰ δὲ καλούμενα πετραῖα, κωβιοὶ καὶ σκορπιοὶ καὶ ψῆτται καὶ τὰ ὅμοια, τοῖς τε σώμασιν ἡμῶν ξηρὰν τε δίδωσι τροφήν (εὖογκα δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τρόφιμα καὶ πέττεται ταχέως καὶ οὐκ ἐγκαταλείπει περιττώματα πολλά) πνευμάτων τε οὐκ ἐστὶ περιποιητικά. γίνεται δ' εὐπεπτότερον ἅπαν ὄψον ταῖς σκευασίαις ἀπλῶς ἀρτυθέν· τὰ δὲ πετραῖα καὶ τῇ ἡδονῇ³ ἀπλῶς σκευασθέντα. τούτοις δ' ὁμοίον ἐστὶ γένος τὸ καλούμενον μαλακόσαρκον, κίχλαι καὶ κόσσυφοι καὶ τὰ ὅμοια. ἐστὶ δὲ ὑγρότερα μὲν ταῦτ' ἐκείνων, πρὸς δὲ τὰς 358 ἀναλήψεις ἀπόλαυσιν⁴ ἔχει πλείω. τῆς μὲν κοιλίας καὶ τῆς οὐρήσεως ὑπακτικώτερα ταῦτ' ἐστὶν

¹ δεῖ (?) Schweighäuser.² ὀπτά ?

liquids, then, are elicited from the meat by boiling. For if the heat is applied gently, together with the water it acts as a cleansing process. Baking, on the other hand, tends to dry up these liquids; and further, since their meat is naturally tough, it is to be expected that they should become so (when baked^a). Small fry, anchovies, young herrings, and all other fish whose bones we eat as well as the meat, produce a windy digestion in all cases and yield a moist nutriment. Since the process of digestion here is not even, but the meat is very quickly digested while the bones are dissolved slowly (for small fry, undressed, are full of bones), the digestive process is impeded in the case of each by the other. The result is that digestion causes winds, while the food causes humours to arise. And so they are better when boiled, and their purgative action on the bowels is uneven. The so-called rock-fish,^b gobies, sculpins, plaice, and the like, yield our bodies a nutriment which is dry (they have compact flesh, are filling and digest quickly, and do not leave behind much refuse), and they are not productive of winds. Every kind of fish is more easily digested when it is prepared for the table in a simple manner; in fact rock-fishes taste better^a when dressed simply. Like these are the class called soft-fleshed, thrushes, blackbirds,^c and so on. They are, to be sure, more liquid than rock-fishes, but afford more enjoyment in the process of assimilation. They are more purgative and diuretic than rock-fishes because their flesh is more

^a See critical note.^b Athen. 244 b, 355 b.^c For these fish see 305 a.³ After ἡδονῇ Schweighäuser supplied διαφέρει.⁴ ἀπόλαυσιν Musurus: ἀπόλλυσιν A.

ATHENAEUS

ἐκείνων διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰς σάρκας ὑγροτέρας καὶ πλείους ἔχειν τῶν προειρημένων. χρή δὲ ἐὰν μὲν τὴν κοιλίαν βούληται τις ὑπάγειν, ἔψοντα¹ διδόναι· μετρίως δὲ ἐχούσης ὀπτηθέντα γίνεται τρόφιμα. πρὸς δὲ τὰς οὐρήσεις ἀμφοτέρως σκευασθέντα χρήσιμα. οἱ δὲ τόποι τῆς θαλάσσης ὅπου ποταμοὶ καὶ λίμναι συμβάλλουσιν, ἔτι δὲ τενάγη² μεγάλα καὶ κόλποι θαλάττης εἰσὶν, ἐνταῦθα μὲν πάντες οἱ ἰχθύες εἰσὶν ὑγρότεροι καὶ μᾶλλον πίονες ὑπάρχουσι· καὶ ἐσθίεσθαι μὲν εἰσιν ἡδίους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν πέψιν καὶ τροφήν γίνονται χεῖρους. ἐν δὲ
b τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς τοῖς κειμένοις πρὸς τὰ πελάγη καὶ λίαν ἀναπεπταμένοις σκληροὶ καὶ λεπτοὶ καὶ κυματοπληγῆς εἰσιν οἱ πλείους. περὶ δὲ τὰς³ ἀγχιβαθεῖς, ἐν αἷς⁴ μὴ λίαν ἔγκειται μεγάλα πνεύματα, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις εἴ που καὶ πόλεις σύνεγγυς εἰσιν, ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστι τὰ πλείστα γένη τῶν ἰχθύων ὁμαλῶς ἄριστα καὶ πρὸς ἡδονὴν καὶ πρὸς εὐπεισίαν καὶ πρὸς τὴν τροφήν τοῦ σώματος. δύσπεπτοι δὲ καὶ βαρύτατοι τῶν θαλασσίων εἰσὶν οἱ μετεκβαίνοντες ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς τε ποταμοὺς
c καὶ λίμνας, οἷον κεστρεὺς καὶ συλλήβδην τῶν ἰχθύων ὅσοι δύνανται βιοτεύειν ἐν ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς ὕδασι. τῶν δὲ τελείως ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς καὶ λίμναις βιοτευόντων ἀμείνους εἰσὶν οἱ ποτάμιοι· σῆψις γὰρ ὕδατος τὸ λιμναῖόν ἐστι. καὶ τῶν ποταμίων δ' αὐτῶν βέλτιστοί εἰσιν οἱ ἐν τοῖς ὀξυντάτοις τῶν ποταμῶν ὄντες οἳ τε πυροῦντες· οὗτοι γὰρ οὐ γίνονται, ἐὰν μὴ ποταμὸς ὀξύς ᾗ καὶ

¹ ἐψηθέντα (?) Kaibel.

² τενάγη Casaubon: πελάγη A.

³ τοὺς C.

⁴ οἷς C.

liquid and abundant than that of the aforesaid. If one desires to purge the bowels, he should boil them before giving; if, however, the bowels are regular, they are nourishing even when baked. For diuretic purposes, they are useful when prepared in both ways.^a As for the places in the sea where streams and lakes have outlets in it, or again where there are large lagoons and bays of the sea—in these places all fish are more liquid and more rich; and while they are pleasanter to eat, they are poorer in digestive and nourishing qualities. On the other hand, on the shores facing deep seas, or very much exposed, most fish are tough, thin, and wave-battered.^b In places where the sea is deep inshore, and not oppressed by strong gales, especially if there are any towns near—in such places, I say, most kinds of fish are uniformly the best, whether in respect of flavour, or ease of digestion, or nourishment of the body. But those sea fishes which migrate from the sea into streams and lakes are hardest to digest and heaviest, such as the mullet, and, in a word, all fishes which have the power of living in both kinds of water.^c Of those which live entirely in rivers or marshes, the river fish are the better; for a marshy place is the putrefaction of water.^d And of the river fishes, in turn, those are best which are found in the most rapid streams, especially the fiery-spots,^e for these are not found

^a *i.e.*, either by boiling or baking.

^b So Archestratus, Athen. 300 e.

^c Salt and fresh.

^d *i.e.*, the water in a marsh is putrescent.

^e Said to be brook-trout, of which there are many varieties in different parts of the world.

ATHENAEUS

ψυχρός, διαφέρουσι δὲ τῶν ποταμίων ἰχθύων
εὐπεψία.

“Ταῦτα καὶ παρ’ ἡμῶν ἔχετε, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὀψων-
ησάντων κατὰ δύναμιν τὴν ἑαυτῶν ὑγιεινῶς.
d κατὰ γὰρ τὸν Ἀντιφάνους Παράσιτον·

ἐγὼ περὶ τὴν ὀψωνίαν μὲν οὐ πάνν¹
ἐσπούδακ’ οὐδ’ αὖ συνέτεμον λίαν πόνον²
ὥς ἂν τις, ἄλλως ἐξενεχθεὶς ἐν πότῳ,³
ἔμοῦ⁴ διαβάλοι⁵ κραιπάλην Ἑλληνικῶς.

ἀλλὰ μὴν οὐδὲ οὕτως εἰμὶ φίλιχθυσ ὥς ὁ παρὰ τῷ
αὐτῷ ποιητῇ ἐν Βουταλίῳ, ὅπερ δράμα τῶν
Ἀγροίκων ἐστὶν ἐνὸς⁶ διασκευῇ. φησὶ γάρ·

A. καὶ μὴν ἐστίασω τήμερον
ὑμᾶς ἐγώ· σὺ δ’ ἀγοράσεις ἡμῖν λαβών,
e Πίστ’, ἀργύριον. π. ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι
χρηστῶς ἀγοράζειν. A. φράζε δή, Φιλούμενε,⁷
ὄψω τίιν χαίρεις; φ. πᾶσι. A. καθ’ ἕκαστον λέγε,
ἰχθὺν τίιν’ ἡδέως φάγοις ἄν; φ. εἰς ἀγρὸν
ἦλθεν⁸ φέρων ποτ’ ἰχθυοπώλης μαινίδας
καὶ τριγλίδας, καὶ νῆ Δί’ ἤρεσεν σφόδρα
ἡμῖν ἅπασιν. A. εἴτα καὶ νῦν, εἰπέ μοι,
τούτων φάγοις ἄν; φ. κἂν τις⁹ ἄλλος μικρὸς ᾗ·
τοὺς γὰρ μεγάλους τούτους ἅπαντας νενόμικα
ἀνθρωποφάγους ἰχθύς. A. τί φῆς, ὦ φίλτατε;

¹ πάνν Casaubon: πάνν τι A.

² πόνον Gulick: πάνν A.

³ ἐξενεχθεὶς ἐν πότῳ Gulick (ἐξενεχθεὶς τοῦ πότου Schweighäuser): ἐξενεχθείσιν ὅπου A. ⁴ ἐμοῦ Gulick: τοῦ A.

⁵ διαβάλοι Koppiers: διαλάβοι A.

⁶ ἐνὸς after ἐστὶν deleted by Lehrs; but many Ἀγροικοὶ were known to the Alexandrians.

⁷ Meineke: φιλούμενον A.

⁸ Musurus: ἦλθες A.

⁹ κἂν τις Musurus: κἂν εἴ τις A.

except when a stream is rapid and cold, and they are supreme among river fish in digestibility.

" Here, gentlemen, you have our offering of food, contributed as healthfully as our powers permitted. For, as Antiphanes says in *The Parasite*^a: ' I have not, to be sure, spent too much effort in purveying your food, nor, on the other hand, have I cut my labours too short, so that a man who has, anyhow, lost his head by drinking, could lay on me the blame for a headache *à la grecque*.'^b Nor, again, am I so fish-loving as the man in the same poet's *Butalion*, which play is a revision of one of those entitled *The Farmers*. For he says^c: ' A. To-day, let me tell you, I am going to give you a feast. You, Pistus,^d take some money and go to the market for us. P. Not me! For anyhow I don't know how to buy profitably. A. Tell me then, Philumenus, what kind of fish do you like? PH. I like 'em all! A. Yes, but explain in detail, what kind of fish would you like to eat. PH. Well, once a fishmonger came into the country with a load of sprats and mullets, and Zeus is my witness, he became very popular with all of us. A. Then do tell me, would you eat some of them now? PH. Yes, and if there be any other small kind. For I hold that all these large fishes are man-eaters.^e A. How's that, dear friend? Man-eaters!

^a Kock ii. 87. The text of this notorious fragment remains uncertain; see critical notes.

^b The meaning seems to be that the entertainment provided has not been scamped, and therefore the host cannot be charged by a befuddled critic with causing a too moderate headache. Greek drinking-parties were regarded as temperate; cf. 431 e.

^c Kock ii. 38.

^d Or, Fido.

^e See 313 b and note d.

ATHENAEUS

f ἀνθρωποφάγους, πῶς; π. οὓς ἂν ἄνθρωπος φάγοι¹
 δῆλον ὅτι· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶν Ἑλένης βρώματα,
 ἃ φησιν οὗτος, μαινίδας καὶ τριγλίδας.

ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἀγροίκῳ Ἑκάτης βρώματα ἔφη τὰς
 μαινίδας εἶναι καὶ τὰς τριγλίδας. ἐκφαιλίζων δὲ
 καὶ Ἐφιππος² τοὺς μικροὺς τῶν ἰχθύων ἐν Φιλύρα
 φησί·

παππία,³ βούλει δραμὸν
 359 εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν κᾶτ' ἀγοράσαι⁴ μοι—β. φράζε τί.
 Α. ἰχθύς φρονοῦντας, ὦ πάτερ· μή μοι βρέφη.
 Β. οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅτι⁵ τὰργύριον ἐστ' ἰσάργυρον⁶;

“Ἡδιστος δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ ποιητῇ
 ἐν τοῖς Ὀβελιαφόροις νεανίσκος κατασμικρύνων
 ἅπαντα τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀψωνίαν καὶ λέγων ὧδε·

ἄλλ' ἀγόρασον εὐτελῶς·
 ἅπαν⁷ γὰρ ἱκανόν ἐστι. β. φράζ', ὦ δέσποτα.⁸
 Α. μὴ πολυτελῶς, ἀλλὰ καθαρείως, ὅ τι ἂν ᾖ
 b ὀσίας⁹ ἕνεκ'· ἀρκεῖ τευθίδια, σηπίδια·
 καὶ ἀραβός τις ἢ λαβεῖν, εἰς ἀρκέσει
 ἢ δύ' ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν· ἐγγελύδια
 Θήβηθεν¹⁰ ἐνίοτ' ἔρχεται· τούτων¹¹ λαβέ.
 ἄλεκτρονιον, φάττιον, περδίκιον,
 τοιαῦτα. δασύπους ἅν τις εἰσέλθῃ,¹² φέρε.
 Β. ὥς μικρολόγος εἶ. Α. σὺ δέ γε¹³ λίαν πολυ-
 τελής·

¹ πῶς; Π. οὓς ἂν ἄνθρωπος φάγοι Jacobs (cf. 313 b): πῶς ὡς
 ἀνθρωποφάγοι Α. ² C (cf. 359 d): φίλιππος Α.

³ Schweighäuser: παπία Α.

⁴ κᾶτ' ἀγοράσαι Meineke: καταγοράσαι Α.

⁵ ὅτι⁵ Heringa: ὅτι Α.

⁶ ἐστ' ἰσάργυρον Heringa: ἐστ' εἰς ἄγυρον Α.

⁷ Dindorf: ἅπαντα Α.

What do you mean? P. He means, of course, what a man would eat. But these are Helen's food that he speaks of, sprats and mullets.' Now in *The Farmer* he had said that sprats and mullets were Hecate's food.^a Ehippus also speaks contemptuously of the small kinds of fish in *Philyra*^b: 'A. Daddy, won't you run to the market and buy me— B. Tell me, what? A. Fish, daddy, with some sense in them; don't bring me infants! B. Yes, but don't you know that money is worth its weight in—money?'

"Most entertaining is the young man, in *The Obeliaphoroi*^c of the same poet, who speaks deprecatingly of all kinds of food and says^d: 'A. See that you buy economically; for anything will do. B. Explain, master. A. Not sumptuously, but simply; whatever is required for piety's sake.^e We'll be satisfied with some little cuttle-fish or squidlets; if you can get a crayfish, one or two will be enough to grace the table. Small eels sometimes come from Thebes; get some of them. A cockerel, a dovelet, a tiny partridge, and such like. If a rabbit comes to market, bring that. B. How stingy you are! A. Yes, but you are too extravagant, and anyhow,

^a In the second edition of the play "Hecate's food" was changed to "Helen's food" for some reason unknown.

^b Kock ii. 262; for the title see Athen. 286 e.

^c For the long loaves baked on a spit and carried in the Dionysiac procession see Athen. 111 b.

^d Kock ii. 258; Athen. 311 d.

^e i.e., "just to ease our conscience," said ironically.

⁸ φράζ', ὡ δέσποτα Hanov. Exerc. 126: φράξεο δέποτε A.

⁹ ὅ τι ἂν ᾖ ὁσίας Casaubon (cf. 311 d): ὀτιανοῦσίας A.

¹⁰ Palmer: θήβημην A.

¹¹ τούτων Jacobs: ἐκ τούτων AC.

¹² εἰσέλθῃ Porson: ἐπέλθῃ A.

¹³ δέ γε Casaubon: λέγε A.

ATHENAEUS

πάντως κρέ¹ ἤμῃν ἔστι. B. πότερ' ἔπεμψέ τις;
A. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἔθυσεν² ἡ γυνή· τὸ μοσχίον
τὸ τῆς Κορώνης αὔριον δειπνήσομεν.

c ὁ δὲ παρὰ Μνησιμάχῳ ἐν τῷ ὁμωνύμῳ δράματι
Δύσκολος φιλάργυρος ὢν σφόδρα πρὸς τὸν ἀσω-
τευόμενον νεανίσκον φησίν·

ἀλλ' ἀντιβολῶ σ', ἐπίταττέ μοι μὴ πόλλ' ἄγαν;
μηδ' ἄγρια λίαν μηδ' ἐπηργυρωμένα,
μέτρια δέ, τῷ³ θείῳ σεαυτοῦ. B. πῶς ἔτι
μετριώτερ', ὦ δαιμόνι'; A. ὅπως; σύντεμνε καὶ
ἐπέξαπάτα με· τοὺς μὲν ἰχθῦς μοι κάλει
d ἰχθύδι· ὄψον δ' ἂν λέγῃς ἕτερον, κάλει
ὀψάριον. ἡδῖον γὰρ ἀπολοῦμαι πολὺ.

“Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ θεὸν ἐν τοῖς προκειμένοις, φίλ-
τατε Οὐλπιανέ, ἡ ὑμεῖς, γραμματικῶν παῖδες, . . .⁴
εἴπατέ μοι τίνι ἐννοία ὁ Ἐφίππος ἐν τοῖς προειρη-
μενοῖς ἔφη·

τὸ μοσχίον

τὸ τῆς Κορώνης αὔριον δειπνήσομεν.

ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶομαι ἱστορίαν τινὰ εἶναι καὶ ποθῶ
μαθεῖν.” καὶ ὁ Πλούταρχος ἔφη Ῥοδιακὴν εἶναι
λεγομένην ἱστορίαν, ἣν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ἀπο-
e στοματίζειν οὐ δύνασθαι τῷ πάντῳ πρὸ πολλοῦ ἐν-
τετυχηκέναι τῷ ταῦτα περιέχοντι βιβλίῳ. “οἶδα
δὲ Φοίνικα τὸν Κολοφώνιον ἱαμβοποιὸν μνημο-
νεύοντά τινων ἀνδρῶν ὡς ἀγειρόντων τῇ κορώνῃ,
καὶ λέγοντα ταῦτα·

¹ κρέ' Casaubon: κρεσ A. ² ἔθυσεν Grotius: εὐθυσεν A.

³ μέτρια δέ, τῷ A: μέτρια δέ γ' ὡς Kock.

⁴ Verb and subject of the protasis have fallen out.

we have plenty of meat.^a B. Has anybody sent some to us? A. No, but the lady has just offered sacrifice; we'll dine to-morrow on Coronê's calf.^b Again, the Peevish Man, who was a terrible miser in the play of that name by Mnesimachus, says to the young man who leads a spendthrift life^c: 'Nay, I entreat you, don't exact too many things from me, your own uncle—things which are too cruel, too overlaid with money. Make your demands moderate. B. But good Heavens, man, how could they be more moderate? A. How? Fool me by using diminutive terms. Call fishes little fishes; if you speak of any other dainty, call it a little dainty. Then I shall die more happily, by far.'

"Inasmuch as we happened to quote it^d in the citations above, tell me, dear Ulpian, or you too, sons of the scholastics, what Ephippus had in mind in the afore-mentioned verses when he said: 'We'll dine to-morrow on Coronê's calf.' I, for my part, think there must be some story connected with it, and I am eager to hear it." Whereupon Plutarch said: "It is a story told in Rhodes, which I cannot at this moment repeat by heart, because it is a very long time since I have seen the book which contains it. I know however, that Phoenix of Colophon, the iambic poet, mentions certain men who took up a collection for the 'Crow,' and that he says this^e: 'Kind friends, give

^a i.e., of larger animals, such as beef and mutton.

^b Coronê (Crow) was the nickname of the courtesan Theocleia, Athen. 583 e.

^c Kock ii. 436.

^d See critical note.

^e Frag. 2 Diehl; the metre is choliambic. On these songs, of which the best known is the "Swallow" next quoted, see Fauriel, *Chants de la Grèce moderne*, i. p. cix; Mannhardt, *Antike Wald- und Feldkulte*, ii. 244; A. Dieterich, *Kleine Schriften*, 324.

ATHENAEUS

ἔσθλοί, κορώνη χεῖρα πρόσδοτε κριθέων
 τῇ παιδί τὰπόλλωνος ἢ λέκος πυρῶν
 ἢ ἄρτον ἢ ἡμαιθον ἢ ὅ τι τις χρήζει.
 δότ', ὦγαθοί, τι¹ τῶν ἕκαστος² ἐν χερσὶν
 ἔχει κορώνη· χάλα λήψεται χόνδρον·
 φιλεῖ γὰρ αὕτη πάγχυ ταῦτα δαίνυσθαι.
 f ὁ νῦν ἅλας δούς αὖθι κηρίον δώσει.
 ὦ παῖ, θύρην ἄγκλινε· Πλούτος ἤκουσε,
 καὶ τῇ κορώνη παρθένος φέρει σῦκα.
 θεοί, γένοιτο πάντ' ἄμεμπτος ἢ κούρη
 κάφνειὸν ἄνδρα κῶνομαστὸν ἐξέυροι·
 καὶ τῷ γέροντι πατρὶ κοῦρον εἰς χεῖρας
 καὶ μητρὶ κούρην εἰς τὰ γούνα κατθείη,
 360 θάλος τρέφειν γυναῖκα τοῖς κασιγνήτοις.
 ἐγὼ δ' ὅκου³ πόδες φέρουσιν,⁴ εὐφθόγγοις⁵
 ἀμείβομαι Μούσησι πρὸς θύρῃσ'⁶ ἄδων
 καὶ δόντι καὶ μὴ δόντι πλέονα τῶν αἰτέω.⁷

καὶ ἐπὶ τέλει δὲ τοῦ ἱάμβου φησὶν·

ἀλλ', ὦγαθοί, ἐπορέξαθ' ὦν μυχὸς πλουτεῖ·
 δός, ὦ ἄναξ,⁸ δὸς καὶ σὺ πότνα⁹ μοι νύμφη·
 νόμος κορώνη χεῖρα δοῦν' ἐπαιτούση.
 τοιαῦτ' αἰίδω¹⁰ ~~δός τι καὶ καταχρήσει.~~

b κορωνισταὶ δὲ ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ τῇ κορώνη ἀγείροντες,
 ὥς φησι Πάμφιλος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ
 ὀνομάτων· καὶ τὰ ἀδόμενα δὲ ὑπ' αὐτῶν κορω-
 νίσματα καλεῖται, ὥς ἱστορεῖ Ἀγνοκλῆς ὁ Ῥοδιος

¹ τι added by Casaubon.

² Schweighäuser: ἕκαστος τις AC.

³ ὅκοι Dindorf.

⁴ φέρωσιν Bergk.

⁵ εὐφθόγγοις Crusius; ὀφθαλμοὺς AC.

a handful of barley to the Crow, Apollo's daughter ; or a plate of wheat, a loaf of bread maybe, or a farthing-bit,^a or whatever you please. Give to the Crow, good sirs, something of what each of you has on hand. She will accept a lump of rock-salt ; yes, she likes very much to feast on that. Who gives salt now will give honeycomb another day. Boy, push back the door ! Abundance has heard us, and a maid brings figs for the Crow. Ye gods, may the girl prove to be blameless in every way, and may she find a husband rich and famous ; I hope she may lay a son in the arms of her old father, and a girl baby on the lap of her mother—her own offspring to be nurtured as a wife for one of her kinsmen. As for me, wherever my feet carry me, I go in turn and sing at the door with tuneful muse, whether one gives or does not give more than I ask.' And at the end of the iambics he says : ' Nay, good sirs, hand out some of the wealth which your pantry hoards. Give, master, and you too, lady bride, give ! It is the custom to give a handful to the Crow when she begs. That is the refrain I sing. Give something, and it will be enough.' Those who took up collections for the Crow were called Coronists, as Pamphilus of Alexandria says in his work *On Names* ; and the songs sung by them are called Coronismata,^b as Hagnocles of Rhodes

^a ἡμαιθον, defined by Hesychius as " half-obol " (in Cyzicus), occurs also in Herodas iii. 45.

^b " Crowings," as it were.

⁶ Μούσῃσι and θύρῃσι' Kaibel : μούσαισι, θύραις AC.

⁷ τῶν αἰτέων Dindorf and Meineke : τωγγεων A.

⁸ ὦ ἀναξ Crusius : ὦναξ A.

⁹ πότνα Ilgen : πολλά A.

¹⁰ δειδῶ Meineke : εἰδῶς A.

ATHENAEUS

ἐν Κορωνισταῖς. καὶ χελιδονίζειν δὲ καλεῖται
 παρὰ Ῥοδίοις ἀγερμός τις ἄλλος, περὶ οὗ φησι
 Θέογνις ἐν β' περὶ τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ θυσίων γράφων
 οὕτως· 'εἶδος δέ τι τοῦ ἀγείρειν χελιδονίζειν
 c Ῥόδιοι καλοῦσιν, ὃ γίνεται τῷ Βοηδρομιῶνι μηνί.
 χελιδονίζειν δὲ λέγεται διὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἐπιφω-
 νεῖσθαι·

ἦλθ', ἦλθε χελιδὼν
 καλὰς ὥρας¹ ἄγουσα,
 καὶ καλοὺς ἐνιαυτούς,
 ἐπὶ γαστέρα λευκά,
 κῆπι² νῶτα μέλαινα.
 παλάθαν σὺ προκύκλει³
 ἐκ πίονος οἴκου
 οἴνου τε δέπαστρον
 τυρῶν⁴ τε κάνυστρον.
 καὶ πύρωνα⁵ χελιδῶν
 καὶ λεκιθίταν
 οὐκ ἀπωθεῖται. πότερ' ἀπίωμες ἢ λαβώμεθα;
 εἰ μὲν τι δώσεις· εἰ δὲ μή, οὐκ ἔάσομες,⁶
 ἢ τὰν θύραν φέρωμες ἢ τὸ ὑπέρθυρον
 ἢ τὰν γυναῖκα τὰν ἔσω καθημέναν·
 d μικρὰ μὲν⁷ ἐστι, ῥαδίως νιν οἴσομες.
 ἂν δὲ φέρῃς τι,
 μέγα δὴ τι φέροις.
 ἄνοιγ' ἄνοιγε τὰν θύραν χελιδόνι·
 οὐ γὰρ γέροντές ἐσμεν, ἀλλὰ παιδία.

τὸν δὲ ἀγερμὸν τοῦτον κατέδειξε πρῶτος Κλεό-

¹ ὥρας (Doric accus.) Hermann: ὥρας AC.

² κῆπι Hermann: κάπι A.

records in the article ^a *Coronists*. Another ceremony of collecting is called among the Rhodians 'Playing the Swallow;' of this Theognis speaks in the second book of his *Rhodian Festivals*. He writes ^b: 'There is a sort of collecting the Rhodians call Playing the Swallow, which occurs in the month Boëdromion. The term "swallowing" is used because of the custom of singing in refrain ^c: "The Swallow has come, has come! She brings fair weather, and fair seasons. Her breast is white, her back is black. You there! Trundle out some pressed fruit from your rich store, a cup of wine, a tray of cheeses. A wheat-cake, too, and pulse-bread,^d the swallow does not spurn. Are we to go away (satisfied), or shall we grab something for ourselves? If you give us something—^e Otherwise, we won't let you be. We'll carry off your front door, or the lintel over it, or the good-wife sitting within. She's a little thing, we can easily lift her. So if you give us anything, make it something big! Open, open the door to the Swallow. Indeed we are not old men, but little boys.'" This mode of collection was instituted first by Cleobulus

^a Or, "under the word." Since no Hagnocles is known, we should probably read Aristocles (so Bapp), author of lexicographical works.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 514.

^c *Anthologia Lyrica*, vi. p. 201 Diehl; cf. the Eng. carol, "We've been awhile a-wandering."

^d Cf. *ἐπιτρας ἄρτος*, Athen. 111 b.

^e In the aposiopesis we are to understand, "well and good; we'll go away without harming you."

³ σὺ προκύκλει Hermann: οὐ προκυκλεῖς AC.

⁴ τυρῶν Musurus: τυρῶ A: τυροῦ C.

⁵ πύρωνα Wilamowitz: πυρῶνα A: πύρνα Bergk (cf. 114 d).

⁶ ἐάσομες Crusius: ἐάσομεν AC.

⁷ μέν Meineke: μιν AC.

ATHENAEUS

βουλος ὁ Λίνδιος ἐν Λίνδῳ χρείας γενομένης συλλογῆς χρημάτων.'

“Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ῥοδιακῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐμνήσθημεν, ἰχθυολογήσων καὶ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν ἔρχομαι ἀπὸ τῆς καλῆς Ῥόδου, ἣν εὐχθυν εἶναί φησιν ὁ ἡδιστος Λυγκεύς.
 e Ἐργίας¹ οὖν ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς πατρίδος προειπὼν τινα περὶ τῶν κατοικησάντων τὴν νῆσον Φοινίκων φησὶν ὡς οἱ περὶ Φάλανθον ἐν τῇ Ἰαλυσῷ πόλιν ἔχοντες ἰσχυροτάτην τὴν Ἀχαίαν καλουμένην καὶ ὕδατος² ἐγκρατεῖς ὄντες χρόνον πολὺν ἀντεῖχον Ἰφίκλῳ πολιορκοῦντι. ἦν γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ θέσφατον ἐν χρησμῷ τινι λελεγμένον ἔξειν τὴν χώραν, ἕως κόρακες λευκοὶ γένωνται καὶ ἐν τοῖς κρατῆρσιν ἰχθύες φανῶσιν. ἐλπίζοντες οὖν τοῦτ' οὐδέποτε ἔσσεσθαι καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ῥαθυμοτέρως εἶχον. ὁ δ' Ἰφίκλος πυθόμενος
 f παρά τινος τὰ τῶν Φοινίκων λόγια καὶ ἐνεδρεύσας τοῦ Φαλάνθου πιστόν τινα πορευόμενον ἐφ' ὕδωρ, ᾧ ὄνομα ἦν Λάρκας, καὶ πίστεις πρὸς αὐτὸν ποιησάμενος, θηρεύσας ἰχθύδια ἐκ τῆς κρήνης καὶ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς ὕδρεϊον ἔδωκε τῷ Λάρκᾳ καὶ ἐκέλευσε φέροντα τὸ ὕδωρ τοῦτο ἐγχέαι³ εἰς τὸν κρατῆρα ὅθεν τῷ Φαλάνθῳ ὦνοχοεῖτο. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐποίησε
 361 ταῦτα· ὁ δὲ Ἰφίκλος κόρακας θηρεύσας καὶ ἀλείψας γύψῳ ἀφήκεν. Φάλανθος δ' ἰδὼν τοὺς κόρακας ἐπορεύετο καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν κρατῆρα· ὡς δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἰχθύς εἶδεν, ὑπέλαβε τὴν χώραν οὐκ ἔτι

¹ ἐργίας C (cf. I.G. xii. 1. 46): ἐργείας A.

² ὕδατος Kaibel: δαιτὸς AC.

³ ἐγχέαι Wilamowitz: ἐκχέαι AC.

of Lindus, when the need of collecting money once arose in Lindus.'

" Since we have mentioned Rhodian stories, I am now going to do some fish-collecting for you from fair Rhodes on my own account, because the entertaining Lynceus says that Rhodes is well supplied with fish. Now Ergias of Rhodes, in *History of My Native Land*, after prefacing some remarks on the Phoenicians who settled the island, says ^a that Phalanthus and his followers occupied a very strongly fortified city in Ialysus ^b called Achaea; and having control of the water-supply, they were able to hold out a long time against the siege laid by Iphiclus. In fact, they also had a prophecy divinely given in an oracle, which said that they would hold the country until crows became white and fishes appeared in their mixing-bowls. Since, then, they were confident that this would never happen, they became more lax in carrying on the war. Iphiclus learned from some source about the oracles given to the Phoenicians; so he intercepted by means of an ambush a trusted follower of Phalanthus, named Larcas, as he was going to get water, and having exchanged pledges with him, he caught some small fish in the spring, and placing them in a water-jar he gave it to Larcas, and told him to take this water and pour it into the mixing-bowl from which Phalanthus was accustomed to have his wine dispensed. This Larcas did. Then Iphiclus caught some crows, and having smeared them with gypsum, he let them go. Phalanthus saw the crows and then went up to the mixing-bowl; and when he saw the fish as well, he reasoned that the country was theirs no longer and

^b More correctly, "in the territory of Ialysus," Diodorus v. 57.

ATHENAEUS

αὐτῶν εἶναι καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύσατο πρὸς τὸν Ἴφικλον, ὑπόσπονδος ὑπεξελεῖν ἀξιῶν μετὰ τῶν σὺν αὐτῷ. συγκαταθεμένου δὲ τοῦ Ἴφίκλου ἐπιτεχνᾶται ὁ Φάλανθος τοιόνδε τι· καταβαλὼν ἱερεῖα καὶ τὰς κοιλίας ἐκκαθάρας ἐν ταύταις ἐπειράτο ἐξάγειν χρυσίον καὶ ἀργύριον· αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὁ Ἴφικλος διεκώλυε. ^bπροφέροντός τε τοῦ Φαλάνθου τὸν ὄρκον ὃν ὤμοσεν, εἴσειν ἐξάγεσθαι ὃ τι κα τῇ γαστρὶ¹ αἴρωνται, ἀντισοφίζεται πλοῖα αὐτοῖς διδόνς ἵνα ἀποκομισθῶσιν, παραλύσας τὰ πηδάλια καὶ τὰς κώπας καὶ τὰ ἱστία, ὁμόσαι φήσας πλοῖα παρέξειν, ἄλλο δὲ οὐδέν. ἐν ἀπορίᾳ δὲ οἱ Φοίνικες ἐχόμενοι πολλὰ μὲν τῶν χρημάτων κατώρυσσον ἐπισημαινόμενοι τοὺς τόπους, ἔν' ὕστερόν ποτε ἀνέλωνται ἀφικόμενοι, πολλὰ δὲ τῷ Ἴφίκλῳ κατέλειπον. ἀπαλλαγέντων οὖν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ^cἐκ τῆς χώρας τῶν Φοινίκων κατέσχον τὰ πράγματα οἱ Ἕλληνες. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ ἱστορήσας καὶ Πολύζηλος ἐν τοῖς Ῥοδιακοῖς τὰ περὶ τῶν ἰχθύων, φησί, καὶ τῶν κοράκων μόνον ἤδεσαν ὁ Φάκῃς καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ Δορκία. αὕτη δ' ἐρασθεῖσα τοῦ Ἴφίκλου καὶ συνθεμένη περὶ γάμου διὰ τῆς τροφῆς ἔπεισε τὸν φέροντα τὸ ὕδωρ ἰχθύς ἀγαγεῖν καὶ ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὸν κρατῆρα, καὶ αὕτη δὲ τοὺς κόρακας λευκάνασα ἀφῆκεν.

“Κρεώφυλος δ' ἐν τοῖς Ἐφεσίων Ὠροῖς² οἱ τὴν ^dἘφεσον, φησί, κτίζοντες καὶ πολλὰ τالαιπωρηθέντες ἀπορία τόπου τὸ τελευταῖον πέμψαντες εἰς

¹ κα τῇ γαστρὶ Kaibel: κατὰ γαστρὶ A (γαστρὸς C).

² Ὠροῖς Schweighäuser: ὄροῖς A.

^a The Doric dialect in the formula (see critical note) shows that the Rhodians had devised the stipulation themselves.

made overtures through heralds to Iphiclus, proposing that he should be allowed to retire with all that were with him, under the protection of a truce. Iphiclus agreed to this, but Phalanthus devised a trick, as follows: he slaughtered and disembowelled some sacrificial victims, and tried to carry out his gold and silver money in their bellies. But Iphiclus was apprised of the trick and succeeded in preventing it. And when Phalanthus reproached him with the oath which he had sworn, that he would allow to be carried out 'whatsoever they carried in their belly,'^a he answered the quibble by giving them boats for their departure, but took away the rudders, the oars, and the sails, saying that he had sworn to supply boats, but nothing else. In despair the Phoenicians buried a large quantity of their money, marking the hiding-places in order that they might recover it if they ever came back later; but a large part they abandoned to Iphiclus. In this manner, then, the Phoenicians departed from the country, and the Greeks got control of affairs. The same facts are recorded also by Polyzelus in his *History of Rhodes*. He says^b that the trick of the fishes and the crows was known only to Phacas and his daughter Dorcia. She had fallen in love with Iphiclus, and having through her nurse become engaged to marry him, she persuaded the man who carried the water to take the fish and put them into the mixing-bowl, while she herself white-washed the crows and let them go.

"Creophylus, in *Chronicles of the Ephesians*, says^c that the founders of Ephesus, after suffering many hardships because of the difficulties of the region,

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 481.

^c *Ibid.* 371.

ATHENAEUS

θεοῦ ἡρώτων ὅπου τὸ πόλισμα θῶνται. ὁ δ' αὐτοῖς ἔχρησεν ἐνταῦθα οἰκίζειν πόλιν ἥ ἂν¹ ἰχθύς δείξῃ καὶ ὧς ἄγριος ὑφηγήσεται. λέγεται οὖν ὅπου νῦν ἡ κρήνη ἐστὶν Ὑπέλαιος καλουμένη καὶ ὁ ἱερὸς λιμὴν ἀλιέας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι, καὶ τῶν ἰχθύων τινὰ ἀποθορόντα σὺν ἀνθρακιᾷ εἰσπεσεῖν εἰς φορυτόν, καὶ ἀφθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λόχμην, ἐν ἣ ἔτυχε σὺς ἄγριος ὦν· ὃς ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς θορυβηθεὶς ἐπέδραμε τοῦ ὅρους ἐπὶ πολὺ, ὃ δὴ καλεῖται ο Τρηχεῖα, καὶ πίπτει ἀκοντισθεὶς ὅπου νῦν ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς Ἀθηναῶς ναός. καὶ διαβάντες οἱ Ἐφέσιοι ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἔτεα εἴκοσιν² οἰκήσαντες, τὸ δεύτερον³ κτίζουσι Τρηχεῖαν καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ Κορησσόν, καὶ ἱερὸν Ἀρτέμιδος ἐπὶ τῇ ἀγορῇ ἰδρύσαντο Ἀπόλλωνός τε τοῦ Πυθίου ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι."

Τοιούτων οὖν ἔτι πολλῶν λεγομένων τότε ἐξ-
 άκουστος ἐγένετο κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν αὐλῶν τε
 βόμβος καὶ κυμβάλων ἤχος ἔτι τε τυμπάνων
 κτύπος μετὰ ὥδης ἅμα γινόμενος. ἔτυχεν δέ
 f οὔσα ἑορτὴ τὰ Παρίλια⁴ μὲν πάλαι καλουμένη,
 νῦν δὲ Ῥωμαῖα, τῇ τῆς πόλεως Τύχῃ ναοῦ καθ-
 ιδρυμένου ὑπὸ τοῦ πάντα ἀρίστου καὶ μουσικω-
 τάτου βασιλέως Ἀδριανοῦ· ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν
 κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐπίσημον ἄγουσι πάντες οἱ τὴν
 Ῥώμην κατοικοῦντες καὶ οἱ ἐνεπιδημοῦντες τῇ
 πόλει. ὁ οὖν Οὐλπιανὸς "ἄνδρες," ἔφη, "τί τοῦτο;
 362 εἰλάπιν' ἡὲ γάμος; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ'
 ἐστίν."

¹ ἥ ἂν C: ἥτινα A.

² ἔτεα εἴκοσιν Wilamowitz: ἔτεά τ' A.

³ εἴκοσι after δεύτερον deleted by Wilamowitz.

⁴ Παρίλια Palmer: παράλια AC.

finally sent to the oracle of the god and asked where they should place their city. And he declared to them that they should build a city ' wheresoe'r a fish shall show them and a wild boar shall lead the way.' It is said, accordingly, that some fishermen were eating their noonday meal in the place where are the spring to-day called Oily and the sacred lake. One of the fish popped out with a live coal and fell into some straw, and a thicket in which a wild boar happened to be was set on fire by the fish. The boar, frightened by the fire, ran up a great distance on the mountain which is called Trecheia (Rough), and when brought down by a javelin, fell where to-day stands the temple of Athena. So the Ephesians crossed over from the island after living there twenty years, and for the second time settled Trecheia and the regions on the slopes of Coressus ; they also built a temple of Artemis overlooking the market-place, and a temple of the Pythian Apollo at the harbour."

While much talk of this nature was still going on, right then was heard all through the town the ringing notes of flutes, the crash of cymbals and the beating of drums, accompanied by voices in song. It so happened that it was the festival of the Parilia, as it used to be called, though it is now called the Roman Festival, instituted in honour of the Fortune of Rome, when her temple was erected by that best and most enlightened of emperors, Hadrian. That day is celebrated annually as especially glorious by all the residents of Rome and by all who happen to be staying in the city. Therefore Ulpian said : " What is that, gentlemen ? ' Is it a solemn banquet, or a wedding ? For surely this cannot be a dinner to which all men

ATHENAEUS

καί τινος εἰπόντος ὅτι βαλλίζουσιν οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἅπαντες τῇ θεῷ, “ὦ λῶστε,” ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς γελάσας ἔφη, “καὶ τίς Ἑλλήνων τοῦτο βαλλισμὸν ἐκάλεσεν, δέον εἰρηκέναι κωμάζουσιν ἢ χορεύουσιν ἢ τι ἄλλο τῶν εἰρημένων; σὺ δὲ ἡμῖν ἐκ τῆς Συβούρας¹ ὄνομα πριάμενος

ἀπώλεσας τὸν οἶνον ἐπιχέας ὕδωρ.”

καὶ ὁ Μυρτίλος ἔφη· “ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ Ἑλληνικώ-
b τερὸν ἀποδείξω σοι τὸ ὄνομα, ὦ φίλε Ἐπιτίμαιε.² πάντας γὰρ ἐπιστομίζειν πειρώμενος οὐδενὸς μὲν ἀμαθίαν κατέγνωσ, ‘σαντὸν δ’ ἀποφαίνεις κενότερον λεβηρίδος.’ Ἐπίχαρμος, ὦ θαυμασιώτατε, ἐν τοῖς Θεαροῖς μέμνηται τοῦ βαλλισμοῦ, καὶ οὐ μακράν ἐστι τῆς Σικελίας ἢ Ἰταλίας. ἐν οὖν τῷ δράματι οἱ θεωροὶ καθορῶντες τὰ ἐν Πυθοὶ ἀναθήματα καὶ περὶ ἐκάστου λέγοντές φασι καὶ τάδε·

λέβητες χάλκιοι,³

κρατῆρες, ὀδελοί. τοῖς γὰρ μὰν ὑπωδέλοις
 παιδάρια βαλλίζοντ’, ἀγαστὸν χρῆμ’, ἐνῆς.⁴

c καὶ Σώφρων δ’ ἐν τῇ ἐπιγραφομένῃ Νυμφοπόνῳ

¹ τῆς Συβούρας Casaubon: γῆς σιβουρας A.

² Ἐπιτίμαιε Schweighäuser: ἐπεὶ τιμαῖς A.

³ Kaibel: χάλκιοι A: χάλκιοι 408 d.

⁴ παιδάρια βαλλίζοντ’, ἀγαστὸν χρῆμ’, ἐνῆς Morel: καὶ λῶτε βαλλίζοντες σιοσσον χρῆμα εἴη A. Kaibel proposed for this desperate line: χλιδῶντι βαλλίζοντες, ὅσσον χρῆμ’ ἐνί; ὑπωδέλοις usually means “mortgages.”

^a Od. i. 226, cf. below, 362 d. Athena speaks to Tele-machus.

^b From this Sicilian and Italian βαλλίζειν, “dance,” have come *ball* (dance), *ballet*, and *ballade*.

^c Fortuna.

^d “To hold revel.”

bring their share.' " ^a And when someone explained that everyone in town was dancing ^b in honour of the goddess, ^c Ulpian said with a laugh: "Now what Greek ever called dancing by the name of *ballismus*, when the proper verb is *comazo* ^d or *choreuo* ^e or some other common expression ^f? But you have purloined a word from the slums, ^g and have utterly spoiled the wine by pouring water on it." ^h Then Myrtilus said: "Nevertheless, I will prove to you, Master Critic, ⁱ that the word is more in accord with Greek usage. For though you try to muzzle us all, you have not convicted any of us of ignorance, whereas you proclaim yourself more empty than a serpent's slough. ^j You surprise me indeed; for Epicharmus in *The Pilgrims* mentions 'ballismus' as the word for dancing, and Italy is not far from Sicily. Well, in this play the pilgrims inspect the votive offerings at Delphi, and in their enumeration of them all in turn, they say ^k: 'Cauldrons of bronze, mixing-bowls, spits. Look! On the supports are children dancing—a marvellous work!' And Sophron also, in the mime entitled

^a The Modern Greek word.

^f He omits the commonest, *ὀρχεῖσθαι*.

^g Literally "have brought . . . from Subura," the Roman quarter between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal, where provisions were sold, and which was notorious for prostitutes.

^h A line from *The Cyclops* of Aristias, *T.G.F.* ² 727; it may also be rendered: "You have drowned the wine in the water you poured on it." ⁱ See 272 b.

^j A proverb in iambic vs.; Diogenian. iii. 73. See Demianzcuk, 86.

^k Kaibel 105, Athen. 408 d. *θεωπολ* were ambassadors sent by one state to attend a religious festival in another. Epicharmus was a Sicilian, and the inference is drawn that *βαλλισμός* was used by the Greeks of Italy as well as of Sicily. I have adopted with some hesitation the emendation of Morel. See critical note.

ATHENAEUS

φησίν· 'κῆπειτα λαβὼν προῆχε, τοὶ δ' ἐβάλλιζον.'
καὶ πάλιν· 'βαλλίζοντες τὸν θάλαμον σκάτους
ἐνέπλησαν.' ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ "Αλεξίς ἐν Κουρίδι
φησί·

καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ κῶμον¹ . . . ἀνθρώπων ὁρῶ
πλῆθος προσιὼν ὥς² τῶν καλῶν τε καὶ αἰσθητῶν
ἐνθάδε συνόντων. μὴ γένοιτό μοι μόνῳ
νύκτωρ ἀπαντῆσαι καλῶς πεπραγόσιν
ὑμῖν περὶ τὸν βαλλισμὸν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε
d θοιμάτιον ἀπενέγκαιμι μὴ φύσας πτερά.

οἶδα δὲ καὶ ἀλλαχόθι τοῦνομα καὶ ἀναπεμπασά-
μενος ἐξοίσω. σὺ δὲ ἡμῖν δίκαιος εἰ λέγειν, ὁ καὶ
τῶν Ὀμηρικῶν μεμνημένος τούτων·

τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὄμιλος ὃδ' ἔπλετο; τίπτε δέ σε
χρεών;

εἰλάπιν' ἢ γάμος; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τάδε γ'³ ἐστίν,
τίνι διαφέρει ἀλλήλων. ἐπεὶ δὲ σιγᾶς, ἐγὼ ἐρῶ.
κατὰ γὰρ τὸν Συρακόσιον ποιητὴν·

τὰ πρὸ τοῦ δὺ' ἄνδρες ἔλεγον, εἰς ἐγὼν ἀποχρέω.

e τὰς θυσίας καὶ τὰς λαμπροτέρας παρασκευὰς ἐκά-
λουν οἱ παλαιοὶ εἰλαπίνας καὶ τοὺς τούτων μετ-
έχοντας εἰλαπιναστάς. ἔρανοι δὲ εἰσιν αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν
συμβαλλομένων συναγωγαί,⁴ ἀπὸ τοῦ συνερᾶν καὶ
συμφέρειν ἕκαστον. καλεῖται δ' ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ
ἔρανος καὶ θίασος καὶ οἱ συνιόντες ἐρανισταὶ καὶ

¹ Casaubon: κῶμων A.

² προσιόντων, ὡς Meineke.

³ γ' Homer: τ' A.

⁴ συναγωγαί Eustath. 1119. 12: εἰσαγωγαί AC (Eustath. 1702. 6).

Busied with the Bride, says ^a: 'Thereupon he took it and stood forth,^b and the others danced.' And again: 'Dancing, they filled the room with ordure!' What is more, Alexis also says in *The Hairdresser* ^c: 'Look, I can see a crowd of fellows coming to revel, evidently with the idea that here are assembled the élite. I hope it may not be my lot to meet you alone in the dark after you have had a high time at the ball, for in that case I should never carry home my cloak, unless I grew wings.' I know of the word in other places, too, and after thinking them over I will produce them. But you who have just cited these lines from Homer ^d: 'What feast, what throng is this? What hast thou to do with it? Is it a solemn banquet, or a wedding? For surely this cannot be a dinner to which all men bring their share'—you are the right man to tell us how these terms differ. But since you keep silence, I will explain. For, just as the Syracusan poet ^e says: 'That which it took two men to say before me, I can answer sufficiently alone.' All sacrifices and the more elaborate feasts were called *eilapinae* ^f by the ancients, and those who participated in them, *eilapinastae*. But *eranoi* are dinners got together from food contributed by the diners, the word being derived from *erân* (love), because all mutually love and contribute. The same kind of dinner may be called either *eranus* or *thiasus*, and the members who come together *eranistae* or

^b Or "went on ahead," "led off." The object of λαβών is not known; probably it was some badge or staff, like the handkerchief used by leaders of the dance in Greece to-day.

^c Kock ii. 333.

^d *Od.* i. 225, *cf.* above, 362 a.

^e Epicharmus, Kaibel 138, Athen. 308 c.

^f The word, if it represents an older ἐ-Feλαπ-ινη, Aeolic ἐλλαπίνα, may be connected with *voluptas*.

ATHENAEUS

θιασῶται.¹ καλεῖται δὲ καὶ ὁ τῷ Διονύσῳ παρεπόμενος ὄχλος θίασος, ὡς Εὐριπίδης φησίν·

ὁρῶ δὲ θιάσους τρεῖς γυναικείων χορῶν.

τοὺς μὲν οὖν θιάσους ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ προσηγόρευον·
 f καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὺς τοὺς θεοὺς οἱ Λάκωνες σιούς φασι.
 τὰς δ' εἰλαπίνας ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν αὐταῖς παρασκευῆς
 γινομένης καὶ δαπάνης. λαφύττειν γὰρ καὶ λαπά-
 ζειν τὸ ἐκκενοῦν καὶ ἀναλίσκειν, ὅθεν καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ
 πορθεῖν τὸ ἀλαπάζειν οἱ ποιηταὶ τάττουσι, καὶ τὰ
 διαρπαζόμενα κατὰ τὴν λάφυξιν λάφυρα. τὰς δὲ
 363 τοιαύτας εὐωχίας Αἰσχύλος καὶ Εὐριπίδης εἰλα-
 πίνας ἀπὸ τοῦ λελαπάχθαι. λάπτειν δὲ τὸ τὴν
 τροφήν ἐκπέττειν καὶ κενούμενον λαγαρόν γίγνε-
 σθαι· ὅθεν ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ λαγαροῦ ἡ λαγών, ὥσπερ
 καὶ λάγανον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ λαπάττειν λαπάρα.
 λαφύττειν δέ ἐστι τὸ δαισιλῶς καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ λαπάτ-
 τειν καὶ ἐκκενοῦν. τὸ δὲ δαπανᾶν ἀπὸ τοῦ δάπτειν
 λέγεται· καὶ τοῦτο δὲ τοῦ δαισιλοῦς ἔχεται.
 διόπερ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπλήστως καὶ θηριωδῶς ἐσθιόν-
 των τὸ δάψαι καὶ δαρδάψαι. "Ὅμηρος·

ἀλλ' ἄρα τόν γε² κύνες τε καὶ οἰωνοὶ κατέδαψαν.

b τὰς δ' εὐωχίας ἐκάλουν οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς ὀχῆς, ἣ ἐστι
 τροφή, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ κατὰ ταῦτα εὖ ἔχειν. εἰς αἷς

¹ θιασῶται Wilamowitz: συνθιασῶται AC.

² Homer: τὸν δ' ἄρα αἷα A.

^a *Bacch.* 680 ; the report of the messenger, to Pentheus.

^b Not in any play now extant ; *T.G.F.*² 119.

^c In lyric passages only, *Med.* 193, *Hel.* 1337.

^d Athen. 110 a.

^e Regularly in Homer for λαγών.

thiasotae. Again, the noisy crowd which follows in the train of Dionysus is a *thiasus*, as Euripides says ^a: 'And I saw three troops (*thiasi*) of women in revel bands.' Now the *thiasi* were so called from the word *theos* (god). And (if you object that it has an *i* instead of an *e*), the Lacedaemonians call the gods *sioi*. But *eilapinae* are so called from the elaborate preparation and expense connected with them, since *laphytto* and *lapazo* mean to empty out, to spend; hence the poets use *alapazo* even of sacking a town, and the loot which is carried away is called *laphyra* because of the greed for spoiling (*laphyxis*). And all such feasts are called *eilapinae* by Aeschylus ^b and Euripides, ^c because one is completely emptied (*lapatto*) of his store. Again there is a verb *lapto* meaning to digest food, to become loose by emptying; hence, from the word meaning loose (*lagaros*) comes *lagôn* meaning flank, as also *laganon*, a thin wafer, ^d and from *lapatto* comes *lapara*, also meaning flank. ^e *Laphytto* means the same as *lapatto*, that is, to loosen or empty out in a lavish and extensive fashion. The verb *dapanô* (spend) arises from *dapto* (devour), since this latter word is closely connected with the idea of abundance; hence, of persons who eat greedily and bestially, we have the words *dapto* and *dardapto*. ^f Homer ^g has *catadapto*: 'Nay, dogs and birds of prey had devoured him.' But they called feasts *euôchiai* not from *ochê*, which means food, but from *eu echo*, meaning well-being in respect of these things. At

^f These mean the same thing ("devour," especially of wild beasts, or "consume recklessly") but appear not to be related.

^g *Od.* iii. 259; the reference is to the traitor Aegisthus, and the original has *κε* in the preceding line: "would have devoured."

ATHENAEUS

δὴ συνιόντες οἱ τὸ θεῖον τιμῶντες καὶ εἰς εὐ-
φροσύνην καὶ ἄνεσιν αὐτοὺς μεθιέντες τὸ μὲν ποτὸν
μέθυ, τὸν δὲ τοῦτο¹ δωρησάμενον θεὸν Μεθυμναῖον
καὶ Λυαῖον καὶ Εὐῖον καὶ Ἰήιον προσηγόρευον,
ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν μὴ σκυθρωπὸν καὶ σύννουν ἰλαρόν.
διὸ καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἱλεων ἡξίου γίνεσθαι ἐπι-
c φωνοῦντες ἡ ἡ. ὅθεν καὶ τὸν τόπον ἐν ᾧ τοῦτο
ἐπραττον ἱερὸν ὠνόμαζον. ὅτι δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν ἱλεων
καὶ ἰλαρόν ἔλεγον δηλοῖ Ἐφιππος ἐν τῷ ἐπι-
γραφομένῳ δράματι Ἑμπολή· περὶ ἐταίρας δέ τινος
λέγει·

ἔπειτά γ' εἰσιόντ', ἔαν λυπούμενος²
τύχη τις ἡμῶν, ἐκολάκευσεν ἡδέως,
ἐφίλησεν οὐχὶ συμπίεσσα τὸ στόμα
ὥσπερ πολέμιον,³ ἀλλὰ τοῖσι στρουθίοις
χανοῦσ'⁴ ὁμοίως, ἦσε,⁵ παρεμυθίσατο,
ἐποίησέ θ' ἰλαρόν εὐθέως τ'⁶ ἀφείλε πᾶν
αὐτοῦ τὸ λυποῦν κατέδειξεν ἱλεων.

d “Οἱ δ' ἀρχαῖοι καὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀνθρωποειδεῖς
ὑποστησάμενοι καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς ἐορτὰς⁷ διέταξαν.
ὁρῶντες γὰρ ὡς τῆς μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀπολαύσεις
ὁρμῆς οὐχ οἶόν τε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀποσπῆσαι,
χρήσιμον δὲ καὶ συμφέρον τοῖς τοιούτοις εὐτάκτως
καὶ κοσμίως ἐθίζειν χρῆσθαι, χρόνον ἀφορίσαντες

¹ E, Musurus: τοῦτον AC.

² λυπούμενος 571 e: λυπουμένοις A.

³ πολέμιον 571 e: πολέμιος A.

⁴ χανοῦσ' Meineke: χαννοῦσ' AC.

⁵ ἦσε Turnebus, Kock: ἦ σε A: ἦς (ἐπαρεμυθίσατο) 571 e.

⁶ τ' added from 571 f.

⁷ Meyer adds οὕτως after ἐορτὰς (rather, before καὶ τὰ), but more is lost.

^a Really akin to Eng. *mead*.

these feasts, accordingly, people who honoured the divinity gathered and gave themselves up (*methiemi*) to jollity and relaxation; and so they called the drink *methy*,^a while the god whose gift this is they called Methymnaeus or Lyaeus^b or Euius^c or Ieius,^d just as they called the man who was not scowling or gloomy *hilaros* (cheerful). Wherefore, they thought that the divinity must prove propitious (*hileós*) when they shouted the refrain *iê, iê!* So also they named the place in which they practised this ritual *hieron* (temple). Ehippus, in the play entitled *Merchandise*, makes it clear that they could call the same person *hileos* or *hilaros*. Of a certain courtesan he says^e: 'And then, let me tell you, if one of us happen to come in feeling downcast, she greets him with pleasant flattery; she kisses him, not tightly pressing her lips together, as if he were hateful to her, but opening her mouth as fledgling sparrows do; she gives him a chair, she speaks consoling words, she makes him cheerful (*hilaros*), and soon takes away all his gloom, and renders him propitious (*hileos*) again.'

"But the ancients, having conceived the gods as bearing the likeness of men, also constituted their festivals in accordance with the customs of men.^f For they observed that it was not possible for men to resist the impulse to enjoyment, while on the other hand it was useful and expedient to accustom men to a disciplined and orderly use of such things; so they

^b Liberator, cf. Lat. *Liber*, Bacchus.

^c Invoked with the cry *εὐοί*, but here apparently connected with *εἶ*, "well," hence "beneficent."

^d From the joyous call *ιή*, interpreted as meaning "healer" (*ἰάουαι*, *ιαρός*). See the amusing etymology of *ιή παῶν* in 701 d-e.

^e Kock ii. 254; Athen. 571 e.

^f See critical note.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ τοῖς θεοῖς προθύσαντες οὕτω μεθῆκαν αὐτοὺς
εἰς ἄνεσιν, ἵν' ἕκαστος ἡγούμενος ἤκειν τοὺς θεοὺς
ἐπὶ τὰς ἀπαρχὰς καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς μετὰ αἰδοῦς τὴν
εὐσυνουσίαν ποιῆται. Ὅμηρος γοῦν φησιν·

ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη
ἱρῶν ἀντήσουσα.

καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν

Αἰθίοπας μετεκίαθε τηλόθ' ἐόντας,
ἀντιῶν ταύρων τε καὶ ἀρνεῶν ἑκατόμβης.

καὶ ὁ Ζεὺς

χθιζὸς ἔβη μετὰ δαῖτα, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἔποντο.

κἂν ἄνθρωπος δέ που παρῇ πρεσβύτερος καὶ τῇ
προαιρέσει σπουδαῖος, αἰδοῦνται λέγειν τι τῶν
ἀσχημόνων ἢ καὶ πράττειν, ὥς καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος
που φησιν·

f ἀλλὰ καὶ σιγῇν ἀγαθὸν ὄκκα παρέωντι¹ κάρρονες.

ὑπολαμβάνοντες οὖν τοὺς θεοὺς πλησίον αὐτῶν
εἶναι τὰς ἐορτὰς κοσμίως καὶ σωφρόνως διῆγον.
ὅθεν οὐτε κατακλίνεσθαι παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἔθος,
ἀλλὰ 'δαίνυνθ' ἐζόμενοι,' οὐτ' εἰς μέθην πίνειν,
ἀλλ' 'ἐπεὶ ἔσπεισάν τ' ἐπιόν θ' ὅσον ἤθελε
θυμός, ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος.' οἱ δὲ νῦν προσ-
ποιούμενοι θεοῖς θύειν καὶ συγκαλοῦντες ἐπὶ τὴν
364 θυσίαν τοὺς φίλους καὶ τοὺς οἰκειοτάτους κατ-
αρῶνται μὲν τοῖς τέκνοις, λοιδοροῦνται δὲ ταῖς
γυναιξί, κλαυθυμρίζουσιν² τοὺς οἰκέτας, ἀπει-

¹ παρέωντι Ahrens: παρέοντι. A.

² κλαυθυμρίζουσιν Casaubon: καλὰ μυρίζουσιν A: πλήττουσι C.

set definite times, and after first sacrificing to the gods they let themselves go in relaxation, their purpose being that everyone should believe that the gods had come to receive the first-fruits and libations, and so might join in the assemblage with due reverence. Homer ^a says, for example: 'Athena too came to receive her sacrifice.' And Poseidon ^b 'had departed for the Aethiopians far away, to receive his hecatomb of bulls and rams.' And Zeus ^c 'went yesterday for a feast, and all the gods followed together with him.' And if a man be present, one perhaps who is elderly and of serious deportment, they respectfully refrain from saying or doing anything indecent, in accordance with what Epicharmus says somewhere ^d: 'Nay, it is good to keep silence when one's betters are present.' In their assumption, then, that the gods were near them, they conducted their festivals in an orderly and sober manner. Hence among the ancients it was neither customary to recline, but 'they feasted sitting down' ^e; nor yet to drink to intoxication, but 'when they had poured libations and drunk all that heart desired, they went each to his own house.' ^f But the men of to-day, who pretend to sacrifice to the gods and call together their friends and intimates, curse their children, quarrel with their wives, drive their slaves to tears, threaten the crowd, all but repeating

^a *Od.* iii. 435.^c *Il.* i. 424.^e *Od.* iii. 471; *Athen.* 11 f.^b *Od.* i. 22, 25.^d Kaibel 121.^f *Od.* iii. 395.

ATHENAEUS

λοῦσι τοῖς πολλοῖς, μονονουχὶ τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου λέγοντες·

νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρηα, ἐπὶ νοῦν οὐ λαμβάνοντες τὰ εἰρημένα ὑπὸ τοῦ τὸν Χείρωνα πεποιηκότος, εἴτε Φερεκράτης ἐστὶν εἴτε Νικόμαχος ὁ ῥυθμικὸς ἢ ὅστις δὴ ποτε·

- b μῆδ' ἐν γ' ἄνδρα φίλον καλέσας ἐπὶ δαῖτα θάλειαν ἄχθου ὀρώων παρεόντα· κακὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ τόδε ῥέζει· ἀλλὰ μάλ' εὐκηλος τέρπου φρένα τέρπε τ' ἐκείνον.

νῦν δὲ τούτων μὲν οὐδ' ὅλως μέμνηται,¹ τὰ δὲ ἐξῆς αὐτῶν ἐκμανθάνουσιν, ἅπερ πάντα ἐκ τῶν εἰς Ἡσίοδον ἀναφερομένων μεγάλων Ἡοίων² πεπαρώδηται³.

- c ἡμῶν δ' ἦν τινὰ τις καλέσῃ θύων ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἀχθόμεθ' ἦν ἔλθῃ καὶ ὑποβλέπομεν παρεόντα χῶττι⁴ τάχιστα θύραζ'⁵ ἐξελεῖν βουλόμεθ' αὐτόν. εἶτα γνούς πως τοῦθ' ὑποδεῖται, κᾶτά τις εἶπε τῶν ξυμπινόντων 'ἦδη σύ; τί οὐχ ὑποπίνεις; οὐχ ὑπολύσεις αὐτόν;' ὁ δ' ἀχθεται αὐτὸς ὁ θύων

τῶ κατακωλύοντι καὶ εὐθὺς ἔλεξ' ἐλεγεία·
'μῆδένα μῆτ' ἀέκοντα μένειν κατέρυκε παρ' ἡμῖν μῆθ' εὐδοντ' ἐπέγειρε, Σιμωνίδῃ.' οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' οἴνοισ'⁶

τοιαυτὶ λέγομεν δειπνίζοντες φίλον ἄνδρα;

ἔτι δὲ καὶ ταῦτα προστίθεμεν·

¹ Casaubon: μέμνηται A.

² καὶ μεγάλων ἔργων after Ἡοίων deleted by Dindorf.

³ Meineke: παρώδηται A.

⁴ Dindorf: χῶττι A.

⁵ Cobet: θύρας A.

Homer's line ^a: 'But now go to your dinner, that we may join battle;' not taking to heart the words spoken by the author of *Cheiron*, whether it is Pherecrates or the metrician Nicomachus or whoever it may be ^b: 'And do thou not, having bidden a friend to the bounteous feast, become vexed at his presence. For only an evil man does that. Nay, rather, have joy in thy heart undisturbed, and give him joy as well.' But to-day they do not remember these injunctions at all; on the contrary, they learn by heart the lines which follow these, all of which are a parody drawn from the *Great Eoëae* commonly ascribed to Hesiod: 'But if one of us sacrifices and invites another to the meal, we are vexed if he comes, and look angrily at his presence, and desire him to depart at the door with what speed he may. Thereupon he recognizes this somehow and begins to put on his sandals, and one of the company says: "What? Going already? Why don't you take a drink? Take your sandals off, won't you?" But the host who is sacrificing gets angry at the man who would detain him, and straightway recites the verses of elegy ^c: "Don't try to detain among us anyone, so that he should stay against his will, and don't wake up a man who is asleep, Simonides." Is not this, really, the kind of thing we say over the wine, ^d when we give a dinner to a friend?' Again, we add these lines ^e also: 'And

^a *Il.* ii. 381; *Athen.* 420 f.

^b *Kock* i. 193; assigned to the comic poet Pherecrates, but possibly copied by him verbatim from the Hesiodic *Eoëae*.

^c *Theognis* 467.

^d Or reading *ἐτόλμως*, "without scruple." See critical note.

^e *Hes. Op.* 722.

⁶ *ἐπ' οἶνους* suspected: *ἐτόλμως* (?) *Kaibel*.

ATHENAEUS

- d μηδὲ πολυζείνου δαιτὸς δυσπέμφελον εἶναι
ἐκ κοινου· πλείστη τε χάρις δαπάνη τ' ὀλιγίστη.
καὶ θύοντες μὲν τοῖς θεοῖς ὀλίγιστα εἰς τὰς
θυσίας καὶ τὰ τυχόντα δαπανῶμεν, ὥσπερ ὁ καλὸς
Μένανδρος ἐν τῇ Μέθῃ παρίστησιν·

- εἶτ' οὐχ ὅμοια¹ πράττομεν καὶ θύομεν·
ὅπου γε τοῖς θεοῖς μὲν ἡγορασμένον
δραχμῶν ἄγω προβάτιον ἀγαπητὸν² δέκα,
αὐλητρίδας δὲ καὶ μύρον καὶ ψαλτρίας,
τὸν μέλανα³ Θάσιον, ἐγχέλεις, τυρόν, μέλι
e μικροῦ ταλάντου· γίνεται τε κατὰ λόγον
δραχμῶν μὲν ἀγαθὸν ἄξιον λαβεῖν δέκα
ἡμᾶς, ἐὰν καὶ καλλιερηθῇ τοῖς θεοῖς,
τούτων δὲ πρὸς ταῦτ' ἀντανελεῖν⁴ τὴν ζημίαν,
πῶς οὐχὶ τὸ κακὸν τῶν ἱερῶν διπλάζεται;
ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ὦν γε θεὸς οὐκ εἴασα τὴν
ὀσφὺν ἂν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμόν ἐπιθεῖναί ποτε,
εἰ μὴ καθήγιζέν τις ἅμα τὴν ἔγχελυν,
ἵνα Καλλιμέδων ἀπέθανεν, εἰς τῶν συγγενῶν.

- f “Ὅνομάζουσι δ' οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ ἐπιδόσιμά τινα
δεῖπνα, ἅπερ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς λέγουσιν ἐξ ἐπιδο-
μάτων. Ἀλεξίς γοῦν ἐν τῇ⁵ εἰς τὸ φρέαρ φησί·

νυνὶ τέ με⁶

ὁ δεσπότης προὔπεμψεν οἴνου κεράμιον
τῶν ἔνδοθεν κομιοῦντ'. B. ἐκεῖθεν; μανθάνω.

¹ ὅμοια 146 d: ἅπαντα A.

² 146 e: ἀγαπητῶν A.

³ τὸν μέλανα Morel: μενδαῖον A.

⁴ ἀντανελεῖν Dobree: ἀνελεῖν A.

⁵ Add ἐπιγραφομένη from 340 c? Yet cf. 109 b.

⁶ με Schweighäuser: μοι A.

when the feast brings many guests at common expense, be not discourteous. Great is the delight, while the cost is very little.' When we sacrifice to the gods, we spend very little, and that too an ordinary sum, as the good Menander makes clear in *The Carouse*^a: 'So, then, our prosperity accords not with the way in which we offer sacrifice. For to the gods I bring an offering of a tiny sheep bought for ten drachmas, and glad I am to get it so cheap: but for flute-girls and perfume, harp-girls, the red Thasian wine, eels, cheese, and honey, the cost is almost a talent; and whereas by analogy it is fair that we should receive only ten drachmas' worth of blessing, even supposing that our sacrifice to the gods prove auspicious, and so cancel the loss of the one by the other—is not the nuisance of making the sacrifice doubled? For my part, were I a god, I would never have allowed anyone to put the loin on the altar unless at the same time he offered the eel for consecration; that would have been the end of Callimedon,^b one of the eel's kinsmen!'

"The ancients also have a name for certain dinners, 'added to boot,' which are what Alexandrians call dinners 'by special contribution.'^c Alexis, for example, says in the comedy entitled *In the Well*^d: 'A. At this very moment the boss has sent me out to fetch a jar of wine from the neighbours within. B. From in there? I understand. That is going to be something

^a Kock iii. 91, Allinson 402; Athen. 146 d.

^b See 100 c.

^c i.e., in which special and unexpected luxuries are given, something like the slang "swell dinner"; cf. 141 b.

^d Kock ii. 319. The joke here is that the "contribution added to boot" is not furnished by the host, but a loan forced from his neighbours.

ATHENAEUS

ἐπιδόσιμον παρὰ τᾶλλα τοῦτ' ἔσται. Α. φιλῶ
αἰσθητικὴν γραῦν.

καὶ Κρώβυλος ἐν Ψευδυποβολιμαίῳ·

Λάχης, ἐγὼ δὲ πρὸς σέ. πρόαγε. Β. ποῖ;
Α. ὅποι¹ μ' ἐρωτᾷς; ὡς Φιλουμένην, παρ' ἧ
ταπιδόσιμ' ἡμῖν ἐστίν· ἧς ἐχθές πιεῖν
κνάθους ἀκράτου μ'² ἐβιάσω σὺ δώδεκα.

οἶδασι δὲ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ τὰ νῦν καλούμενα ἀπὸ
σπυρίδος δεῖπνα. ἐμφανίζει δὲ Φερεκράτης περὶ
τούτων ἐν Ἐπιλήσμονι ἢ Θαλάττῃ οὕτως·

συσκευασάμενος δεῖπνον ἐς³ τὸ σπυρίδιον
ἐβάδιζεν ὡς πρὸς Ὠφελίαν.⁴

τοῦτο δὲ σαφῶς δηλοῖ τὸ ἀπὸ σπυρίδος δεῖπνον,
ἢ ὅταν τις αὐτὸς αὐτῷ σκευάσας δεῖπνον καὶ συνθεῖς
εἰς σπυρίδα παρὰ τινα δειπνήσων ἔη. σύνδειπνον
εἶρηκεν ἐπὶ συμποσίου Λυσίας ἐν τῷ κατὰ Μικίνου
φόνου. φησὶν γάρ· “ἐκείνον ἐπὶ τὸ σύνδειπνον
κεκλημένον.” καὶ Πλάτων δ' ἔφη “τοῖς τὸ σύν-
δειπνον ποιησαμένοις.” καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Γηρυ-
τάδῃ·

ἐν τοῖσι⁵ συνδείπνοις ἐπαινῶν Αἰσχύλον.

διόπερ τινὲς καὶ τὸ Σοφοκλέους δράμα κατὰ τὸ οὐ-
δέτερον ἐπιγράφειν ἀξιοῦσιν Σύνδειπνον. καλοῦσι

¹ Jacobs: οποιῦ Α.

² ἀκράτου μ' Dobree: ἑκατον Α: ἕκαστον Casaubon, Kock.

³ ἐς (eis) Runkel: ἐν Α.

⁴ πρὸς Ὠφελίαν Meineke, προσωφελεῖν Kaibel: πρὸς ωφελὴν Α.

⁵ τοῖσι Brunck: τοῖς Α.

added to all the rest. A. I like an old woman who is so discerning!' And Crobylus in *The False Substitute*^a: 'A. And I was coming to see you, Laches. Do you go on ahead. L. Where to? A. You ask me where to! Why, to Philumena's, in whose house our special contributions are. It was in her honour that you forced me yesterday to drink a pint^b of wine neat.' The ancients also know of what are to-day called 'basket dinners.'^c Pherecrates explains what this is in *The Forgetful Man*, or *The Sea*,^d as follows: 'He packed a dinner into the basket and went off, as though he were going to the house of Ophelias.' This clearly refers to the basket dinner, when a man gets up a dinner for himself, and putting it into a basket goes to somebody's house to eat it. Lysias has used the word *syndeipnon* for symposium in the speech *Against Micinus*, a murder case. He says^e: 'He had been invited to a *syndeipnon*.' And Plato also said^f: 'With those who had got up the *syndeipnon*.' So Aristophanes in *Gerytades*^g: 'Singing the praises of Aeschylus at the *syndeipna*.' Hence some authorities require that the title of Sophocles' play be written in the neuter, *Syndeipnon*.^h Sometimes dinners are also

^a Kock iii. 380.

^b The *κύαθος* was about one-twelfth of a pint; a dozen *petits verres* of liqueur would be the modern equivalent in quantity and potency.

^c An *ἐπαινος* to which the members of the party brought contributions in kind (*e sportula*), not in money.

^d Kock i. 159.

^e Frag. 174.

^f *Symp.* 172 b reads τῶν τότε ἐν τῷ συνδείπνῳ παραγενομένων, the only occurrence of the word in Plato.

^g Kock i. 429.

^h Instead of *Syndeipnoi*, "Companions at Dinner."

ATHENAEUS

δέ τινα καὶ συναγώγιμα δεῖπνα, ὡς Ἄλεξις ἐν Φιλοκάλῳ ἢ Νύμφαις·

c κατάκεισο κακέιναις κάλει.
 συναγώγιμον ποιῶμεν. ἀλλ' εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι
 κυμινοπρίστης ὁ τρόπος ἐστὶ σου πάλαι.

καὶ Ἐφιππος ἐν Γηρυόνη·

καὶ συναγώγιμον
 συμπόσιον ἐπιπληροῦσιν.¹

ἔλεγον δὲ συνάγειν καὶ τὸ μετ' ἀλλήλων πίνειν καὶ
 συναγώγιον τὸ συμπόσιον. Μένανδρος Ἐμπιμπρα-
 μένη·

καὶ νῦν ὑπὲρ τούτων συνάγουσι κατὰ μόνας.

εἶθ' ἐξῆς ἔφη·

d ἐπλήρωσέν τε τὸ συναγώγιον.

μήποτε δὲ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ συμβολῶν καλού-
 μενον. τίνες δ' εἰσὶν αἱ συμβολαὶ αὐτὸς Ἄλεξις ἐν
 Μανδραγοριζομένη σημαίνει διὰ τούτων·

ἥξω φέρουσα συμβολὰς τοίνυν ἄμα.

B. πῶς συμβολάς; A. τὰς ταινίας οἱ Χαλκιδεῖς
 καὶ τοὺς ἀλαβάστους συμβολὰς καλοῦσι, γραῦ.

Ἄργεῖοι δ', ὡς ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασί φησιν Ἡγή-
 σανδρος· γράφει δ' οὕτως· “τὴν συμβολὴν τὴν εἰς
 τὰ συμπόσια ὑπὸ τῶν πινόντων εἰσφερομένην
 e Ἄργεῖοι χῶν καλοῦσι, τὴν δὲ μερίδα αἶσαν.”

Οὐκ ἀνάρμοστον δὲ καὶ τούτου τοῦ συγγράμ-

¹ Casaubon : ἐπικληροῦσιν A.

^a “Collected together.”

^b Kock ii. 389.

called *synagogima*^a; so Alexis, in *A Man of Taste*, or *The Nymphs*^b: 'Lie down now and call in the girls. Let's have a get-together. Although to be sure I know that your ways have long been those of a skin-flint.' And Ehippus in *Geryones*^c: 'And they are paying more than their share for a get-together symposium.' They also used the verb *synago* (gather) of drinking one with another, and *synagogion* (gathering) of the symposium. Menander, *In the Flames*^d: 'And at this moment, for these reasons, they are gathering (drinking) apart by themselves.' Then in what follows he said: 'He paid for the gathering.' Possibly the dinner called 'contributed' is meant here. And what 'contributions' are is indicated by Alexis in *The Woman who drank Belladonna* by these lines^e: 'A. I will come then with you, bringing contributions. B. What do you mean by contributions? A. Why, old woman, the people of Chalcis call ribbons and perfume bottles contributions.' But the Argives, as Hegesander says in his *Commentaries*, have other words. He writes as follows^f: 'The contribution brought in to the symposia by the drinkers is called by the Argives a *chôds* (heap) while the single share is called an *aisa* (lot).''

Since this book also has reached an end^g not inap-

^a Kock ii. 252. I have, against Liddell & Scott, rendered ἐπιπληροῦσιν by "pay." This sense, familiar in the papyri and in Modern Greek, is also classical, and seems to be confirmed by what follows.

^b Kock iii. 46; the title refers to a woman.

^c Kock ii. 349; not a good example, since the quotation seems to refer rather to funeral offerings.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 419.

^g Or "taken a toll," punning on what has just been said, since τέλος means end, conclusion, payment in full.

ATHENAEUS

ματος τέλος εἰληφότος, ἑταῖρε Τιμόκρατες, αὐτοῦ καταπαύσω¹ τὸν λόγον, μὴ καὶ ἡμᾶς τις οἰηθῇ κατὰ τὸν Ἑμπεδοκλέα ἰχθύς ποτε γεγονέναι. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ φυσικός·

ἤδη γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ γενόμενῃ κούρῃ τε κόρος τε,
θάμνος τ' οἰωνός τε καὶ ἐξ ἁλός² ἔμπορος³ ἰχθύς.

¹ Kaibel: καταπαῦσαι A.

² ἕξαλος Diels.

³ ἔλλοπος Clem. Al., Diels: cf. Plut. *Qu. Symp.* 728 e.

^a The writer facetiously hints that the long discussion of

DEIPNOSOPHISTÆ, VIII. 365

propriate, friend Timocrates, I will bring the discourse to a close here, lest someone think that we, like Empedocles, were once fishes.^a That natural philosopher says ^b: "For I have already been a girl, a boy, a bush, a bird, and a fish faring from the sea."^c

fishes in the two preceding books (as they are now divided) might be explained as due to a previous avatar when men were fish.

^b P. 153 Diels, referring to previous existences.

^c See critical notes.

366 Δόρπου δ' ἐξαῦτις μνησώμεθα, χερσὶ² δ' ἐφ'
ὔδωρ

χευάντων· μῦθοι δὲ καὶ ἡῶθέν περ ἔσονται
ἐμοί τε καὶ σοί, ὦ Τιμόκρατες. περιενεχθέντων
γὰρ κωλήνων καὶ τινος εἰπόντος εἰ τακεραὶ εἰσι,
“παρὰ τίνι κεῖται τὸ τακερόν;” ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς
ἔφη. “καὶ σίναπυ³ δὲ τίς εἶρηκε τὸ νᾶπυ; ὁρῶ
γὰρ ἐν παροισίῃσι περιφερόμενον μετὰ τῶν κωλεῶν.⁴
οἶδα γὰρ καὶ οὕτως λεγόμενον κωλεὸν ἀρσενικῶς
καὶ οὐχ, ὥς οἱ ἡμεδαποὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, μόνως θηλυκῶς.
Ἰ' Ἐπίχαρμος γοῦν ἐν Μεγαρίδι φησὶν· ‘ὄρύα,⁵
τυρίδιον,⁶ κωλεοί, σφονδύλοι, τῶν δὲ βρωμάτων
οὐδὲ ἓν.’ καὶ ἐν Κύκλωπι·

χορδαί τε ἀδὺν ναὶ μὰ Δία χῶ κωλεός.
μάθετε δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' ἐμοῦ, ὦ σοφώτατοι, ὅτι
νῦν ὁ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ χορδὴν ὠνόμασεν, αἰεὶ ποτε
ὄρύαν καλῶν. καὶ ἄλλας δὲ ἡδυσμένους ὁρῶ ἐν
ἄλλαις παροισίῃσι. ἀνηδύντων δὲ ἁλῶν πλήρεις
οἱ κυνικοί, παρ' οἷς κατὰ τὸν Ἀντιφάνην, λέγει
δ' ἐν Κωρύκῃ τις ἄλλος⁷ κύων·

¹ των εις ᾧ ἀρχη του ις.

² χαίρει Α.

³ Dindorf: σίναπι Α.

⁴ κωλεῶν Casaubon: κωλήνων Α.

⁵ ὄρύα Schweighäuser (ὄρυα Casaubon).

⁶ τυρίδιον Musurus: οοεατηρηδιον Α.

BOOK IX

“AND let us once more bethink us of supper, and let them pour water over our hands; and in the morning there will be tales”^a for you and for me, Timocrates. In fact, no sooner were some hams served to us, and someone had asked whether they were tender, than Ulpian began: “In what author is that word *takeron* for ‘tender’ found? And who has called *napy* (mustard) *sinapy*? For I see that it is served in side-dishes along with the hams (*koleoi*). Yes, *koleoi*; for I know that this word is used thus as a masculine, and not, as our native^b Athenians would have it, solely as a feminine.^c Epicharmus, at any rate, says in *The Woman from Megara*^d: ‘Sausage, cheese, hams (*koleoi*), vertebrae; but of things fit to eat, not a single thing.’ And in *Cyclops*^e: ‘Sausages are nice, I swear by Zeus, and so is a ham (*koleos*).’ Learn this, too, of me, most learned men, that in this line Epicharmus speaks of sausage as *chordé*, though elsewhere he always calls it *orya*. Again, I see seasoned salt in other side-dishes. But our Cynics are full of unseasoned salt; among them, to quote Antiphanes,^f another Cynic says in *The Bag*: ‘A. Of

^a *Od.* iv. 213.

^b Ulpian himself affects Atticism.

^c In the form *kolea*, pl. *koleai*.

^d Kaibel 107.

^e *Ibid.* 105.

^f Kock ii. 66.

⁷ ἀναλος (?) Kaibel.

ATHENAEUS

- τῶν θαλαττίων δ' αἰὶ
- c ὄψων ἐν ἔχομεν, διὰ τέλους δὲ τοῦθ', ἄλας.¹
 . . . ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις πίνομεν
 οἰνάριον, εἶδος,² νῆ Δί', οἰκίας τρόπον.
 B. πῶς εἶδος³; A. οἶον τοῖς παροῦσι συμφέρει
 ἀπαξάπασιν⁴ ὀξυβάφῳ ποτηρίῳ.

ὁρῶ δὲ καὶ μετὰ ὄξους ἀναμεμιγμένον γάρον.
 οἶδα δὲ ὅτι νῦν τινες τῶν Ποντικῶν ἰδίᾳ καθ'
 αὐτὸ κατασκευάζονται ὀξύγαρον."

Πρὸς ταῦτα ἀπαντήσας ὁ Ζωῖλος ἔφη· "Ἀριστο-
 φάνης, ὦ οὔτος, ἐν Λημνίαις τὸ τακερὸν ἔταξεν
 ἐπὶ τοῦ τρυφεροῦ λέγων οὕτως·

- d Λῆμνος κυάμους τρέφουσα τακεροὺς καὶ καλοὺς.
 καὶ Φερεκράτης Κραπατάλλοις·

τακεροὺς ποιῆσαι τοὺς ἐρεβίνθους αὐτόθι.
 σίνηπυ⁵ δ' ὠνόμασε Νίκανδρος ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν
 μὲν Θηριακοῖς οὕτως·

ῆ μὴν καὶ σικύην χαλκήρεα ἤε σίνηπυ.
 ἐν δὲ τοῖς Γεωργικοῖς·

σπέρματά τ' ἐνδάκνοντα σινήπυος.
 καὶ πάλιν·

κάρδαμ' ἀνάρρινόν⁶ τε μελάμφυλλον τε σίνηπυ.
 Κράτης δ' ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς λέξεως Ἀριστο-
 φάνη παριστᾷ λέγοντα·

- 367 κάβλεπε⁷ σίναπυ καὶ τὰ πρόσωπ' ἀνέσπασε,

¹ Schweighauser: ἄλα A.

² εἶδος A: ἡδος Schweighäuser.

³ πῶς Cobet; ἡδος Kock: ποσειδος A.

⁴ Musurus: ἀπαξαναπασιν A.

the relishes which come from the sea we always have one, and that day in, day out. I mean salt. . . . With that to season it, we manage to drink our poor wine—a speciality, Zeus be my witness, that matches our house.^a B. What do you mean, then, by calling it a speciality? A. Why, it's the kind of thing that is expedient for the entire company to drink from the cruet, like a cup.' And I also see garum sauce beaten up in a mixture with vinegar. I know that in our day some inhabitants of Pontus prepare a special kind which is called vinegar-garum."

In answer to this Zoilus said: "Aristophanes, sir, applied the word 'tender' to what is dainty when he said, in *The Lemnian Women*^b: 'Lemnos, which grows fine, tender beans.' And Pherecrates in *Good-for-nothings*^c: 'To make the chick-peas tender on the spot.' As for mustard, Nicander of Colophon gave it the name *sinepy* in *Theriaca* thus^d: 'Yea, verily, a brass-bound gourd, or *sinepy*.' And in the *Georgics* he says^e: 'Seeds of mustard (*sinepy*) with sharp bite.' And again^f: 'Pepper-grass and nose-smart and dark-leaved *sinepy*.' Crates, in the treatise *On Attic Diction*, cites^g Aristophanes as saying: 'He had a mustard (*sinapy*) look, and drew back his

^a i.e., our house is poor, our wine is poor. After the last line supply *πίνειν*.

^b Köck i. 486.

^c *Ibid.* 169; but cf. Athen. 55 b.

^d Vs. 921, cf. p. 159 Schneider.

^e Frag. 70. 16 Schneider; Athen. 133 e.

^f Frag. 84 Schneider.

^g p. 65 Wachsmuth.

⁵ *σίνηπν* (superscr. *ι*) E: *σινηπι* AC.

⁶ *κάρδαμ' ἀνάρρινον* Casaubon: *κάρδαμον ἄρρινον* A.

⁷ *κᾶβλεπε* edd.: *καὶ βλέπε* A. In Aristoph. the line reads: *κᾶβλεψε νᾶπν καὶ τὰ μέτωπ' ἀνέσπασεν*.

ATHENAEUS

καθά φησι Σέλευκος ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἑλληνισμοῦ·
 ἐστὶ δ' ὁ στίχος ἐξ Ἰππέων καὶ ἔχει οὕτως·
 'κάβλειπε νᾶπυ.' οὐδεὶς δ' Ἀπτικῶν σίναπυ
 ἔφη. ἔχει δὲ ἐκάτερον λόγον. νᾶπυ μὲν γὰρ
 οἶον νᾶφν, ὅτι ἐστέρηται φύσεως· ἀφνὲς γὰρ καὶ
 μικρόν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ ἀφύη. σίναπυ δὲ ὅτι σίνεται
 τοὺς ὠπας ἐν τῇ ὁδμῇ, ὡς καὶ τὸ κρόμμνον ὅτι
 τὰς κόρας μύομεν. Ξέναρχος δὲ ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς
 ἐν Σκύθαις ἔφη·

τουτὶ τὸ κακὸν οὐκ ἔστ' ἔτι

b κακόν· τὸ θυγάτριόν γέ¹ μου σεσινάπικεν
 διὰ τῆς ξένης.

ἀλῶν δὲ καὶ ὄξους μέμνηται ὁ καλὸς Ἀριστοφάνης
 ἐν τοῖς περὶ Σθενέλου τοῦ τραγικοῦ λέγων·

καὶ πῶς ἐγὼ Σθενέλου φάγοιμ' ἂν ῥήματα;
 εἰς ὄξος ἐμβαπτόμενος ἢ λευκοὺς ἄλας;

“Ἡμεῖς μὲν οὖν σοι ταῦτα, καλὲ ἄνθρωπε,
 ζητοῦντι συνεισευπορήσαμεν· σὺ δ' ἡμῖν ἀποκρί-
 νασθαι δίκαιος εἶ παρὰ τίνι ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀγγείου ἢ
 παροψὶς κεῖται. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ ὄψου παρεσκευασμέ-
 c νου ποικίλου καὶ εἴδους τινὸς τοιούτου Πλάτωνα
 οἶδα εἰρηκότα ἐν Ἑορταῖς οὕτως·

ὁπόθεν ἔσοιτο μᾶζα καὶ παροψίδες.

ἐν δὲ Εὐρώπῃ πάλιν ἐπὶ παροψήματος διὰ πλειόνων
 εἴρηκεν, ἐν οἷς ἐστι καὶ τάδε·

¹ γέ Kaibel: τε A, om. C.

^a vs. 631.

^b As if compounded of νη-, “not,” and φν, “grow.”

^c “Small fry,” 284 f-285 f.

^d Kock ii. 472.

^e Kock i. 429, from *Gerytades*; see Schol. *Vesp.* 1312.

^f Cf. above, 366 b.

brow.' Thus Crates, according to Seleucus in his work *On Hellenism*. But the verse is from *The Knights*, and runs thus ^a: 'He had a mustard (*napy*) look.' No Attic writer ever said *sinapy*. Yet either form is reasonable. For *napy* is, as it were, *naphy*,^b because it has lost growth; for it is without size and small, just like *aphye*.^c *Sinapy*, on the other hand, is so called because it hurts (*sinetai*) faces (*opes*) in the smelling, just as the onion (*krommyon*) is so called because we close (*myomen*) our eyes (*korai*). The comic poet Xenarchus said in *The Scythians* ^d: 'This pain isn't pain any more; my little daughter has applied a mustard-plaster by the help of the foreign woman.' Salt and vinegar also are mentioned by the excellent Aristophanes in the lines about the tragic poet Sthenelus. He says ^e: 'And how could I ever chew the words of Sthenelus? Can I souse them in vinegar or white salt?'

"We then, my good fellow, have contributed these examples to help you answer your questions.^f And now you should answer the question, in what author the word *paropsis* ^g is used of the well-known vessel. For I know that Plato, in *Holidays*, uses the word of a specially prepared, mixed dish, or some spice ^h of that sort, thus ⁱ: 'Whence we might have a barley-cake and side-dishes.' But in *Europa*, again, he uses the word in an extended passage of any exquisite delight; in it is the following': 'A. A

^a Properly a relish served as a side-dish or sauce. The use here discussed is condemned in Lob. *Phryn.* 176.

^b Eng. spice, from Lat. *species*, originally meant "kind," Greek *eidos*.

^c Kock i. 609, below 368 c.

^d *Ibid.* 611; A. expostulates with Zeus for attacking Europa in her sleep, cf. Aeschyl. *Agam.* 1447, Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 162-166.

ATHENAEUS

- Α. γυνή καθεύδουσ' ἐστὶν ἄργον. Ζ. μανθάνω.
 Α. ἐγρηγορίας δ' εἰσὶν αἱ παροψίδες
 αὐταὶ¹ μόνον κρείττον² πολὺ χρήμ' εἰς ἡδογὴν
 ἢ τᾶλλα. Ζ. βείνου³ γάρ τινες παροψίδες
 d εἰς', ἀντιβολῶ σ';
- κὰν τοῖς δ' ἐξῆς δίδεισιν ὥσπερ ἐπὶ παροψήματος
 λέγων τῶν παροψίδων. ἐν δὲ Φάωνι·
- τὰ δ' ἀλλότρι' ἔσθ' ὅμοια ταῖς παροψίσι·
 βραχὺ γάρ τι⁴ τέρψαντ' ἐξανάλωται ταχύ.
- ᾽Αριστοφάνης Δαιδάλω·
- πάσαις γυναιξὶν ἐξ ἑνός γέ του τρόπου⁵
 ὥσπερ παροψὶς μοιχὸς ἐσκευασμένος.”
- Σιωπῶντος οὖν τοῦ Οὐλπιανοῦ, “ ἄλλ' ἐγώ,”
 φησὶν ὁ Λεωνίδης, “ εἰπεῖν εἰμι δίκαιος πολλὰ ἤδη
 σιωπήσας·
- e πολλοῖς δ' ἀντιλέγειν (κατὰ τὸν Πάριον Εὐήνων)
 ἔθος περὶ παντὸς ὁμοίως,
 ὀρθῶς δ' ἀντιλέγειν οὐκέτι τοῦτ' ἐν ἔθει⁶.
 καὶ πρὸς μὲν τούτους⁷ ἄρκει λόγος εἰς ὁ παλαιός·
 ‘ σοὶ μὲν ταῦτα⁸ δοκοῦντ' ἔστω, ἐμοὶ δὲ τάδε.’
 τοὺς ξυνετοὺς δ' ἂν τις πείσειε τάχιστα λέγων εὖ,
 οἷπερ καὶ ῥάστης εἰσὶ διδασκαλίας.
- ἐπὶ τοῦ σκεύους οὖν εἴρηκεν, ᾧ φιλότης
 f Μυρτίλε (προήρπασα γάρ σου τὸν λόγον), ᾽Αντι-
 φάνης Βοιωτίδι⁹.

¹ αὐταὶ Meineke: αὗται Α.

² κρείττον Schweighäuser: κρείττους Α.

³ ἢ τᾶλλα. Β. βείνου Wilamowitz: ἡτάλλαβείν. οὐ Α.

⁴ τι added by Porson.

sleeping woman is inert. z. I understand that! A. But when she is awake, the side-dishes, taken by themselves alone, are a much greater contribution to pleasure than all else. z. What, are there 'side-dishes' in loving, I entreat you? And in the next lines he goes on to describe these 'side-dishes' as if he were speaking of a relish at table. Again, in *Phaon*^a: 'Frivolous dallings are like side-dishes; their delight is brief, and quickly are they spent.' Aristophanes in *Daedalus*^b: 'To all women, in one way or another, at least, an adulterer ready for his work is like a side-dish.'"

Since, then, Ulpian had nothing to say, Leonides spoke up: "But I have a right to speak, having for a long time kept silence. As Evenus of Paros says^c: 'Many there be whose habit is to dispute everything indiscriminately, but further than that, it is not their habit to dispute soundly. And against these one ancient saying suffices: "To you these things may seem so to be, but to me they seem otherwise."' One can very soon convince the wise by a word well spoken, for they are the easiest to instruct.' And so, Myrtilus, my love (for I have got the floor before you),^d Antiphanes uses the word *paropsis* of the vessel in *The Boeotian*

^a Kock i. 649.

^b *Ibid.* 436, below, 368 b.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 269.

^d Literally "I have snatched the word away from you." Cf. German "Ich greife das Wort," of one who demands of the Speaker the right of speech.

⁵ *τρόπον* added by Musurus.

⁶ τοῦτ' ἐν ἔθει Stobaeus ii. 22: τοῦτο ἐθέλει A.

⁷ Stobaeus: τοῦτοις A.

⁸ μὲν ταῦτα Stobaeus: μέντοι αὐτὰ A.

⁹ Βοιωτίδι Kock: Βοιωτίῳ A, Βοιωταί Pollux x. 88.

ATHENAEUS

καλέσας¹ τε παρατίθῃσιν ἐν παροψίδι.
καὶ Ἄλεξις ἐν Ἑοσιόγῃ.

ὥς εἶδε τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνθρώπους δύο
· φέροντας εἶσω ποικίλων παροψίδων
κόσμου βρύουσαν, οὐκέτ' εἰς ἔμ' ἔβλεπεν.²

καὶ ὁ τὰ εἰς Μάγνητα ἀναφερόμενα ποιήσας ἐν
Διονύσῳ πρώτῳ.

καὶ ταῦτα μὲν μοι τῶν κακῶν παροψίδες.

368 Ἀχαιὸς δ' ἐν Αἰθωνίᾳ σατυρικῶ.

κεκερματίσθω δ' ἄλλα μοι παροψίδων
κάθεφθα καὶ κνισηρὰ παραφλογίσματα.

Σωτάδης δ' ὁ κωμικὸς Παραλυτρουμένῳ.

παροψὶς εἶναι φαίνομαι τῷ Κρωβύλῳ.
τοῦτον μασᾶται, παρακατεσθίει δ' ἐμέ.

ἀμφιβόλως δ' εἴρηται τὸ παρὰ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι ἐν
πρώτῳ Παιδείας. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ φιλόσοφος· 'προσ-
ῆγεν αὐτῷ παροψίδας καὶ παντοδαπὰ ἐμβάμματα
b καὶ βρώματα.' καὶ παρὰ τῷ τὸν Χείρωνα δὲ
πεποιηκότι τὸν εἰς Φερεκράτην ἀναφερόμενον
ἐπὶ ἡδύσματος ἢ παροψὶς κεῖται καὶ οὐχ, ὥς
Δίδυμος ἐν τῷ περὶ παρεφθορυίας λέξεως, ἐπὶ
τοῦ ἀγγείου. φησὶ γάρ·

νῆ τὸν Δί' οὐτοί γ'³ ὥσπερ αἱ παροψίδες
τὴν αἰτίαν ἔχουσ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἡδυσμάτων,
αὐτοὺς δ' ὁ καλέσας⁴ ἀξιοῖ τοῦ μηδενός.

¹ καλέσας Pollux: καλέσασα A: καὶ ζέσας Kock.

² ἔμ' ἔβλεπεν Dindorf: ἐμὲ βλέπον A.

³ οὐτοί γ' added by Kaibel.

⁴ αὐτοὺς δ' ὁ καλέσας Kaibel: οὓς ὁ καλετας A.

Woman^a: 'He called out, and served in a saucer' . . .^b
 And Alexis in *Hesionê*^c: 'When he saw two fellows bringing in the table laden with its adornment of varied saucers,^d he no longer had eyes for me.' Again, the author of the lines attributed to Magnes says, in *Dionysus*, first edition^e: 'These are saucers full of troubles for me.' And Achaeus in the satyric drama *Aethon*^f: 'Let me have other well-stewed saucer-meats served chopped in fine bits, and steaming dishes aflame on the side.' And the comic poet Sotades in *Ransomed*^g: 'Plainly I am only a side-dish to Crobylus; he masticates Crobylus, but bolts me on the side.' But Xenophon's use of the word, in the first book of *Cyropaedeia*, is ambiguous. For that philosopher says^h: 'He set before him side-dishes and all kinds of sauces and meats.' And in the author of *Cheiron*, which is attributed to Pherecrates, the word *paropsis* is used of a sauce, and not, as Didymus maintains in his treatise on *The Corrupt Use of Words*,ⁱ of the vessel containing it. Pherecrates says^j: 'Zeus is my witness, these fellows, like side-dishes, have qualities according to their seasoning, and the host who has invited them regards them as

^a Kock ii. 36; but the word may be taken also in the other sense, "as a relish."

^b *Sc. bulbs*, Pollux x. 88.

^c Kock ii. 324.

^d In spite of Leonides, the meaning is really "different relishes."

^e Kock i. 7; but the true interpretation is "These are but side-dishes to my troubles."

^f *T.G.F.*² 748; for the title see Athen. 270 c note b.

^g Kock ii. 449.

^h *Cyrop.* i. 3. 4; Astyages entertains his grandson Cyrus.

ⁱ p. 19 Schmidt.

^j Kock i. 191; the uncertain text seems to compare parasites with sauces, whose quality is determined solely by their piquancy.

ATHENAEUS

Νικοφῶν Σειρήσιν·

ἀλλᾶς¹ μαχέσθω περὶ ἔδρας παροψίδι.

Ἀριστοφάνης Δαιδάλῳ·

- c πάσαις γυναιξὶν ἐξ ἑνός γέ τοῦ τρόπου²
ὥσπερ παροψὶς μοιχὸς ἐσκευασμένος.

Πλάτων Ἑορταῖς·

ὁπόθεν ἔσοιτο μᾶζα καὶ παροψίδες.

περὶ βολβῶν δ' ἀρτύσεως καὶ σκευασίας τὸν λόγον
ποιεῖται. οἱ δ' Ἀττικοί, ὧ Συραγματικὴ Οὐλπιανέ,
καὶ ἔμβαμμα λέγουσιν, ὡς Θεόπομπος ἐν Εἰρήνῃ·

- d ὁ μὲν ἄρτος ἡδύ, τὸ δὲ φενακίζειν προσὸν
ἔμβαμμα τοῖς ἄρτοις πονηρὸν γίγνεται.

“Καὶ κωλῆνα δὲ λέγουσι καὶ κωλῆν. Εὐπόλις
Αὐτολύκῳ·

σκέλη δὲ καὶ κωλῆνες εὐθὺ τοῦρόφου.³

Εὐριπίδης Σκίρωνι·

οὐδὲ κωλῆνες νεβρῶν.⁴

ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κωλέα συνηρημένον ἐστὶν ὡς συκέα
συκῇ, λεοντέα λεοντῇ, κωλέα κωλῇ. Ἀριστο-
φάνης Πλούτῳ δευτέρῳ·

οἴμοι δὲ κωλῆς, ἦν ἐγὼ κατήσθιον,
καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσι·

- e καὶ δελφακίων ἀπαλῶν κωλαῖ καὶ χναυμάτια
πτερόεντα.

ἐν δὲ Πελαργοῖς·

κεφαλὰς τ' ἀρνῶν κωλᾶς τ'⁵ ἐρίφων.

a worthless trifle.' Nicophon in *The Sirens*^a: 'Let sausage fight for a place with the side-dishes.' Aristophanes in *Daedalus*^b: 'To all women, in one way or another, at least, an adulterer ready for his work is like a side-dish.' Plato in *Holidays*^c: 'Whence we might have a barley-cake and side-dishes.' He speaks, too, of the seasoning and dressing of bulbs. And the Attic writers, you Syro-Atticist, Ulpian, say *embamma* for sauce. Thus Theopompus in *The Peace*^d: 'The wheat loaf is nice,^e but to cheat us with the addition of sauces to the loaves is vicious.'

"Attic writers say both *kolên* and *kolê* for ham. Eupolis in *Autolycus*^f: 'Legs and haunches (*kolênes*) aimed straight at the ceiling.' Euripides in *Sciron*^g: 'Not even haunches (*kolênes*) of young venison.' But from the form *kolea* there is a contracted form; like *sykea*, *sykê* (fig-tree), *leontea*, *leontê* (lion-skin), so *kolea*, *kolê*. Aristophanes in the second *Plutus*^h: 'Alas for the ham (*kolê*) which I used to eat!' And in *Men of Dinnerville*ⁱ: 'Hams (*kolae*) from tender young porkers, and winged tid-bits.' In *The Storks*^j: 'Lambs' heads and kids' hams.' Plato in *The*

^a Kock i. 777; perhaps to be added to the quotation in Athen. 269 e.

^b *Ibid.* 436, above, 367 d.

^c Kock i. 609, above, 367 c.

^d Kock i. 735.

^e *i.e.*, by itself alone.

^f Kock i. 269, cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 229.

^g *T.G.F.*² 573.

^h *Plut.* 1128; Hermes speaks. An earlier *Plutus* was produced in 408 B.C.

ⁱ Kock i. 450.

^j *Ibid.* 504.

¹ ἀλλᾶς Bergk: ἄλλος A.

² τρόπον added by Musurus.

³ τοῦ ῥόφου C. F. Hermann: τοῦ ῥόφου A.

⁴ νεβρῶν Casaubon: νεκρῶν A.

⁵ τ' added by Bergk.

ATHENAEUS

Πλάτων Γρυψίν· ‘ἰχθύς, κωλᾶς, φύσκας.’ Ἀμειψίας Κόννω·

δίδοται μάλισθ’ ἱερῶσυνα,
κωλῇ, τὸ πλευρόν, ἡμίκραιρ’ ἀριστερά.

Ξενοφῶν Κυνηγετικῶ· ‘κωλῇν σαρκώδη, λαγόνας ὑγράς.’ καὶ Ξενοφάνης δ’ ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν τοῖς ἐλεγείοις φησί·

- f πέμψας γὰρ κωλῇν ἐρίφου σκέλος ἦραο πῖον
ταύρου λαρινοῦ, τίμιον ἀνδρὶ λαχεῖν,
τοῦ κλέος Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἐφίξεται¹ οὐδ’ ἀπολήξει
ἔστ’ ἂν αἰοιδάων ἧ γένος² Ἑλλαδικόν.”

Ἐξῆς δὲ τούτων πολλῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν ἐπιφερομένων ἡμεῖς ἐπισημανοῦμεθα τὰ μνήμης ἄξια. καὶ γὰρ ὀρνίθων πλῆθος ἦν ἄλλων τε³ καὶ χηνῶν, ἔτι δὲ τῶν νεοσσῶν ὀρνίθων οὓς πίπους⁴
369 τινὲς καλοῦσι, καὶ χοίρων καὶ τῶν περισπούδαστων φασιανικῶν ὀρνίθων. περὶ λαχάνων οὖν πρότερον ἐκθέμενός σοι καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων μετὰ ταῦτα διηγῆσομαι.

ΡΟΓΓΥΛΙΔΕΣ. ταύτας Ἀπολλᾶς ἐν τῷ περὶ⁵ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων γάστρας⁷ φησὶ καλεῖσθαι. Νίκανδρος δ’ ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν ταῖς Γλώσσαις παρὰ Βοιωτοῖς γάστρας⁸ ὀνομάζεσθαι τὰς κράμβας, τὰς δὲ γογγυλίδας ζεκελτίδας⁷. Ἀμερίας δὲ καὶ Τιμαχίδας τὰς κολο-
b κύντας ζεκελτίδας καλεῖσθαι. Σπεύσιππος δ’ ἐν

¹ ἐφίξεται Karsten: ἀφίξεται AC.

² γάνος “pride” Kaibel (?). ³ ἄλλων τε Gulick: αἰεὶ A.

⁴ πίπους Casaubon: ἵππους AC.

⁵ περὶ Musurus: μέρει A.

⁶ γάστρας Hesychius s.v.: γαστέρας and γαστέας A.

Griffins ^a: 'Fishes, hams, sausages.' Ameipsias in *Connus* ^b: 'Special perquisites given to the priests are a ham, the rib, and the left side of the head.' Xenophon in *Art of Hunting* ^c: 'A fleshy ham, loose flanks.' So, also, Xenophanes of Colophon says in his *Elegies* ^d: 'For though thou didst send but the ham of a kid, thou hast won the fat leg of a stout bull, a rich prize for a man to win, whose fame shall reach over all Greece, and never cease so long as the Greek mode of songs shall be.'"

Although many viands of all kinds were brought in successively after those we have mentioned, we shall indicate those only which deserve record. For besides a quantity of other ^e birds, including geese, there were also the small birds which some call woodpeckers; also pigs, and the much-sought-after pheasants. I will, therefore, first set forth the vegetables for you, and then proceed to explain the other things.

Turnips.—These, as Apollas says ^f in his book *On the Cities of Peloponnesus*, are called by the Lacedaemonians paunches. But Nicander of Colophon, in his *Glossary*, says ^g that cabbages are called paunches in Boeotia, while turnips are called *zekeltides*.^h Amerias and Timachidas, on the other hand, say that gourds are called *zekeltides*. Speusippus, in the

^a Kock i. 604.

^b *Ibid.* 672; see Athen. 218 c and note e.

^c Chap. 5. 30, of a hare.

^d *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 114, Diels *P.P.Fr.* iii. 1. 38, perhaps referring to the alleged greed of Simonides (Schol. Aristoph. *Pac.* 697).

^e See critical note.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 307.

^g Frag. 132 Schneider.

^h Cf. Hesychius s.v. ζέλκια, defined as the Phrygian word for λάχανα, "vegetables," in Modern Greek "cabbages."

⁷ ζακελτίδας C; cf. Hesych. s.v. ζέλκια.

ATHENAEUS

δευτέρῳ Ὅμοίων “*ράφανίς*,” φησί, “*γογγυλίσ*,
ράφυσ, ἀνάρρινον ὅμοια.” τὴν δὲ *ράφυν* Γλαῦκος
 ἐν τῷ Ὀψαρτυτικῷ διὰ τοῦ *π* ψιλῶς καλεῖ *ράπυν*.
 τούτοις δ’ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ὅμοιον εἰ μὴ ἡ νῦν
 προσαγορευομένη βουνιάς. Θεόφραστος δὲ¹ βου-
 νιάδα μὲν οὐκ ὀνομάζει, ἄρρενα δὲ καλεῖ τινα γογ-
 γυλίδα, καὶ ἴσως αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ βουνιάς. Νίκανδρος
 δ’ ἐν τοῖς Γεωργικοῖς τῆς βουνιάδος μνημονεύει·

γογγυλίδας σπείροις δὲ κυλινδρωτῆς ἐφ’ ἄλλως,²
 c ὅφρ’ ἂν ἴσαι πλαθάνοισι χαμηλότεραι θαλέθωσι.
 βουνιάδες δ’ ἴσαι *ράφάνοις* κείσθων ἰδὲ *δαῦκοι*.³
 γογγυλίδος δισσὴ γὰρ ἰδ’ ἐκ⁴ *ράφάνοιο* γενέθλη
 μακρὴ τε στιφρὴ τε φαίνεται ἐν πρασιῇσι.⁵

Κηφισιακῶν δὲ γογγυλίδων μνημονεύει Κράτης ἐν
 Ῥήτορσιν⁶ οὕτως·

Κηφισιακαῖσι γογγυλίσιν ὅμοια πάνν.

Θεόφραστος δὲ γογγυλίδων φησὶν εἶναι γένη δύο,
 ἄρρεν καὶ θῆλν· γίνεσθαι δ’ ἅμφω ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 σπέρματος. Ποσειδώνιος δ’ ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς στοᾶς ἐν
 τῇ ἐβδόμῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν περὶ τὴν
 d Δαλματίαν⁷ φησὶ γίνεσθαι γογγυλίδας ἀκηπεύ-
 τους καὶ ἀγρίους σταφυλίνους. Δίφιλος δ’ ὁ Σίφ-
 νιος ἱατρὸς “*ἡ γογγυλίσ*,” φησί, “*λεπτυντική* ἐστι
 καὶ δριμεία καὶ δύσπεπτος, ἔτι δὲ πνευματωτική.
 κρείττων δέ,” φησὶν, “*ἡ βουνιάς* καθέστηκεν· γλυκυ-
 τέρα γάρ ἐστι καὶ πεπτικωτέρα πρὸς τῷ εὐστό-

¹ δὲ Schweighäuser: μὲν A.

² κυλινδρωτῆς ἐφ’ ἄλλως Casaubon: κυλίνδρῳ τησεφαλῶιος A.

³ βουνιάδες . . . δαῦκοι Gulick (*ράφανος κείσθω* Schneider):
 βουνιάς ἀλλ’ εἴσω *ράφάνοις* εἴσω λαθαρῶκος A.

⁴ ἰδ’ ἐκ Athen. 133 d: δ’ ἐκ A.

second book of *Similar*s, says that radish, turnip, rape-turnip, and nose-smart are similar. Glaucus, in *The Art of Cookery*, calls the rape-turnip (*raphys*) *rapys*, spelling it with *p* without the aspirate. There is nothing else similar to these except what is to-day called *bounias*.^a Theophrastus, though he does not mention the *bounias* by name, speaks ^b of a certain turnip which he calls male-turnip, and perhaps this is the *bounias*. Nicander mentions the *bounias* in the *Georgics*^c: "Turnips shalt thou sow on ground levelled with a roller, that they may grow more level and equal to their moulds.^d Sow *bouniades*, too, and carrots, evenly with cabbages. Of turnip and cabbage, in truth, two families appear in our gardens, long and solid." Cephisian turnips are mentioned by Crates in *Orators* thus^e: "Very much like Cephisian turnips." Theophrastus says^f there are two kinds of turnips, male and female; both grow from the same seed. Poseidonius (he of the Porch), in the twenty-seventh book of his *Histories*, says^g that in Dalmatia there are turnips that grow without cultivation, and carrots that grow wild. Diphilus, the physician of Siphnos, says that the turnip is thinning, acrid, and hard to digest; it is also likely to cause flatulence. The *bounias*, he says, is better; for it is sweeter and more digestible, in addition to being wholesome and

^a French turnip or kohlrabi, *choux raves*.

^b *Hist. Pl.* vii. 4. 3.

^c Frag. 70 Schneider, *cf.* Athen. 133 d.

^d "Equal to their moulds," a kind of litotes, means "keeping to their proper shape," since the turnip, unless evenly sown, will send out divided roots.

^e Kock i. 138.

^f *Hist. Pl.* vii. 4. 3.

^g *F.H.G.* iii. 263.

⁵ 133 d: τρασιῆσι A.

⁶ ἐν "Ἡρωσιν Meineke.

⁷ Dalechamp: αλματίαν A.

μαχος εἶναι καὶ τρόφιμος. ἡ δὲ ὀπτωμένη," φησί,
 " γογγυλὶς μᾶλλον πέττεται, περιττότερον δὲ λεπτύ-
 νει." ταύτης μνημονεύει Εὐβουλος ἐν Ἀγκυλίῳ
 οὕτως·

ε ὀπτήσιμον γογγυλὶδα ταυτηνὶ φέρω.

καὶ Ἀλεξίς ἐν Θεοφορήτῳ·

λαλῶ Πτολεμαίῳ γογγυλίδος ὀπτῶν¹ τόμους.

ἡ δὲ ταριχευομένη γογγυλὶς λεπτυντικωτέρα ἐστὶ
 τῆς ἐφθῆς καὶ μάλιστα ἡ διὰ νάπυος γινομένη, ὥς
 φησιν ὁ Δίφιλος.

ΚΡΑΜΒΗ. Εὐδήμος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐν τῷ περὶ
 λαχάνων κράμβης φησὶν εἶναι γένη τρία, τῆς τε
 καλουμένης ἄλμυρίδος καὶ λειοφύλλου καὶ σελι-
 νούσσης². τῇ δ' ἡδονῇ πρώτην κεκρίσθαι τὴν
 f ἄλμυρίδα. " φύεται δ' ἐν Ἐρετρίᾳ καὶ Κύμῃ
 καὶ Ῥόδῳ, ἔτι δὲ Κνίδῳ καὶ Ἐφέσῳ. ἡ δὲ λειό-
 φυλλος ἀνὰ πᾶσαν," φησί, " χώραν γίγνεται. ἡ δὲ
 σελινούσση³ τὴν ὀνομασίαν ἔχει διὰ τὴν οὐλότητα·
 ἐμφερὴς γάρ ἐστι σελίνῳ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην
 πύκνωσιν."⁴ Θεόφραστος δὲ οὕτως γράφει· " τῆς
 δὲ ῥαφάνου (λέγω δὲ τὴν κράμβην) ἡ μὲν ἐστὶν
 οὐλόφυλλος, ἡ δὲ ἀγρία." Δίφιλος δ' ὁ Σίφνιός
 φησι· " κράμβη δὲ καλλίστη γίνεται καὶ γλυ-
 κεῖα ἐν Κύμῃ, ἐν δὲ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ πικρά. τὸ δ' ἐκ
 Ῥόδου φερόμενον σπέρμα εἰς Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἐπὶ ἐνι-
 αυτὸν γλυκεῖαν ποιεῖ τὴν κράμβην, μεθ' ὃν χρόνον
 πάλιν ἐπιχωριάζει." Νίκανδρος δ' ἐν Γεωργικοῖς·

370 λείῃ μὲν κράμβῃ, ὅτε δ' ἀγρίας ἐμπύπτουσα
 σπειρομένης⁵ πολύφυλλος ἐνήβησε⁶ πρασιῇσιν

¹ ὀπτῆς C.

² Meineke: σελινουσίης AC (σελινουσία E).

³ Meineke: σελινουσία AC.

nourishing. The roasted turnip, he adds, is more easily digested, but is excessively thinning. Eubulus mentions it thus in *Ancylion*^a: "I bring you here a turnip for roasting." And Alexis in *God-inspired*^b: "I babble the while I roast slices of turnip for Ptolemy." The pickled turnip is more thinning than the boiled, especially when it is done in mustard, according to Diphilus.

The Cabbage.—Eudemus of Athens, in his book *On Vegetables*, says that there are three sorts of cabbage, the so-called *halmyris*,^c the smooth-leaf, and the parsley-leaved; in flavour the *halmyris* is judged supreme. "It grows in Eretria, Cyme, and Rhodes, also in Cnidus and Ephesus. The smooth-leaf grows in all countries. The parsley-leaved has its name from its curliness, for in this respect it resembles parsley, and also in its tendency to compactness."^d Theophrastus writes thus^e: "Of the *rhaphanos* (by which I mean the cabbage) there are two sorts, one curly-leaved, the other wild." Diphilus of Siphnos says: "The cabbage which grows in Cyme is very good and sweet, but in Alexandria it is bitter. Seed brought from Rhodes to Alexandria produces a cabbage which is sweet for the first year, but after that period it becomes acclimatized."^f Nicander says in the *Georgics*^g: "Smooth-skinned is the cabbage, but sometimes it occurs in wild state, with many leaves, and grows rank in seeded gardens; either

^a Kock ii. 165.

^b *Ibid.* 325.

^c "grown on salty ground."

^d Probably kail is meant.

^e *Hist. Pl.* vii. 4. 4.

^f *i.e.* becomes bitter.

^g Frag. 85 Schneider.

⁴ Some words appear to have been lost.

⁵ Wilamowitz: *σπειρομένη* A.

⁶ Schweighäuser: *ἐνηβήσαι* A.

ATHENAEUS

ἢ οὐλῇ καπυροῖσιν¹ ὄραμνίτις² πετάλοισιν
 ἢ³ ἐπιφοινίσσουσα καὶ αὐχμηρῇσιν ὁμοίῃ
 βατραχῇ κύμη δέ⁴ κακόχροος, ἣ μὲν ἔοικε
 πέλμασιν οἷσι πέδιλα παλίμβολα κασσύουσιν·
 ἦν μάντιν λαχάνοισι παλαιόγονοι ἐνέπουσιν.

μήποτε δὲ ὁ Νίκανδρος μάντιν κέκληκε τὴν κράμ-
 βην ἱερὰν οὖσαν, ἐπεὶ καὶ παρ' Ἰππώνακτι ἐν
 b τοῖς ἰάμβοις ἐστὶ τι λεγόμενον τοιοῦτον·

ὁ δ' ἐξολισθὼν ἰκέτευε τὴν κράμβην
 τὴν ἐπτάφυλλον ἥ θύεσκε Πανδῶρῃ
 Θαργηλίοισιν ἔγχυτον πρὸ φαρμακοῦ.

καὶ Ἀνάνιος δέ φησι·

καὶ σὲ πολλὸν ἀνθρώπων
 ἐγὼ φιλέω μάλιστα, ναὶ μὰ τὴν κράμβην.

καὶ Τηλεκλείδης Πρυτάνεσιν “ναὶ μὰ τὰς κράμ-
 βας” ἔφη. καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Γᾷ καὶ Θαλάσσᾳ
 “ναὶ μὰ τὰν κράμβαν.” Εὐπολις Βάπταις “ναὶ
 μὰ τὴν κράμβην.” ἐδόκει δὲ Ἰωνικὸς εἶναι ὁ
 c ὄρκος· καὶ οὐ παράδοξον εἰ κατὰ τῆς κράμβης
 τινὲς ὥμνου, ὁπότε καὶ Ζήνων ὁ Κιτιεὺς ὁ τῆς
 στοᾶς κτίστωρ μιμούμενος τὸν κατὰ τῆς κυνὸς
 ὄρκον Σωκράτους καὶ αὐτὸς ὥμνε τὴν κάππαριν,
 ὡς Ἐμπεδός⁵ φησιν ἐν Ἀπομνημονεύμασιν. Ἀθή-
 νησι δὲ καὶ ταῖς τετοκυῖαις κράμβῃ παρεσκευάζετο
 ὥς τι ἀντιφάρμακον εἰς τροφήν. Ἐφίππος γοῦν
 ἐν Γηρυόνη φησίν·

¹ Jacobs: καὶ τύριος Α.

² Schneider: ὀθάμνιτις Α.

³ Casaubon: ἡκαι Α.

branching in curly tendrils with brownish leaves, or purplish and like disordered hair, or again, in ugly greenish tints its hollow leaf is like the sole-leather with which they mend sandals turned and patched; it is the plant which those of yore called the prophet among vegetables." Now perhaps Nicander has called the cabbage a prophet because it is sacred, since in the iambic verses of Hipponax something of this kind is said ^a: "But he slipped away, and made entreaty of the seven-leaved cabbage, to which Pandora sacrificed a moulded cake at the Thargelia to take the curse away." ^b And Ananius says ^c: "And I like you by far the most in all the world, so help me Cabbage!" And Telecleides in *The Prytanes* said ^d: "So help me Cabbages!" So Epicharmus in *Earth and Sea* ^e: "So help me Cabbage!" Eupolis in *The Bathers* ^f: "So help me Cabbage!" It was thought that this oath was Ionian; and it is not surprising that some people swore by the cabbage, seeing that even Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Porch, imitated Socrates' oath by the dog and swore, in his turn, by the caper, as Empedus says in his *Reminiscences*.^g At Athens, too, a cabbage was prepared for women in childbed as a kind of antidote in their food. Ephippus, at any rate, says in *Geryones* ^h: "If

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 475. The verses are choliambic.

^b The *φαρμακός* was a scape-goat offered in atonement, or in purification of the community. For *ἐγχυτος* see 172 b, 644 d.

^c *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 502.

^d Kock i. 216.

^e Kaibel 95.

^f Kock i. 275.

^g *F.H.G.* iv. 403.

^h Kock ii. 251, Athen. 65 c.

⁴ δὲ Schneider: τε Α.

⁵ Ἐμπεδός Muller: ἔμπεδος Α.

ATHENAEUS

ἔπειτα πῶς
 οὐ στέφανος οὐδείς ἐστι πρόσθε τῶν θυρῶν,
 d οὐ κνῖσα κρούει ῥινὸς ὑπεροχὰς ἄκρας
 Ἀμφιδρομίων ὄντων; ἐν οἷς νομίζεται
 ὀπτᾶν τε τυροῦ Χερρονησίτου τόμους
 ἔψειν τ' ἐλαίῳ ῥάφανον ἡγλαῖσμένην¹
 πνίγειν τε παχέων ἀρνίων στηθύνια
 τίλλειν τε φάττας καὶ κίχλας ὁμοῦ σπίνοις
 κοινῇ τε χναύειν τευθίσιν σηπίδια
 πιλεῖν τε πολλὰς πλεκτάνας ἐπιστρεφῶς²
 πίνειν τε πολλὰς κύλικας εὐζωρεστέρας.

Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Παρασίτῳ ὥς εὐτελοῦς βρώ-
 e ματος τῆς κράμβης μέμνηται ἐν τούτοις·

οἷα δ' ἐστὶν οἶσθα νῦν·
 ἄρτοι,³ σκόροδα, τυρός, πλακοῦντες, πράγματα
 ἐλευθέρι', οὐ τάριχος οὐδ' ἡδύσμασιν
 ἄρνεια καταπεπασμέν' οὐδὲ⁴ θρυμματὶς
 τεταραγμένη καὶ λοπάδες ἀνθρώπων φθοραί.
 καὶ μὴν ῥαφάνους γ' ἔψουσι λιπαράς, ὧ θεοί,
 ἔτνος θ' ἄμ'⁵ αὐταῖς⁶ πίνουσιν.

Δίφιλος δ' ἐν Ἀπλήστῳ·

ἦκει φερόμεν' αὐτόματα πάντα τὰγαθά,
 f ῥάφανος λιπαρά, σπλαγχνίδια πολλά, σαρκία⁷
 ἀπαλώτατ', οὐδὲν μὰ Δία τοῖς ἐμοῖς βλίτοις⁸
 ὅμοια πράγματ' οὐδὲ ταῖς . . .⁹
 θλασταῖς ἐλάαις.

Ἀλκαῖος Παλαίστρα·

ἦδη δ' ἦψε χύτραν ῥαφάνων.

¹ ἡγλαλισμένην E.

² ἐπιστρεφῶς Athen. 65 d: ἐπιστροφῶς AC.

that is so, then how is it that there is no wreath before the doors, no savour of cooking strikes the tip ends of the projecting nose, though the feast of the Amphidromia is on? For then it is the custom to toast slices of Gallipoli cheese, to boil a cabbage glistening in oil, to broil some fat lamb chops, to pluck the feathers from ringdoves, thrushes, and finches withal, at the same time to devour cuttle-fish and squids, to pound with care many wriggling polyps, and drink many a cup not too diluted." But Antiphanes mentions the cabbage as a cheap food in these lines from *The Parasite*^a: "You now understand what kind of things they are—wheat loaves, garlic, cheese, flat-cakes, things which gentlemen eat; not smoked fish, not lamb chops spread with seasoning, no jumbled pastry, and dishes fit to ruin men. Yes, and they will boil sleek cabbages—ye gods!—and serve pea-soup with them." Diphilus in *Greedy*^b: "There have come with a swoop all kinds of goodies, of their own accord; there's a sleek cabbage, entrails in abundance, tenderest pieces of meat—things, I can tell you, not at all like my pot-herbs or d—d crushed olives." Alcaeus in *The Wrestling-school*^c: "She was already boiling a pot of cabbages." Poly-

^a Kock ii. 86.

^b Kock ii. 544; for αἰνόμενα cf. Athen. 270 a, and for crushed olives, Athen. 56 b-c.

^c Kock i. 762, cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 505.

³ νῦν Kaibel, ἀρτοι Meineke: οἷσθαγναιτοισκοροδα A.

⁴ καταπεπασμέν' οὐδὲ Jacobs: καταπεπλησμενον δὲ.

⁵ θ' ἄμ' Casaubon: θαῦμ' A.

⁶ Meineke: αὐτοῖς A.

⁷ σαρκία Schweighäuser: σαρκίδια A.

⁸ βλίτοις Schweighäuser: βαιτοις A.

⁹ Supply ἀπολουμένας?

ATHENAEUS

Πολύζηλος δ' ἐν Μουσῶν γοναῖς κράμβας αὐτὰς
ὀνομάζων φησί·

ὑψιπέταλοί τε κράμβαι συχναί.

371 ΣΕΥΤΛΑ. τούτων φησὶν ὁ Θεόφραστος εὐχυλό-
τερον εἶναι τὸ λευκὸν τοῦ μέλανος καὶ ὀλιγοσπερ-
μότερον καὶ καλεῖσθαι Σικελικόν. “ ἡ δὲ σευτλὶς
ἕτερον,” φησί, “ τοῦ τεύτλου ἐστί.” διὸ καὶ Δίφιλος
ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Ἡρωὶ δράματι ἐπιτιμᾷ τινι
ὥς κακῶς λέγοντι καὶ “ τὰ τεῦτλα σευτλίδας¹
καλῶν.” Εὐδήμος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ λαχάνων δ'
γένῃ φησὶν εἶναι τεύτλων, σπαστόν, καυλωτόν,
λευκόν, πάνδημον· τοῦτο δ' εἶναι τῇ χροᾷ φαιόν.
Δίφιλος δ' ὁ Σίφνιος τὸ σευτλίον φησὶν εὐχυλό-
τερον εἶναι τῆς κράμβης καὶ θρεπτικώτερον
μετρίως· ἐκξεστόν δὲ καὶ λαμβανόμενον μετὰ
νάπυος λεπτυντικώτερον εἶναι καὶ ἐλμίνθων φθαρ-
b τικόν. εὐκοιλιώτερον δὲ τὸ λευκόν, τὸ δὲ μέλαν
οὐρητικώτερον. ὑπάρχειν δ' αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς ρίζας
εὐστομωτέρας καὶ πολυτροφωτέρας.

ΣΤΑΦΥΛΙΝΟΣ. “ οὗτος δριμύς ἐστι,” φησὶν ὁ
Δίφιλος, “ ἱκανῶς δὲ θρεπτικὸς καὶ εὐστόμαχος
μέσως διαχωρητικὸς τε καὶ πνευματώδης, δύσ-
πεπτος, οὐρητικὸς ἱκανῶς, διεγερτικὸς πρὸς ἀφρο-
δίσια· διὸ καὶ ὑπ' ἐνίων φίλτρον καλεῖται.”
Νουμήνιος δ' ἐν τῷ Ἀλιευτικῷ φησι·

φύλλων δ' ὅσος ἄσπαρτα τά² τ' ἐρρίζωται ἀρού-
rais

c χείματος ἡδ' ὁπότεν πολυάνθεμον εἶαρ ἴκηται,

zelus, mentioning them by the name *crambê* in *Birth of the Muses*, says ^a: "Many tall-leaved cabbages."

Beets.—As to these, Theophrastus says ^b that the white is juicier than the red, has fewer seeds, and is called Sicilian. He ^c says that the *seutlis* is different from the *teutlon*. Hence the comic poet Diphilus criticizes ^d someone in the play of *The Hero* for misuse of the word, "and calling *teutla seutlides*." Eudemus, in his book *On Vegetables*, says there are four kinds of beets—the drawn, the stalked, the white, the common; the last is dun-coloured. Diphilus of Siphnos says that the beet is juicier than the cabbage and is somewhat more nourishing; when boiled and eaten with mustard it is more thinning and calculated to destroy worms. The white acts more readily on the bowels, the red is more diuretic. Their roots are also better flavoured and more nourishing.

The Carrot.^e—"This is pungent," says Diphilus, "very nourishing and fairly wholesome, with a tendency to loosening and windiness; not easy to digest, very diuretic, calculated to rouse sexual desire; hence by some it is called love-philtre." Numenius says in *The Art of Angling* ^f: "Of the herbs which grow unsown or are found rooted in our fields in winter, or when flowering springtime

^a Kock i. 792.

^b *Hist. Pl.* vii. 4. 4.

^c Not Theophrastus, but some grammarian who objected to the use of *seutlis* for *teutlon*.

^d Kock ii. 557.

^e Early editors rendered *σταφυλίνος* by *pastinaca*, parsnip.

^f This quotation could hardly have come from the *Hali-euticon* (it is not in Birt), and may not have come from Numenius even.

¹ *σευτλίδας* Kock (*τευτλίδας* Casaubon): *τοῦ τίνας* AC.

² *ἔσς' ἄσπαρτα τά* Casaubon: *ἔσσασπαρτα* A.

ATHENAEUS

αὐχμηρὴν σκόλυμόν τε καὶ ἀγριάδα σταφυλῖνον,
καὶ ῥάφυν¹ ἐμπέδιον² καὶ καυκαλίδ'³ ἀγροιώτιν.

Νίκανδρος δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ Γεωργικῶν φησιν·

ἐν δέ τε⁴ καὶ μαράθου καυλὸς βαθύς, ἐν δέ τε⁵
ρίζαι

πετραίου,⁶ σὺν δ' αὐτὸς ἐπαυχμῆεις⁷ σταφυλῖνος,
σφυρνείον σόγκος τε κυνόγλωσσός τε σέρις τε·
σὺν καὶ ἄρου δριμεῖα καταψήχοιο πέτηλα
ἡδ' ὅπερ ὄρνιθος κλέεται⁸ γάλα.

μνημονεύει τοῦ σταφυλίνου καὶ Θεόφραστος. Φαι-
νίας δ' ἐν ε' περὶ φυτῶν γράφει οὕτως· “κατὰ δὲ
τὴν αὐτοῦ τοῦ σπέρματος φύσιν ὁ καλούμενος
σῆψ καὶ τὸ τοῦ σταφυλίνου σπέρμα.” καὶ τῷ
πρώτῳ δέ φησι· “πετασώδη τὴν τῶν σπερμάτων
ἀπείληφε φύσιν ἄνησον, μάραθον, σταφυλῖνος,
καυκαλὶς, κώνειον, κόριον, σκίλλα,⁹ ἣν ἔνιοι μυη-
φόνον.” ἐπεὶ δὲ ἄρου ἐμνημόνευσεν ὁ Νίκανδρος,
προσαποδοτέον ὅτι καὶ Φαινίας ἐν τῷ προειρη-
μένῳ βιβλίῳ γράφει οὕτως· “δρακόντιον, ὃ ἔνιοι
ἄρον ἄρωνια.¹⁰” τὸν δὲ σταφυλῖνον Διοκλῆς ἐν
πρώτῳ Ὑγιεινῶν ἀσταφυλῖνον καλεῖ. τὸ δὲ καρ-
τὸν¹¹ καλούμενον (μέγας δ' ἐστὶν καὶ εὐαυξής
σταφυλῖνος) εὐχυλότερόν ἐστι τοῦ σταφυλίνου καὶ
μᾶλλον θερμαντικώτερον, οὐρητικώτερον, εὐστό-
μαχον, εὐοικονόμητον, ὥς ὁ Δίφιλος ἱστορεῖ.

¹ καὶ ῥάφυν Dindorf: ῥάφιν τ' A.

² ἐμπέδιον Casaubon: ἐμπεδον A.

³ καυκαλίδ' Casaubon: καυλίδα A.

⁴ τε Bernard: τι A.

⁵ ἐν δέ τε Bernard: οὐδ' ἐτι' A.

⁶ πετραίου Schweighäuser: πετρίου A.

⁷ Casaubon, Schneider: επαυχμειν A.

⁸ κλέεται Dindorf: καλέεται A.

comes, there are the scraggly cardoon and the wild carrot, the deep-rooted rape-turnip, and the wild bur-parsley." Nicander in the second book of the *Georgics* says ^a: "Among them, too, are the high stalk of the fennel, the roots of rock-parsley, with it, also, the scraggly carrot itself, horse-parsley, sow-thistle, hound's-tongue, and chicory; with them, too, thou shalt pound the pungent leaves of edderwort, or the herb which is called bird's milk." Theophrastus, also, mentions the carrot. Phaenias, in the fifth book of his work *On Plants*, writes as follows ^b: "With respect to the qualities of its seed, the so-called *seps* and the seed of the carrot." And in the first book he says ^c: "Umbelliferous types of seeded plants are found in anise, fennel, carrot, bur-parsley, hemlock, coriander, and squill, which some call mouse-bane." Since Nicander has mentioned edderwort, it should be added that Phaenias, also, writes as follows in the book before-mentioned ^c: "Edder-wort, which some call *arum*. . . ." ^d Dioscles, in the first book of his *Hygiene*, calls ^e the carrot (*staphylinus*) *astaphylinus*. What is called the "sliced," which is a large, well-grown carrot, is juicier than the carrot and more heating, diuretic, wholesome, and easy to digest, as Diphilus records.

^a Frag. 71 Schneider.

^b *F.H.G.* ii. 300; evidently from a list of antidotes; carrot-seed is here mentioned as a cure for the bite of the seps, a kind of lizard-snake. Nic. *Ther.* 843, Diosc. iii. 54 (59).

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 300.

^d See critical note.

^e p. 168 Wellmann.

⁹ Wilamowitz (*cf.* Hesych. *s.v.*): *σλιάς* A.

¹⁰ *ἀρωγία* is corrupt.

¹¹ *καρτὸν* Musurus: *καρω* A (*καρωτὸν* Schweighäuser).

ATHENAEUS

ΚΕΦΑΛΩΤΟΝ. τοῦτο καὶ πράσιον καλεῖσθαι φησιν ὁ αὐτὸς Δίφιλος καὶ εὐχυλότερον εἶναι τοῦ καρτοῦ. εἶναι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μέσως λεπτυντικόν, θρεπτικόν τε καὶ πνευματῶδες. Ἐπαίνετος δ' ἐν Ὀψαρτυτικῷ τὰ κεφαλωτὰ καλεῖσθαι φησι γηθυλλίδας.¹ τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ὄνομα μνήμης εὐρίσκω τετυχηκὸς παρὰ μὲν Εὐβούλῳ ἐν Πορνοβοσκῷ οὕτως·

- f οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην ἐμφαγεῖν ἄρτον τινά·
παρὰ Γναθαινίῳ γὰρ ἄρτι κατέφαγον,
ἔψουσας² αὐτὴν καταλαβὼν γηθυλλίδας.

οἱ δὲ τὸ γήθιον καλούμενον τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι, οὗ μνημονεύει Φρύνιχος ἐν Κρόνῳ· ὅπερ ἐξηγούμενος δράμα Δίδυμος ὁμοιά φησιν εἶναι τὰ γήθια τοῖς λεγομένοις ἀμπελοπράσοις, τὰ δ' αὐτὰ καὶ γηθυλλίδας³ λέγεσθαι. μνημονεύει τῶν γηθυλλίδων καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Φιλοκτήτῃ οὕτως· “ἐν δὲ σκόροδα
372 δύο καὶ γαθυλλίδες δύο.” Ἀριστοφάνης Αἰολοσί-
κωνι δευτέρῳ·

τῶν δὲ γηθύων
ρίζας ἐχούσας σκοροδομίμητον⁴ φύσιν.

Πολέμων δ' ὁ περιγηγητὴς ἐν τῷ περὶ Σαμοθράκης καὶ κιττήσαί φησι τῆς γηθυλλίδος τὴν Λητώ, γράφων οὕτως· “διατέτακται παρὰ Δελφοῖς τῇ θυσίᾳ τῶν Θεοξενίων, ὃς ἂν κομίση γηθυλλίδα μεγίστην τῇ Λητοῖ, λαμβάνειν μοῖραν ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης. ἑώρακα δέ⁵ καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐλάττω γηθυλλίδα γογγυλίδος καὶ τῆς στρογγύλης ῥαφανί-
b dos. ἱστοροῦσι δὲ τὴν Λητὼ κύουσαν τὸν Ἀπόλ-

¹ τηθυλλίδας ἢ γηθυλλίδας C: τηθυλλίδας A.

² Dalechamp: ἐψευσαν A.

The Leek.^a—This, the same Diphilus says, is also called prasium, and it is more juicy than the “sliced” plant (carrot). It is also moderately thinning, nourishing, and also likely to cause flatulence. Epaenetus in *The Art of Cookery* says that leeks are called *gethyllides* (spring onions). This name, I find, has received mention in Eubulus’s *Pimp*, as follows ^b: “I couldn’t touch a bit of bread; for I have just eaten at the house of Gnathaenium; I found her cooking spring onions.” But others say that this is what is called *gethyon* (horn onion), mentioned by Phrynichus in *Cronus*.^c Didymus, in his explanatory notes on this play, says that horn onions are similar to the so-called vine-leeks, and that the same are also called *gethyllides*. These last are mentioned thus by Epicharmus in *Philoctetes* ^d: “Among them were two heads of garlic and two horn onions.” Aristophanes in *Aeolosicon*, second edition ^e: “Roots of horn onions, with qualities that imitate garlic.” Polemon the geographer, in his work *On Samothrace*, says that Leto had a pregnant woman’s craving for the horn onion. He writes as follows ^f: “It is ordained among the Delphians that whosoever shall bring for the festival of the Theoxenia ^g the largest horn onion to Leto, shall receive a portion from the table. And I have myself seen a horn onion as large as a turnip or the round radish. They relate that

^a Literally “headed plant.”

^b Kock ii. 195.

^c Kock i. 373.

^d Kaibel 116.

^e Kock i. 393.

^f Frag. 36 Preller.

^g See 82 e note c, 137 e, 252 b note f.

³ Dalechamp: ἐπιθυλλίδας AC.

⁴ Toup: σκοροδόμητον A.

⁵ Wilamowitz: τε ΑΕ, τι C.

ATHENAEUS

λωνα κιττήσαι γηθυλλίδος· διὸ δὴ τῆς τιμῆς τετυχηκέναι ταύτης.”

ΚΟΛΟΚΥΝΤΗ. χειμῶνος δὲ ὥρα ποτὲ κολοκυν-
τῶν ἡμῖν περιενεχθειςῶν πάντες ἐθαυμάζομεν¹
νεαρὰς εἶναι νομίζοντες, καὶ ὑπεμιμνησκόμεθα ὦν
ἐν Ὠραις ὁ χαρίεις Ἀριστοφάνης εἶπεν ἐπαινῶν
τὰς καλὰς Ἀθήνας ἐν τούτοις·

ὄψει δὲ χειμῶνος μέσου σικυούς, βότρυς, ὀπώραν,
στεφάνους ἴων, ῥόδων, κρίνων,² κονιορτὸν ἐκ-
τυφλοῦντα.

c αὐτὸς³ δ’ ἀνὴρ πωλεῖ κίχλας, ἀπίους, σχαδόνας,
ἐλάας,

πυόν, χόρια, χελιδόνια,⁴ τέττιγας, ἐμβρύεια.

ὑρίσους⁵ δ’ ἴδοις ἂν νειφομένους σύκων ὁμοῦ τε
μύρτων·

ἔπειτα κολοκύντας ὁμοῦ ταῖς γογγυλίσιν ἀροῦσιν,
ὥστ’ οὐκέτ’ οὐδεὶς οἶδ’ ὀπηνίκ’ ἐστὶ τοῦνιαυτοῦ.

. . . μέγιστον ἀγαθόν, εἶπερ ἔστι δι’ ἐνιαυτοῦ
ὅτου τις ἐπιθυμεῖ λαβεῖν. B. κακὸν μὲν οὖν
μέγιστον·

εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν, οὐκ ἂν ἐπεθύμουν οὐδ’ ἂν ἐδα-
πανῶντο.

ἐγὼ δὲ ταῦτ’⁶ ὀλίγον χρόνον χρήσας⁷ ἀφειλόμην
ἂν.

A. καῶγαγε ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι δρῶ⁸ ταῦτα πλήν
Ἀθηνῶν.⁹

d τούτοις δ’ ὑπάρχει ταῦτ’, ἐπειδὴ τοὺς θεοὺς
σέβουσιν.

¹ Dindorf: ἐθαύμασον A.

² ῥόδων, κρίνων added by Porson.

³ αὐτὸς Dindorf: ωυετος A: ωυτὸς C.

⁴ Porson: χελιδόνα AC.

Leto, before the birth of Apollo, had a craving for the horn onion; hence it has received this special honour."

The Gourd.—Once, in the season of winter, cucumbers were served to us,^a and we all wondered, thinking they were fresh, and we recalled what the witty Aristophanes said in *The Seasons* when he praised the fair city of Athens in these lines ^b: "A. You will see, in midwinter, cucumbers, grapes, fruit, wreaths of violets, roses, and lilies—a dust-cloud utterly blinding. The same tradesman sells thrushes, pears, honeycomb, olives, beestings, haggis, celandine, cicadas, embryo-meat. You can see baskets of figs and of myrtle-berries together, covered with snow, and what is more, they sow cucumbers at the same time with turnips, so that nobody knows any longer what time of the year it is. . . . A very great boon, if one may get throughout the year whatever he wants. B. A very great evil, rather! For if they couldn't get these things, they wouldn't be so eager for them and spend so much money on them. As for me, I would supply these things for a brief season and then take them away. A. I too do that for other cities, but not for Athens. The Athenians enjoy all these things because they revere the gods. B. Much

^a See Intro. vol. i. p. xi; *κολοκύντη* may be used of any gourd, see Athen. 58 f and note *a*, 68 d. It is here rendered "cucumber," though probably nearer related to "Italian squash," French *courges*.

^b Kock i. 536, cf. Xen. *Vect.* i. 3; apparently two divinities are disputing, one of whom is probably Athena.

⁵ *ὑρίχους* Porson.

⁶ *ταῦτ'* Kock: *τοῦτον* A.

⁷ *χρήσας* Porson: *φήσας* A.

⁸ *δρῶ* Casaubon: *δρῶν* A.

⁹ *Ἀθηναίων* Brunck: *ἀθηναίων* A.

ATHENAEUS

Β. ἀπέλαυσαν ἄρα σέβοντες ὑμᾶς, ὥς σὺ φής.

Α. τιῇ τί¹;

Β. Αἴγυπτον αὐτῶν τὴν πόλιν πεποίηκας ἀντ'
Ἀθηνῶν.

ἐθανυμάζομεν οὖν τὰς κολοκύντας μηνὶ Ἰανουαρίῳ
ἐσθίοντες· χλωραὶ τε γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἀπ-
εδίδοσαν τοῦ χυμοῦ. ἐτύγγχανον δ' οὔσαι τῶν
συντεθειμένων ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ τοιαῦτα μαγγανεύειν
εἰδότην ὀψαρτυτῶν. ἐζήτει οὖν ὁ Λαρήνσιος εἰ
e καὶ τὴν χρῆσιν ταύτην ἠπίσταντο οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. καὶ
ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη· “Νίκανδρος ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν
τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν Γεωργικῶν μνημονεύει ταύτης
τῆς χρήσεως σικύας ὀνομάζων τὰς κολοκύντας·
οὕτως γὰρ ἐκαλοῦντο, ὥς πρότερον εἰρήκαμεν·
λέγει δ' οὕτως·

αὐτὰς μὲν σικύας τμηγῶν² ἀνὰ κλώσμασι πείραις,
ἥερι δὲ ξήρανον· ἐπεγκρεμάσαιο δὲ καπνῷ,
χειμασιν ὄφρ' ἂν δμῶες ἄλις περιχανδέα χύτρον
f πλήσαντες ῥοφέωσιν ἀεργέες,³ ἐφθά τε μάκτρη⁴
ὄσπρια πανσπερμηδὸν ἐπεγχεύουσιν ἀλετρίς.
τῇ ἔνι μὲν σικύης ὄρμους βάλλον ἐκπλύναντες,
ἐν δὲ μύκην σειράς τε πάλαι λαχάνοισι πλακείσας
αὐοτέροις⁵ καυλοῖς τε μιγήμεναι ἔστ' ἔαρ ἱξῆ.⁶”

373 ΟΡΝΕΙΣ. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ὄρνεις ἐπῆσαν ταῖς κολο-
κύνταις καὶ ἄλλοις κνιστοῖς λαχάνοις (οὕτως δ'
εἴρηκεν Ἀριστοφάνης) ἐν Δηλῷ τὰ σύγκοπτα

¹ τιῇτι Α : τί δὴ σύ Kock : τί, εἴ τι Kaibel (?) : τοιαυτὴ Lumb.

² Schweighäuser : τμητῶν ΑΕ.

³ Musurus : ἀεργές Α.

⁴ ἐφθά τε μάκτρη Morel : ἐνθα τε μέτρια Α.

⁵ αὐοτέροις Wilamowitz : αὐλοτέροις Α.

good, then, does it do them for revering you, as you say! A. Why, how's that? B. You have made their city Egypt instead of Athens."^a We wondered, as I was saying, that we should be eating cucumbers in the month of January; for they were fresh and had all their native savour. But it so happened that they belonged to the class of things which are compounded by cooks who know how to play these kinds of tricks. Accordingly, Larensis asked whether the ancients also understood this use. Ulpian replied: "Nicander of Colophon, in the second book of his *Georgics*, mentions this use, but he names these gourds *sikyae*; they were, in fact, called thus, as we have explained before.^b He says^c: 'As for the gourds themselves, cut and skewer them in clues and dry them in the air; then hang them up over the smoke, so that when winter comes the slaves may have enough to fill the capacious pot and gulp it down at their ease, and that the girl who grinds the corn may pour in to the vat boiled pulse of every kind. In it, too, they have laid the clues of gourd, after thoroughly washing them, and mushrooms and dried vegetables long since plaited in strings, with broccoli-stalks as well—to lie all together until spring comes.'"

Chickens.—Chickens followed the gourds and other "shredded" vegetables. This last is a term used^d by Aristophanes in *The Woman of Delos*, of chopped

^a No Athenian in his senses would exchange Athens for any other town; see Plato, *Crito* 54 A.

^b 59 a-b.

^c Frag. 72 Schneider.

^d Kock i. 592, ii. 43; see critical note 1, p. 190.

⁶ ἔστ' ἔαρ ἰξῆη Morel: εὐφραριζῆη A.

⁷ Ἀντιφάνης Meineke.

ATHENAEUS

λάχανα, κνιστὰ¹ ἢ στέμφυλα), ὁ Μυρτίλος ἔφη·
 “ ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ὄρνιθας καὶ ὄρνίθια νῦν μόνως ἢ
 συνήθεια καλεῖ τὰς θηλείας, ὧν ὁρῶ περιφερό-
 μενον² πλήθος (καὶ Χρύσιππος δ’ ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν
 τῷ πέμπτῳ περὶ τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τῆς ἡδονῆς γράφει
 οὕτως· ‘καθάπερ τινὲς τὰς λευκὰς ὄρνιθας τῶν
 b μελαινῶν ἡδίους εἶναι μᾶλλον’), ἀλεκτρούνας δὲ
 καὶ ἀλεκτοριδέας³ τοὺς ἄρρενας· τῶν ἀρχαίων δὲ
 τὸ ὄρνις καὶ ἀρσενικῶς καὶ θηλυκῶς λεγόντων ἐπ’
 ἄλλων ὀρνέων, οὐ περὶ τούτου τοῦ εἰδικοῦ, περὶ
 οὗ φησιν ἢ συνήθεια ὄρνιθας ὠνήσασθαι. Ὁμηρος
 μὲν οὖν φησι·

ὄρνιθες δέ τε πολλοὶ ὑπ’ αὐγὰς ἡελίοιο.

καὶ ἀλλαχόθι θηλυκῶς “ὄρνιθι λιγυρῇ.” καί·

ὥς δ’ ὄρνις ἀπτῇσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρῃσι
 μάστακ’ ἐπεὶ κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δέ τέ οἱ πέλει
 αὐτῇ.

c Μένανδρος δ’ ἐν Ἐπικλήρῳ πρώτῃ σαφῶς τὸ ἐπὶ
 τῆς συνηθείας φησὶν ἐμφανίζων οὕτως· ‘ἀλεκ-
 τρυῶν τις ἐκεκράγει μέγα. οὐ σοβήσεται’ ἔξω,
 φησί, ‘τὰς ὄρνιθας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν;’ καὶ πάλιν·

αὕτη ποτ’ ἐξεσόβησε τὰς ὄρνις μόλις.

ὄρνίθια δ’ εἶρηκε Κρατῖνος ἐν Νεμέσει οὕτως·
 ‘τᾶλλα πάντ’ ὄρνίθια.’ ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἀρσενικοῦ
 d οὐ μόνον ὄρνιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ὄρνιθα. ὁ αὐτὸς Κρατῖνος
 ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δράματι· ‘ὄρνιθα φοινικόπτερον.’
 καὶ πάλιν·

¹ κνιστὰ Kock, C.

² Casaubon : περιφερομένων A.

³ Kaibel : ἀλεκτορίδας AC.

vegetables: "Shredded, or pressed in cakes." So Myrtilus spoke up: "Colloquial usage to-day calls only hens ^a by the name of birds and birdlings, a great number of which I see being served. (And the philosopher Chrysippus, in the fifth book *On Pleasure and the Good*, writes as follows: 'Just as some persons are more inclined to regard white fowls as pleasanter to the taste than dark.') But the male birds are called cocks or cockerels. Yet among the ancients the word *ornis* (bird) was used, both as a masculine and a feminine, of other birds as well, and not merely of this special sort, concerning which colloquial usage speaks of 'buying birds.' ^b Homer, at any rate, says ^c: 'Many birds, under the sun's rays.' And elsewhere he has the feminine ^d: 'To the shrill bird.' Also ^e: 'As a bird brings to her unfledged nestlings a morsel when she has found it, but with herself it goes hard.' But Menander, in the first edition of *The Heiress*, clearly brings out the colloquial usage when he says ^f: 'A cock crowed lustily. Won't you shoo away,' says he, 'these birds (*ornithas*) from us?' And again: 'She has at last shooed away the birds (*ornis*) with difficulty.' Cratinus uses the term *ornithia* (birdlings) thus in *Nemesis* ^g: 'All the other birdlings.' Of the male bird we have not only the accusative form *ornin*, but also *ornitha*. The same Cratinus in the same play: 'A red-winged bird' (*ornitha*). ^h And again ⁱ:

^a Meaning barn-yard fowls.

^b *i.e.* fowls.

^c *Od.* ii. 181; referring to birds of the air, and using a masculine adjective.

^d *Il.* xiv. 290, here meaning a bird of prey.

^e *Il.* ix. 323.

^f Kock iii. 49.

^g Kock i. 50; the form is colloquial, not diminutive in meaning.

^h Perhaps the flamingo.

ⁱ Kock i. 48.

ATHENAEUS

ὄρνιθα τοίνυν δεῖ σε γίγνεσθαι μέγαν.
καὶ Σοφοκλῆς Ἀντηνορίδαις·

ὄρνιθα καὶ κήρυκα καὶ διάκονον.

Αἰσχύλος Καβεῖροις·

ὄρνιθα δ' οὐ ποιῶ σε τῆς ἐμῆς ὁδοῦ.

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ Παιδείας· 'ἐπὶ μὲν τοὺς
ὄρνιθας τῷ ἰσχυροτάτῳ χειμῶνι.' Μένανδρος
Διδύμαις¹. 'ὄρνεις φέρων ἐλήλυθα.' καὶ ἐξῆς
'ὄρνιθας ἀποστέλλει' φησὶν. ὅτι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ
τοῦ πληθυντικοῦ ὄρνις λέγουσι πρόκειται τὸ
e Μενάνδρειον μαρτύριον· ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀλκμάν πού
φησι·

λῦσαν δ' ἄπρακτα νεάνιδες
ὥστ' ὄρνις ἱέρακος ὑπερπταμένω.²

καὶ Εὐπολὶς ἐν Δήμοις·

οὐ δεινὸν οὖν κριοὺς ἔμ³ ἐκγεννᾶν τέκνα
ὄρνις⁴ θ' ὁμοίους⁵ τοὺς νεοττοὺς τῷ πατρί;

τὸν δ' ἀλεκτρυόνα ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ
θηλυκῶς εἰρήκασιν. Κρατῖνος Νεμέσει·

Λήδα, σὸν ἔργον· δεῖ σ' ὅπως εὐσχήμονος⁶
ἀλεκτρυόνος μηδὲν διοίσει τοὺς τρόπους,
ἐπὶ τῷδ' ἐπῶξουσ',⁷ ὥς ἂν ἐκλείψῃς καλὸν
f ἡμῖν τι καὶ θαυμαστὸν ἐκ τοῦδ' ὄρνεον.

¹ διδυμίας Α.

² ὑπερπταμένω Dindorf: ὑπερπταμένω Α.

³ ἔμ' Valckenaer: με Α, μὲν Wakefield, μὲν ἐμὲ γεννᾶν
Kock.

⁵ Casaubon: ὁμοίως Α.

⁶ Stephanus: εὐσχημόνως Α.

⁷ Valckenaer: ἐπῳάζουσα Α.

'So, then, you must turn into a large bird.'^a And Sophocles in *Sons of Antenor*^b: 'Bird and herald and minister.' Aeschylus in *The Cabeiri*^c: 'I make you not the bird (omen) of my journey.' Xenophon in the second book of *Cyropaedeia*^d: 'Against the birds in the severest weather.' Menander in *The Girl Twins*^e: 'I have come with a present of birds (*orneis*).' And later on he says: 'He sends birds (*ornithas*).' But that for the plural they also say *ornis* is shown by the testimony of Menander quoted above.^f Why, even Alcman says,^g I believe: 'The maidens scattered^h without finishing their song, like birds (*ornis*) when a hawk flies over them.' And Eupolis in *The Demes*ⁱ: 'Isn't it dreadful, then, that I should bring forth children who are rams, and chicks who are birds (*ornis*) like their father?' On the other hand, old writers use the word *alectryon*^j even as a feminine. Cratinus in *Nemesis*^k: 'Leda, it is now thy task; thou must needs be in no wise different from a well-behaved hen (*alectryon*) in thy ways, clucking over the egg here, that thou may hatch out for us a beautiful and marvellous bird from it.'

^a Such as the swan into which Zeus was changed.

^b *T.G.F.*² 160; here and in the next quotation "bird" means "omen."

^c *Ibid.* 31.

^d i. 6. 39; of game birds in the forest.

^e Kock iii. 35.

^f 373 c; see 243 d.

^g *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 47.

^h Literally "broke up," *sc.* their band.

ⁱ Kock i. 283; rams were proverbial for ingratitude, ἐπει τὰς φάτνας (mangers) πλῆττουσιν, Zenob. iv. 63. For the second vs. cf. Aristoph. *Av.* 767.

^j Properly masculine, "cock"; see Aristoph. *Nub.* 662, and below 374 c.

^k Kock i. 48.

ATHENAEUS

Στράττις Ψυχασταῖς·

αἱ δ' ἄλεκτρύονες ἅπασαι
καὶ τὰ χοιρίδια τέθνηκε
καὶ τὰ μικρ' ὀρνίθια.

Ἀναξανδρίδης Τηρεῖ·

ὀχευομένους δὲ τοὺς κάπρους
καὶ τὰς ἄλεκτρύονας θεωροῦσ' ἄσμενοι.

ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ κωμικοῦ τούτου ἐμνήσθην καὶ οἶδα τὸ
δρᾶμα τὸν Τηρέα αὐτοῦ μὴ κεκριμένον ἐν τοῖς
374 πρώτοις ἐκθήσομαι ὑμῖν, ἄνδρες φίλοι, εἰς κρίσιν
ἃ εἶρηκε περὶ αὐτοῦ Χαμαιλέων ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης
ἐν ἔκτῳ περὶ κωμωδίας γράφων ὧδε· 'Ἀνα-
ξανδρίδης διδάσκων ποτὲ διθύραμβον Ἀθήνησιν
εἰσῆλθεν ἐφ' ἵππου καὶ ἀπήγγειλέν τι τῶν ἐκ τοῦ
ἄσματος. ἦν δὲ τὴν ὄψιν καλὸς καὶ μέγας καὶ
κόμην ἔτρεφε καὶ ἐφόρει ἀλουργίδα καὶ κράσπεδα
χρυσᾶ. πικρὸς δ' ὢν τὸ ἦθος ἐποίει τι τοιοῦτο
b περὶ τὰς κωμωδίας· ὅτε γὰρ μὴ νικῶν, λαμβάνων
ἔδωκεν εἰς τὸν λιβανωτὸν κατατεμεῖν καὶ οὐ
μετεσκεύαζεν ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοί. καὶ πολλὰ ἔχοντα
κομψῶς τῶν δραμάτων ἠφάνιζε, δυσκολαίνων τοῖς
θεαταῖς διὰ τὸ γῆρας.' λέγεται δ' εἶναι τὸ γένος
'Ρόδιος ἐκ Καμίρου. θαυμάζω οὖν πῶς καὶ ὁ
Τηρεὺς περιεσώθη μὴ τυχὼν νίκης καὶ ἄλλα
δράματα τῶν ὁμοίων τοῦ αὐτοῦ. καὶ Θεόπομπος
δὲ ἐν Εἰρήνῃ ἐπὶ τῆς θηλείας ἔταξε τὸν ἄλεκτρύονα
λέγων οὕτως·

ἄχθομαι δ' ἀπολωλεκῶς
ἄλεκτρύονα τίκτουσαν ᾧ ἀπάγκαλα.

c καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Δαιδάλω·

Strattis in *Keeping Cool*^a: 'All the hens and sucking-pigs are dead, and the little birds (*ornithia*) as well.' Anaxandrides in *Tereus*^b: 'They like to watch the bears copulating, and the hens when they are covered.' Now that I have mentioned this comedian, and know that his play, *Tereus*, is not rated among the best, I am going to quote for your opinion, my friends, what Chamaeleon of Heracleia says in the sixth book of his work *On Comedy*. He writes as follows^c: 'Once when Anaxandrides was producing a dithyramb at Athens, he entered the theatre on horseback and recited something from the song. He was fine-looking and tall, affected long hair, and wore a purple cloak with golden hem. Being of a morose disposition, he used to do this with his comedies: whenever he failed to win, he took and gave them to the dealers in frankincense to chop up with it, and he never revised them, as most writers did. In this way he destroyed many plays which had been elaborately composed, because his old age made him peevish towards the spectators.' It is said that he was Rhodian-born, from Camirus. Therefore I wonder how the *Tereus* survived, since it did not win a victory, and other plays of the same author which had a similar fate. Theopompus, in *The Peace*, also used the word *alectryon* of the female bird when he said^d: 'I am grieved at the loss of my hen, that laid very nice eggs.' And Aristophanes in *Daedalus*^e: 'She

^a Kock i. 728.^b Kock ii. 156.^c Frag. 17 Koepke.^d Kock i. 735.^e *Ibid.* 435.

ATHENAEUS

ὥν μέγιστον τέτοκεν, ὡς ἀλεκτρυνών,
καὶ πάλιν·

πολλαὶ τῶν ἀλεκτρυνόνων βία
ὑπηνέμια¹ τίκτουσιν ὥὰ πολλάκις.

ἐν δὲ Νεφέλαις διδάσκων τὸν πρεσβύτην περὶ ὀνό-
ματος διαφορᾶς φησι·

νῦν δὲ πῶς με χρή καλεῖν;
Ξ. ἀλεκτρύαιναν, τὸν δ' ἕτερον ἀλέκτορα.

δ λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἀλεκτορίς καὶ ἀλέκτωρ. Σιμωνίδης
'ἡμερόφων' ἀλέκτωρ' ἔφη. Κρατῖνος Ὡραις·

ὥσπερ ὁ Περσικὸς ὦραν πᾶσαν καναχῶν ὀλό-
φωνος ἀλέκτωρ.

εἴρηται δ' οὕτως ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ λέκτρου ἡμᾶς
διεγείρει. οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς λέγοντες ὄρνιξ τὴν
γενικὴν διὰ τοῦ χ λέγουσιν ὄρνιχος. Ἀλκμάν δὲ
διὰ τοῦ σ τὴν εὐθειᾶν ἐκφέρει· 'ἀλιπόρφυρος
εἶαρος² ὄρνις.' καὶ τὴν γενικὴν· 'οἶδα δ' ὀρνί-
χων³ νόμῳ πάντων.' "

ΔΕΛΦΑΞ. Ἐπίχαρμος τὸν ἄρρενα χοῖρον οὕτως
ε καλεῖ ἐν Ὀδυσσεῖ αὐτομόλῳ·

δέλφακά τε τῶν γειτόνων
τοῖς Ἐλευσινίοις⁴ φυλάσσων δαιμονίως ἀπώλεσα⁵
οὐχ ἐκῶν· καὶ ταῦτα δὴ με συμβολατεύειν ἔφα
τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖσιν προδιδόμειν τ' ὦμνέ με τὸν
δέλφακα.

καὶ Ἀναξίλας δ' ἐν Κίρκῃ καὶ ἀρσενικῶς εἴρηκε
τὸν δέλφακα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ τελείου τέθεικε τοῦνομα
εἰπών·

has laid a very large egg, like a hen.' And again : ' Many a hen, whether she will or no, lays wind-eggs often.' And in *The Clouds*, when the old man is being instructed in the proper distinction of terms, he says ^a : ' STREPS. Well, now, how am I to call it? SOCRATES. Call this a fowless, but the other a fowl.' By this he means a hen and a cock. Simonides said ^b : ' Thou cock with lovely song.' Cratinus in *The Seasons* ^c : ' Like the Persian cock whose whole-voiced note rings out at all hours.' It is spoken of in this way because it wakes us up from our bed. The Dorians use the nominative *ornia*, and pronounce the genitive, *ornichos*, ^d with *ch*. Yet Alcman shows the nominative in *s* ^e : ' The sea-purple bird (*ornis*) of spring,' even with the genitive in *ch* ^f : ' I know the melodies of all birds ' (*ornichôn*).''

The Shoat.—Epicharmus thus calls the male pig (*delphax*) in *Odysseus the Runaway* ^g : " While I had charge of my neighbours' shoat at the Eleusinia I lost it in some mysterious way, not willingly; and so he said that I was trading in these wares with the Achaeans, and he swore that I had played false with that shoat." Anaxilas also, in *Circe*, uses the word *delphax* as a masculine, but applies the name to the adult hog,

^a Aristoph. *Nub.* 665; Strepsiades speaks first.

^b *P.L.G.* ⁴ iii. 421.

^c Kock i. 91.

^d Instead of *ornithos*.

^e *P.L.G.* ⁴ iii. 47.

^f *Ibid.* 58.

^g Kaibel 109.

¹ βίᾱ ὑπηνέμια Photius *s.v.* ὑπηνέμια : ὑπηνέμια βίᾱ A (βία E).

² ἱερὸς "sacred," Kretschmer, Diehl.

³ δ' ὀρνίχων Hermann : δι' ὀρνίχων A.

⁴ ἐλευσινίοις A, preserving the proper quantity of σῖ; cf. *Hymn Hom. Cer.* 266.

⁵ Petit : ἀπώλεσας A.

ATHENAEUS

f τοὺς μὲν ὀρεινόμους ὑμῶν ποιήσει δέλφακας
ὕλιβάτους.

τοὺς δὲ πάνθηρας, ἄλλους ἀγρώστας λύκους
ἢ¹ λέοντας.

ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν θηλειῶν τοῦνομα τάττει Ἀριστοφάνης
Ταγηνισταῖς “ ἢ δέλφακος ὀπωρινῆς ἡτριαῖον.”
καὶ ἐν Ἀχαρνεῦσιν·

νέα γάρ ἐστιν· ἀλλὰ δελφακουμένα
ἕξει μεγάλην τε καὶ παχεῖαν κήρυθράν,
375 ἀλλ’ αἱ τράφεν² λῆς, ἄδε τοι χοῖρος καλά.

καὶ Εὐπολὶς ἐν Χρυσῷ γένει. καὶ Ἰππῶναξ δ’
ἔφη “ ὥς Ἐφεσίη³ δέλφαξ.” κυρίως δ’ αἱ θήλειαι
οὕτως λεχθεῖεν ἂν ἄτε⁴ δελφύας ἔχουσαι· οὕτως δὲ
αἱ μῆτραι καλοῦνται καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔνθεν ἐτυμο-
λογοῦνται. περὶ δὲ τῆς ἡλικίας τοῦ ζώου Κρατῖνός
φησιν ἐν Ἀρχιλόχοις·

ἤδη δέλφακες, χοῖροι δὲ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις.

Ἀριστοφάνης δ’ ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ
b ἡλικιῶν φησι· “ τῶν δὲ συνῶν τὰ μὲν ἤδη συμ-
πεπηγότα δέλφακες, τὰ δ’ ἀπαλὰ καὶ ἔνικμα
χοῖροι. ἔνθεν τὸ Ὀμηρικὸν σαφὲς γίνεται·

τά τε δμῶεσσι πάρεστι
χοίρε’, ἀτὰρ σιάλους γε σῦας μνηστῆρες ἔδουσι.”

Πλάτων δ’ ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Ποιητῇ ἀρρενικῶς
ἔφη “ τὸν δέλφακα ἀπῆγε σιγῇ.” ἦν δὲ καὶ
παλαιὸς νόμος, ὥς φησιν Ἀνδροτίων, τῆς ἐπι-

¹ ἢ added by Meineke.

² ἀλλ’ αἱ τράφεν Aristophanes: ἀλλ’ ἔτραφεν A.

³ ἐφεσίη Meineke.

⁴ ἄτε Meyer: αἱ A, ὥς C.

saying ^a: "Some of you she will turn into mountain-ranging, forest-roving shoats, others into panthers, others into savage wolves or lions." But Aristophanes applies the word to female pigs in *Masters of the Frying-pan* ^b: "Or the paunch of a shoat killed in the autumn." Also in *The Acharnians* ^c: "That's because she is too young; but when she is grown to the size of a shoat, she will have a tail that is large and thick and red. So if you will but feed her, you will, I'm sure, have in her a nice pig." So Eupolis in *The Golden Age*.^d Hipponax also had its feminine ^e: "Like an Ephesian shoat." Properly, only the females would be so called (*delphakes*), as having wombs (*delphyas*), since the uterus is called by that name, and the word for brothers (*adelphoi*) is derived from it. Concerning the age of the animal, Cratinus says in *The Archilochuses* ^f: "Already shoats, but pigs in the eyes of all the others." Now Aristophanes the grammarian says in the book *On Ages* ^g: "As to swine, those whose growth has already been reached are shoats (*delphakes*), but the tender, juicy ones are pigs." Thus the Homeric expression ^h becomes clear: "What the slaves have at hand—flesh of sucking-pigs; but the suitors eat the fatted hogs." The comic poet Plato, in *The Poet*,ⁱ used the word *delphax* as a masculine: "He led away the shoat in silence." There was an old law, according to Androtion,^j that in order to ensure the increase of

^a Kock ii. 266.

^b Kock i. 522, Athen. 96 c.

^c l. 786.

^d Athen. 657 a; Kock i. 335.

^e *P.L.G.* ⁴ ii. 485.

^g p. 102 Nauck.

^f Kock i. 631.

^f Kock i. 12.

^h *Od.* xiv. 80.

ⁱ *F.H.G.* i. 375.

ATHENAEUS

γονῆς ἔνεκα τῶν θρεμμάτων μὴ σφάττειν πρό-
βατον ἄπεκτον ἢ ἄτοκον· διὸ τὰ ἤδη τέλεια ἤσθιον·

c ἀτὰρ σιάλους γε σύας μνηστῆρες ἔδουσι.

καὶ νῦν δὲ τὴν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς ἱέρειαν οὐ θύειν ἀμνην¹
οὐδὲ τυροῦ γεύεσθαι. καὶ κατὰ χρόνον δέ τινα
ἐκλιπόντων τῶν βοῶν, φησὶν ὁ Φιλόχορος, νομο-
θετηθῆναι διὰ τὴν σπάνιν ἀπέχεσθαι αὐτοὺς τῶν
ζώων, συνάγειν βουλομένους καὶ πληθῦσαι τῷ μὴ
καταθῦεσθαι. χοῖρον δ' οἱ Ἴωνες καλοῦσι τὴν
θήλειαν, ὡς Ἰππῶναξ·

σπονδῇ² τε καὶ σπλάγχνοισιν ἀγρίης χοίρου.

d καὶ Σοφοκλῆς Ἐπιταίναριος·

τοιγὰρ ἰώδη³ φυλάξαι χοῖρον ὥστε δεσμίαν.⁴

Πτολεμαῖος δ' ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλεὺς ἐν τῷ
ἐνάτῳ τῶν ἀπομνημονευμάτων “εἰς Ἀσσον,”
φησὶν, “ἐπιδημήσαντί μοι οἱ Ἀσσιοὶ παρέστησαν
χοῖρον⁵ ἔχοντα τὸ μὲν ὕψος δύο καὶ ἡμίσεις
πήχεων, ὅλον δ' ἄρτιον πρὸς τὸ μῆκος, τῇ χροιά
χιόνινον. ἔφασάν τε τὸν βασιλέα Εὐμένη τὰ
τοιαῦτα ἐπιμελῶς ὠνεῖσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν, διδόντα
τοῦ ἐνὸς δραχμὰς τετρακισχιλίας.” Αἰσχύλος δέ
φησιν·

e ἐγὼ δὲ χοῖρον καὶ μάλ' εὐθηλούμενον
τόνδ' ἐν ῥοθοῦντι⁶ κριβάνῳ θήσω. τί γὰρ
ὄψον γένοιτ' ἂν ἀνδρὶ τοῦδε βέλτερον⁷;

καὶ πάλιν·

¹ ΑΕ: ἀμνεῖον C.

² Dindorf: ἐν σπονδῇ A.

³ τοιγὰρ ἰώδη Meineke: τοιγαριώδη A.

⁴ χοῖρον ὥστε δεσμίαν Casaubon: χοῖρος ὥστε δεσμίων A.

⁵ ὕιον after χοῖρον in A, om. C.

⁶ ῥοθοῦντι Dindorf: νοτοῦντι A.

⁷ βέλτερον Burney: βέλτιον A.

domestic animals they should not sacrifice a sheep that had not been shorn, or that had not had a lamb ; hence they used to eat only the adult animals ; “ but the suitors eat the fatted hogs.” So to-day, also, it is the custom that the priestess of Athena shall not sacrifice a ewe lamb or taste of cheese. At one time, also, when there was a dearth of cows, according to Philochorus,^a a law was passed, on account of the scarcity, that they should abstain from these animals, since they wished to amass them and fill up their numbers by not slaughtering them. The female pig is called *choiros* by the Ionians, as in Hipponax^b : “ With libation and entrails of a wild pig.” And Sophocles in *The Epitaenarians*^c : “ Therefore guard it like a dun pig on a rope.” But King Ptolemy of Egypt, in the ninth book of his *Reminiscences*, says^d : “ When I journeyed to Assus, the people there offered me a pig (*choiros*) which was two and one-half cubits high, with a length which exactly accorded with that height, and snow-white in colour. They said, too, that King Eumenes bought such creatures expressly from them, paying four thousand drachmas for one.” Aeschylus says^e : “ And I will place this well-suckled pig in a roaring oven. For what dish could be better for a man than that ? ” And again^e : “ White, of

^a *F.H.G.* i. 394.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ ii. 476, where the adjective “ wild ” is in the feminine.

^c *T.G.F.*² 179, from a satyric drama with obscure title. The text is very uncertain.

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 188 ; in all other quotations from Ptolemy, Athenaeus has the title *Ἐπομνήματα*, “ Commentaries.” The passage is cited to prove that *choiros* could mean a male pig.

^e *T.G.F.*² 96.

ATHENAEUS

λευκός· τί δ' οὐχί; καὶ καλῶς ἠφευμένος
ὁ χοῖρος. ἔψου, μηδὲ λυπηθῆς πυρί.

καὶ ἔτι·

θύσας δὲ χοῖρον τόνδε τῆς αὐτῆς ὑὸς
ἦ πολλά μ' ¹ ἐν δόμοισιν εἰργασται κακά,
δονοῦσα καὶ τρέπουσα τύρβ' ἄνω κάτω.

f ταῦτα δὲ παρέθετο Χαμαιλέων ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχύλου.

Περὶ δὲ ὕων ὅτι ἱερόν ἐστι τὸ ζῶον παρὰ Κρησὶν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὁ Βαβυλώνιος ἐν πρώτῳ περὶ Κυζίκου φησὶν οὕτως· “μυθεύουσιν ἐν Κρήτῃ γενέσθαι τὴν Διὸς τέκνωσιν ἐπὶ τῆς Δίκτης, ἐν ᾗ καὶ
376 ἀπόρρητος γίνεται θυσία. λέγεται γὰρ ὡς ἄρα Διὶ θηλὴν ὑπέσχεον ὅς καὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ γρυσμῷ περιοιχνεύσα τὸν κνυζηθμὸν² τοῦ βρέφους ἀνεπαίστον τοῖς παριοῦσιν³ ἐτίθει. διὸ πάντες τὸ ζῶον τοῦτο περίσεπτον ἡγοῦνται καὶ οὐκ ἄν,⁴ φησί, τῶν κρεῶν δαΐσαιντο. Πραῖσιοι δὲ καὶ ἱερὰ ῥέζουσιν ὑί, καὶ αὕτη⁵ προτελὴς αὐτοῖς ἡ θυσία νενόμισται.” τὰ παραπλήσια ἱστορεῖ καὶ Νεάνθης ὁ Κυζικηνὸς ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ τελετῆς πεταλίδων συῶν μνημονεύει Ἀχαιοὺς ὁ Ἐρετριεὺς ἐν Αἰθωνί σατυρικῶ λέγων οὕτως· “πεταλίδων δέ τοι συῶν . . . μορφαῖς⁶ ταῖσδε πόλλ' ἐπαῖον.”
b πεταλίδας δ' αὐτὰς εἶρηκε μεταφέρων ἀπὸ τῶν μόσχων· οὗτοι γὰρ πέτηλοι λέγονται ἀπὸ τῶν κεράτων ὅταν αὐτὰ ἐκπέταλα ἔχωσι. παρα-

¹ μ' Porson : γ' A.

² C : περιχνεύσα τὸν κνιζισμόν A.

³ Eustath. 773. 16: παροῦσιν AE.

⁴ οὐκ ἄν Kaibel: οὗς A.

⁵ Schweighäuser: αὐτῇ AE.

course, and nicely singed is the pig. Cook yourself, pig, and don't be bothered by a little fire!" Still again ^a: "I have sacrificed this pig, from the same sow that has done me much mischief in the house by romping about and turning things pêle-mêle up and down." These examples were cited by Chamaeleon in his work *On Aeschylus*.^b

Speaking of hogs: that the animal is sacred among the Cretans, Agathocles of Babylon, in his book *On Cyzicus*,^c shows thus: "In Crete they tell the story that the birth of Zeus occurred on Mount Dicte, where there is a secret rite. For it is said that a sow offered suck to Zeus, and as she roved about, she, by her own grunting, caused the infant's whimpering to be inaudible to the passers-by. Hence this creature is universally regarded with great reverence, and no one, Agathocles says, would eat of its flesh. The people of Praesus even offer sacrifices to the pig, and this rite is regularly observed by them before the marriage ceremony." A similar narrative is given by Neanthes of Cyzicus in the second book of his work *On Ritual of Initiation*.^d Achaëus of Eretria mentions full-grown sows, which he calls *petalides*, in the satyric drama *Aethon*,^e thus: "Full oft did I hear full-grown sows . . . in these shapes."^f He calls them *petalides*, transferring the term from calves; for these are called *petaloi* (spreading) when their horns are outspread. Following the example of

^a *T.G.F.* 2 97.

^b *Frag.* 23 Koepke.

^c *F.H.G.* iv. 289.

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 8.

^e *T.G.F.* 2 748; see *Athen.* 270 c note b.

^f Or, following M. Schmidt's conjecture (see critical note), "Full oft did I hear the voice of full-grown sows in the darkness of this night."

^g *συνὸν φωνῆς ἐν ὄρφναις* M. Schmidt.

ATHENAEUS

πλησίως δὲ τῷ Ἀχαιῷ καὶ Ἐρατοσθένῃ ἐν Ἀντ-
ερινύι τοὺς σῶας λαρινοὺς προσηγόρευσε μετ-
αγαγὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν λαρινῶν βοῶν· οἱ οὕτως
ἐκλήθησαν ἥτοι ἀπὸ τοῦ λαρινεύεσθαι (ὅπερ ἐστὶ
σιτίζεσθαι. Σώφρων· “βόες δὲ λαρινεύονται”) c
ἢ ἀπὸ τινος κώμης Ἡπειρωτικῆς Λαρίνης ἢ ἀπὸ
τοῦ βουκολοῦντος αὐτάς· Λαρῖνος δ’ οὗτος ἐκαλεῖτο.

Εἰσαχθέντος δὲ ἡμῖν ποτε καὶ δέλφακος, οὗ τὸ
μὲν ἡμισυ κραμβαλέον ἦν ἐπιμελῶς πεποιημένον,
τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ ὥς ἂν ἐξ ὕδατος ἠψημένον τακερῶς,
καὶ πάντων θαυμαζόντων τοῦ μαγείρου τὴν σοφίαν,
μέγα φρονῶν ἐκεῖνος ἐπὶ τῇ τέχνῃ ἔφη· “ἀλλὰ
μὴν οὐδὲ τὴν σφαγὴν ἔχει τις ὑμῶν ἐπιδεῖξαι ὅπου
ἐγένετο ἢ πῶς αὐτοῦ ἡ γαστήρ πεπλήρωται
παντοίων ἀγαθῶν. καὶ γὰρ κίχλας ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχει
d καὶ ἄλλα ὀρνίθια ὑπογαστρίων τε μέρη χοιρείων
καὶ μήτρας τόμους καὶ τῶν ὤων τὰ χρυσᾶ, ἔτι
δὲ ὀρνίθων ‘γαστέρες¹ αὐταῖσι μήτραις καὶ καλῶν
ζωμῶν πλέες²’ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν σαρκῶν εἰς λεπτὰ
κατακνιζόμενα καὶ μετὰ πεπερίδων συμπλαττό-
μενα· ἰσίκια γὰρ ‘ὀνομάζειν αἰδοῦμαι’ τὸν
Οὐλπιανόν, καίπερ αὐτὸν εἰδὼς ἠδέως αὐτοῖς
χρῶμενον. πλὴν ὁ ἐμός γε συγγραφεὺς Πάξαμος
τῶν ἰσικίων μέμνηται, καὶ οὐ μοι φροντὶς Ἀττικῶν
χρήσεων. ὑμεῖς οὖν ἐπιδείξατε πῶς τε ὁ χοῖρος
ἐσφάγη καὶ πῶς ἐξ ἡμισείας μὲν ἐστὶν ὀπτός,
e ἐφθός δὲ κατὰ θάτερα.” ἔτ’ οὖν ἡμῶν ἀνα-
ζητούντων ὁ μάγειρος ἔφη· “ἀλλ’ ἡ νομίζετέ με
ἐλαττον πεπαιδεῦσθαι τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐκείνων μαγεί-

¹ A: γαστέρας C.

² A: πλέας Schweighäuser (om. C).

Achaeus, Eratosthenes also, in *Anteriny's*, called ^a hogs *larinoi* (fatted), transferring the term, in this case also, from "*larinoi* cattle"; these were so called either from the verb *larineuesthai*, which means to be fattened—Sophron ^b: "The cattle are being fattened"—or from a village Larina in Epeirus, or from the cattle-tender; he was named Larinus.

Once a shoat was brought in for us, one half of which had been carefully prepared as a roast, while the other half was soft as though it had been boiled in water, and all of us admired the skill of the chef. He, with great pride in his art, said: "But, let me tell you, not one of you can show where his throat was cut, or how his belly has been stuffed with all sorts of goodies. For he has thrushes inside him, as well as other small birds; portions of pork paunches, cuts from the matrix, yolks of eggs, and also birds' bellies, matrix and all, and full of lovely sauces" ^c; also the stuffing of meats grated into fine bits and concocted with pepper; I describe it thus because 'I am ashamed to mention' ^d hash ^e before Ulpian, although I know that he likes to eat it. Yet my own authority, Paxamus, mentions ^f hash, and I don't bother about Attic usage. Do you, then, show me how the pig's throat was cut, and how it comes to be roasted on one half but boiled on the other." While, therefore, we were still trying to find out, the chef continued: "Do you really think that I am less well trained than the famous cooks of

^a Frag. 25 Hiller; the title, *Anteriny's*, is formed like Anteros, Antares, etc.

^b Kaibel 171.

^c Kock iii. 489.

^d Eurip. *Or.* 37.

^e ἰσικία, hash, is the Lat. *insicium*.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 472.

ATHENAEUS

ρων περὶ ὧν οἱ κωμωδιοποιοὶ λέγουσι; Ποσειδ-
ιππος μὲν ἐν Χορευούσαις· μάγειρος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ
λέγων πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς τάδε·

μαθητὰ Λεύκων οἷ τε συνδιάκονοι
ὑμεῖς· ἅπας γάρ ἐστιν οἰκείος τόπος
ὑπὲρ τέχνης λαλεῖν¹ τι· τῶν ἡδυσμάτων
πάντων κράτιστόν ἐστιν ἐν μαγειρικῇ
f ἀλαζονεία²· τὸ καθ' ὅλου δὲ τῶν τεχνῶν
ὄψει σχεδόν τι³ . . . τοῦθ' ἡγούμενον.
ξεναγὸς οὗτος ὅστις ἂν θώρακ' ἔχη
φολιδωτὸν ἢ δράκοντα σεσιδηρωμένον,
ἐφάνη Βριάρεως· ἂν τύχη δ', ἐστὶν λαγώς.
ὁ μάγειρος ἂν μὲν ὑποδιακόνους ἔχων
πρὸς τὸν ἰδιώτην καὶ μαθητὰς εἰσὶν,
377 κυμινοπρίστας πάντας ἢ λιμοὺς καλῶν,⁴
ἔπτηξ⁵ ἕκαστος εὐθύς. ἂν δ' ἀληθινὸν
σαντὸν παραβάλλης, καὶ προσεκδαρεῖς ἄπει.
ὅπερ οὖν ὑπεθέμην, τῷ κενῷ χώραν δίδου,
καὶ τὰ στόμια γίνωσκε τῶν κεκλημένων.
ὥσπερ γὰρ εἰς τὰμπόρια, τῆς τέχνης πέρας
τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἂν εὖ προσδράμῃς πρὸς τὸ στόμα
διακονοῦμεν νῦν γάμους· τὸ θῆμα βοῦς·
b ὁ διδοὺς ἐπιφανής, ἐπιφανής ὁ λαμβάνων·
τούτων γυναῖκες ἱέρειαι Θεᾶ, Θεῶ,⁶
κορύβαντες, αὐλοί, παννυχίδες, ἀναστροφή·
ἵππόδρομος οὗτός ἐστί σοι μαγειρικῆς.
μέμνησο καὶ σὺ τοῦτο.

¹ λαλεῖν Casaubon: ἀλλειν A.

² ἀλαζονεῖαι A.

³ ὄψει σχεδόν τι Porson: ὄψεις δ' ἔχοντι A.

⁴ καλῶν Grotius: καλῶς AC.

⁵ ἐπτηξ Casaubon: ἐπιτηξ' A, ἔπειτ' ἤξεν C.

old mentioned by the comic poets? Take Poseidippus, for example, in *Dancing-girls*.^a There a cook has these words to say to his pupils: 'My pupil Leucon, and all you fellow-assistants! Every place is suitable for talking about one's profession; of all possible seasonings, effrontery^b is the best in the art of cookery. In fact in all the arts you will see this generally taking the lead. Here, for example, is a captain of free lances, who wears a coat of mail with scale armour, or carries a dragon-standard wrought in iron; he seemed a Briareos, but if it comes to an issue, he is a hare. Now if the cook enters with a train of underlings and pupils into the house of a common citizen, and calls everybody a skinflint or starveling, everyone soon cowers before him. But if you show yourself merely as you are, you will find yourself thoroughly trimmed when you depart. To repeat, then, what I admonished you, let yourself go in boastful pretence, and study the mouths of the guests. It's like steering into the harbour of a great market; this is the finishing touch to our art,^c if you can run safely into the harbour's mouth. To-day we are serving a wedding-feast; the animal to be slaughtered is an ox. The father of the bride is distinguished, distinguished too is the groom. The women of this company are priestesses to goddess and to god; there will be drunken revellers, pipes playing, all-night vigils, a riot. This is the course your cook's art must run. So remember

^a Kock iii. 342.

^b The slang "cheek" answers best the Greek ἀλαζονεία.

^c Cf. 290 b.

⁶ Θεεῖ, Θεῖ Wilamowitz (cf. Dittenb. *Syll.* 13. 39): τῆι θεῖαι θεοί A.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ περὶ ἑτέρου δὲ μαγείρου (ὄνομα δ' ἐστὶ Σεύθης)
ὁ αὐτὸς φησιν ποιητῆς οὕτως·

- ιδιώτης μέγας
- c αὐτοῖς ὁ Σεύθης; οἶσθας,¹ ὦ βέλτισθ', ὅτι
ἀγαθοῦ στρατηγοῦ διαφέρειν οὐδὲν δοκεῖ;
οἱ πολέμιοι πάρεισιν· ὁ βαθὺς τῇ φύσει
στρατηγὸς ἔσθῃ καὶ² τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἐδέξατο.
πολέμιός ἐστι πᾶς ὁ συμπίνων ὄχλος.
κινεῖ³ γὰρ ἄθρόος οὗτος· εἰσελήλυθεν
ἐκ πεντεκαίδεχ' ἡμερῶν προηλπικῶς
τὸ δεῖπνον, ὀρμῆς μεστός, ἐκκεκαυμένος,⁴
τηρῶν πότ' ἐπὶ τὰς χεῖρας οἶσει τις. νόει
ὄχλου τοιούτου ραχίαν⁵ ἠθροισμένην.
- d “Ὁ δ' ἐν τοῖς Εὐφρόνος Συνεφήβοις μάγειρος
ἀκούσατε οἷα παραινεῖ·
ὅταν ἐρανισταῖς, Καρίων, διακονῆς,
οὐκ ἔστι παίζειν οὐδ' ἂ μεμάθηκας ποιεῖν.
ἐχθρὸς κεκινδύνευκας· οὐδεὶς εἶχέ σοι
κωβιδὸς ὅλως γὰρ ἦπαρ, ἀλλ' ἦσαν κενοί·
ἐγκέφαλος⁶ ἠλλοίωτο. δεῖ δέ, Καρίων,
ὅταν μὲν ἔλθῃς εἰς τοιοῦτον συρφετόν,
Δρόμωνα καὶ Κέρδωνα καὶ Σωτηριδῆν,
μισθὸν διδόντας ὅσον ἂν αἰτήσης,⁷ ἀπλῶς
e εἶναι δίκαιον, οὗ δὲ νῦν βαδίζομεν
εἰς τοὺς γάμους, ἀνδροφόνον. ἂν τοῦτ' αἰσθάνῃ,
ἐμὸς εἰ μαθητῆς καὶ μάγειρος οὐ κακός.
ὁ καιρὸς εὐκτός· ὦφελου. φιλάργυρος
ὁ γέρων, ὁ μισθὸς μικρός· εἰ σε λήψομαι

¹ οἶσθας Pierson, Kaibel : οἶσθα A. The punctuation is due to Capps.

² ἔσθῃ καὶ Casaubon : ἔστηκεν καὶ AC.

³ κινεῖ Grotius : πίνει ACE.

⁴ Cobet : ἐκκελυμένος AC.

that !' And concerning another cook (his name is Seuthes), the same poet says ^a: 'Seuthes is just a big private soldier in their eyes? Don't you know, my friend, that he is evidently not a whit different from a good general? The enemy are upon him; the general of profound genius stands his ground and receives the attack. The whole drinking rabble is his foe. It moves its forces on in a body; it has entered after waiting for fifteen days in expectation of the dinner; it is full of desire, all aflame, waiting for the moment when things will be brought within its reach. Study with care the massed surge of a mob like that.'

"Listen now to the advice given by the cook in Euphron's *Comrades* ^b: 'Whenever you serve members of a club, Carion, you must not play any tricks or do the things which you have learned. Yesterday you took too many risks; there wasn't a single goby, in fact, that had a liver in it; they were all empty. The calf's brains were purloined.' ^c No, Carion, when you go to serve that kind of rabble, a Dromon or a Cerdon, or a Soterides, ^d who pay you all that you demand, you've got to be unqualifiedly honest; but where we are going to-day to prepare the wedding-feast, you must be blood-thirsty. If you get my idea, you are my true disciple and no mean cook. Our opportunity is just what we prayed for. Help yourself! The old gentleman is a miser, your pay is small. If I catch you to-day failing to eat up every-

^a Kock iii. 344.

^b *Ibid.* 322, cf. Athen. 7 d.

^c Or, "the mullet was entirely altered" (see critical note).

^d These are names of the newly-rich.

^e Meineke: *ῥακταν* A.

^f *ὁ κέφαλος* Meineke.

^g Dindorf: *αἰτήσους* A.

ATHENAEUS

νῦν μὴ κατεσθίοντα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρακας,
ἀπόλωλας. εἶσω πάραγε· καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐτοσί
προσέρχεθ¹ ὁ γέρων. ὥς δὲ καὶ γλίσχρον βλέπει.

f “Μέγας δέ ἐστι σοφιστῆς καὶ οὐδέν ἤττων² τῶν
ιατρῶν εἰς ἀλαζονείαν καὶ ὁ παρὰ Σωσιπάτρῳ μά-
γειρος ἐν Καταιψευδομένῳ λέγων ὦδε·

οὐ παντελῶς εὐκαταφρόνητος ἡ τέχνη,
ἂν κατανοήσης, ἐστὶν ἡμῶν, Δημύλε,
ἀλλὰ πέπλυνται³ τὸ πρᾶγμα, καὶ πάντες σχεδὸν
εἶναι μάγειροί φασιν οὐδέν εἰδότες·

378 ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων δ’ ἡ τέχνη λυμαίνεται.
ἐπεὶ μάγειρον ἂν λάβῃς ἀληθινόν,
ἐκ παιδὸς ὀρθῶς εἰς τὸ πρᾶγμ’ εἰσηγμένον
καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις κατέχοντα καὶ τὰ μαθήματα
ἅπαντ’ ἐφεξῆς εἰδόθ’, ἕτερόν σοι τυχόν
φανήσεται τὸ πρᾶγμα. τρεῖς ἡμεῖς μόνοι⁴
ἐσμέν ἔτι λοιποί, Βοιδίων καὶ Χαριάδης
ἐγὼ τε· τοῖς λοιποῖς δὲ προσπέρδου. ΔΗ. τί
φῆς;

A. ἐγώ⁵; τὸ διδασκαλεῖον ἡμεῖς σώζομεν
b τὸ Σίκωνος· οὗτος τῆς τέχνης ἀρχηγὸς ἦν.
ἐδίδασκεν ἡμᾶς πρῶτον ἀστρολογεῖν⁶
ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ’ εὐθὺς ἀρχιτεκτονεῖν.
περὶ φύσεως κατεῖχε πάντας τοὺς λόγους·
ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις ἔλεγε τὰ στρατηγικά.
πρὸ τῆς τέχνης ἔσπευδε ταῦθ’ ἡμᾶς μαθεῖν.
ΔΗ. ἄρα σύ με κόπτειν οἶος εἰ γε, φίλτατε;
A. οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἐν ὅσῳ προσέρχετ’ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ὁ παῖς

¹ προσέρχεσθ’ A.

² ἤττων added by Casaubon (ἐλάττων Meyer, cf. 623 d).

³ Porson: πέπανται AC.

⁴ μόνοι added by Casaubon.

thing, even to the coals, you are a dead man. March in ! For here comes the old man himself. And what a stingy look he has, too !

" A mighty sophist, too, and one not to be beaten even by physicians in boastfulness, is the cook who appears in *The False Accuser* of Sosipater^a saying : ' A. This profession of ours is not to be altogether despised if you study it carefully, Demylus ; but to-day the business is washed out,^b and they all say they are cooks when they know nothing about it. Through such persons our profession loses its reputation. For, once you get a genuine cook, rightly inducted from childhood into the business, one who grasps the possibilities of the profession and knows all the subjects of our curriculum from *a* to *z*, the business will perhaps take on a quite different appearance in your eyes. There are only three of us left to-day, Boidion, Chariades, and myself. You may snap your fingers at the rest. DEM. You mean it ? A. I ? I tell you that we alone preserve the school of Sicon. He was the founder of the art. He taught us, first, to practise astrology ; to follow that up immediately by architecture. He had by heart all the treatises on nature. Capping it all, he used to say, came the science of strategy. Before we studied the art itself he was eager that we should learn these subjects. DEM. You're like to tire me out, dear friend, aren't you ? A. No, but while my slave is coming up

^a Kock iii. 314, *cf.* Athen. 102 a-103 b, Hor. *Sat.* ii. 4.

^b A slang term for " has been abused " or " prostituted," Aeschin. iii. 178 ; *cf.* the similar complaint about philosophy in Plat. *Rep.* 495 c-e.

⁵ ἐρῶ Meineke.

⁶ ΔΗ. βαβαί added by Meineke. This and the next four verses are variously transposed by Hirschig and Kock.

ATHENAEUS

- c μικρὰ διακινήσω σε περὶ τοῦ πράγματος,
ἵνα τῷ λαλεῖν λάβωμεν εὐκαιρον χρόνον.
ΔΗ. Ἄπολλον, ἐργῶδές γ'.¹ Α. ἄκουσον, ὦγαθέ.
δεῖ τὸν μάγειρον εἰδέναι πρώτιστα μὲν
περὶ τῶν μετεώρων τὰς τε τῶν ἄστρων δύσεις
καὶ τὰς ἐπιτολάς καὶ τὸν ἥλιον πότε
ἐπὶ τὴν μακράν τε καὶ βραχείαν ἡμέραν
ἐπάνεισι καὶ ποίοισιν ἐστι ζῶδιος.
τὰ γὰρ ὄψα² πάντα καὶ τὰ βρώματα σχεδὸν
d ἐν τῇ περιφορᾷ τῆς ὅλης συντάξεως
ἐτέραν ἐν ἐτέροις³ λαμβάνει τὴν ἡδονήν.
ὁ μὲν οὖν κατέχων τὰ τοιαῦτα τὴν ὥραν ἰδὼν
τούτων ἐκάστοις ὥς προσήκει χρήσεται,
ὁ δ' ἀγνοῶν ταῦτ' εἰκότως τυντλάζεται.
πάλιν τὸ περὶ τῆς ἀρχιτεκτονικῆς ἴσως
ἐθαύμασας τί τῇ τέχνῃ συμβάλλεται.
ΔΗ. ἐγὼ δ' ἐθαύμασ'; Α. ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐγὼ φράσω.
τοῦπτάνιον ὀρθῶς καταβαλέσθαι καὶ τὸ φῶς
λαβεῖν⁴ ὅσον δεῖ καὶ τὸ πνεῦμ' ἰδεῖν πόθεν
e ἐστίν, μεγάλην χρεῖαν τιν' εἰς τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἔχει.
ὁ καπνὸς φερόμενος δεῦρο κακεῖ διαφορὰν
εἶωθε τοῖς ὄψοισιν⁵ ἐμποιεῖν τινα.
τί οὖν⁶; ἔτι σοι δίδειμι τὰ στρατηγικά
ἔχω γε τὸν μάγειρον. ἡ τάξις σοφὸν
ἀπανταχοῦ μὲν ἐστὶ καὶ πάσῃ τέχνῃ,
ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμᾶς δ' ὥσπερ ἡγείται σχεδόν.
f τὸ γὰρ παραθεῖναι καφελεῖν τεταγμένως
ἕκαστα καὶ τὸν καιρὸν ἐπὶ τούτοις ἰδεῖν,

¹ γ' added by Dindorf.

² φασὶ after ὄψα in A, om. C, deleted by Meineke.

³ Meineke: αὐτοῖς AC.

from market, I'm going to put you through a little examination on the business, that we may seize a good opportunity for talking. DEM. Heavens, this is getting tiresome ! A. Listen, good sir. The cook must know, first and foremost, all about the heavenly bodies, the setting of the stars, their risings, when the sun reaches the long day and returns again to the short day, and in what part of the Zodiac he is. For all our dishes^a and foods virtually take on a flavour that is different at different times, in the revolution of the universal system. The man, then, who has grasped these facts sees the proper time and will make use as he should of all his materials. But he who is ignorant of them naturally gets mired. Again, you must have wondered, perhaps, what architecture can contribute to our profession. DEM. I must have wondered ? A. Yes ; still, I will tell you. To lay out the kitchen correctly, to have it receive all the light it should, to understand where the draft of air comes from, have great importance in promoting the business. Whether the smoke is carried this way or the other is apt to make some difference to the dishes. What next ? I will now explain the strategic elements. . . . There I have the true cook, at least. Order is a wise thing everywhere and in every art, but in ours it practically takes command. For to serve and then remove each course in order and to understand the proper time for them, when to lead

^a Perhaps specifically, " fishes."

⁴ Casaubon : λαμβάνειν AC.

⁵ Dobree : ἐψοῦσιν AC.

⁶ τί οὖν Casaubon : τοιοῦτον A, om. C.

⁷ Lacuna marked by Dindorf.

ATHENAEUS

379 πότε δεῖ πυκνότερον ἐπαγαγεῖν καὶ πότε βάδην,
 καὶ πῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς τὸ δεῖπνον καὶ πότε
 εὐκαιρον αὐτοῖς¹ ἐστὶ τῶν ὄψων τὰ μὲν
 θερμὰ παραθεῖναι, τὰ δ' ἐπανέντα, τὰ δὲ μέσως,
 τὰ δ' ὅλως ἀποψύξαντα, ταῦτα πάντα δὴ²
 ἐν τοῖς στρατηγικοῖσιν ἐξετάζεται
 μαθήμασιν. ΔΗ. πεισθέντι³ παραδείξας ἐμοὶ
 τὰ δέοντ' ἀπελθὼν αὐτὸς ἡσυχίαν ἄγε.

“Καὶ ὁ παρὰ τῷ Ἀλέξειδι δὲ ἐν Μιλησίοις μάγειρος
 οὐ μακρὰν τούτου ἐστὶ λέγων τοιάδε·

- οὐκ ἴστε ταῖς πλείστασι τῶν τεχνῶν ὅτι
 οὐχ ἀρχιτέκτων⁴ κύριος τῆς ἡδονῆς
 μόνος καθέστηκε, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν χρωμένων
 συμβάλλεται τις, ἂν καλῶς χρῶνται, μερίς;
 b Β. ποῖόν τι⁵; δεῖ γὰρ καὶ μὲ τὸν ξένον μαθεῖν.
 Α. τὸν ὀψοποιὸν σκευάσαι χρηστῶς μόνον
 δεῖ τοῦψον,⁶ ἄλλο δ' οὐδέν. ἂν μὲν οὖν τύχη
 ὁ ταῦτα μέλλων ἐσθίειν τε καὶ κρινεῖν
 εἰς καιρὸν ἐλθὼν, ὠφέλησε τὴν τέχνην.
 ἂν δ' ὑστερίζη τῆς τεταγμένης ἀκμῆς,
 ὥστ' ἢ προοπτήσαντα χλιαίνειν πάλιν,
 ἢ μὴ προοπτήσαντα συντελεῖν ταχύ,
 ἀπεστέρησε τῆς τέχνης τὴν ἡδονήν.
 Β. εἰς τοὺς σοφιστὰς τὸν μάγειρον ἐγγράφω.
 c Α. ἐστήκαθ' ὑμεῖς· κάεται δ' ἐμοὶ τὸ πῦρ·
 ἤδη πυκνοὶ δ' ἄττουσιν Ἑφαίστου κύνες

¹ αὐτοῖς Bothe: αὐτῶν AC.

² δὴ added by Musurus.

³ πεισθέντι Gulick: τίς δὴ τι Α.

⁴ οὐχ ἀρχιτέκτων Bothe: οὐκ ἀρχιτέκτων Α.

⁵ ποῖόν τι Porson: ποῖον Α.

⁶ τοῦψον Pierson: τοῦτον Α.

them on more quickly, when slowly, how the guests feel toward the dinner, when it is the proper moment in their eyes to serve some dishes hot, others partly cool, others moderate, others entirely cold, all these points, you see, are carefully considered by military methods of study. DEM. Now that you have explained to my satisfaction what are the essentials, leave me and keep quiet yourself.'

"Again, the cook in *The Milesians* of Alexis is not far removed from this one when he says^a: 'A. Don't you know that in most arts it is not merely the master-craftsman who is responsible for the pleasure they give, but some portion is contributed also by those who make use of the art, provided they use it aright?'^b B. What do you mean by that? I, too, who am a stranger to these things, should learn. A. Your cook simply has to prepare the dish nicely—nothing else. Now if the man who is to eat and judge happen to arrive at the right time, he does his part in furthering the art. But if he comes later than the appointed moment, so that the cook must warm up again what he has roasted before, or must finish too quickly the preparation of what he has not roasted yet, the guest robs the art of its pleasure. B. I hereby enroll the cook in the sophists' guild. A. You fellows stand lingering; meanwhile my fire is burning; already, thick and fast, the watch-dogs of Hephaestus^c

^a Kock ii. 351; the title was given in 240 c as *The Milesian Woman*.

^b Cf. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. ii. 871, "A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it."

^c Cf. Athen. 108 b, where sparks from the fire are so described by Eubulus.

ATHENAEUS

κούφως πρὸς αἴθραν, οἷς τὸ¹ γίνεσθαι θ' ἅμα
καὶ τὴν τελευταίην τοῦ βίου συνῆψέ τις
μόνοις ἀνάγκης θεσμός οὐχ ὁρώμενος.

“Εὐφρων δέ, οὗ καὶ πρὸ βραχέος² ἐμνήσθην, ἄν-
δρες δικασταί (δικαστὰς γὰρ ὑμᾶς οὐκ ὀκνήσαιμι
ἂν καλεῖν ἀναμένων τὴν ὑμετέραν τῶν αἰσθη-
τηρίων κρίσιν) ἐν τοῖς Ἀδελφοῖς τῷ δράματι
d ποιήσας τινὰ μάγειρον πολυμαθῆ καὶ εὐπαίδευτον
μνημονεύοντά τε τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ τεχνιτῶν καὶ τίνα
ἕκαστος εἶχεν ἰδίαν ἀρετὴν καὶ ἐν τίνι ἐπλεονέκτει,
ὅμως οὐδενὸς ἐμνήσθη τοιούτου ὧν ἐγὼ ὑμῖν πολ-
λάκις τυγχάνω παρασκευάζων. λέγει δ' οὖν οὕτως·

πολλῶν μαθητῶν γενομένων ἐμοί, Λύκε,
διὰ τὸ νοεῖν αἰεὶ τι καὶ ψυχὴν ἔχειν
ἅπει γεγωνὸς μάγειρος ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας
ἐν οὐχ ὅλοις δέκα μηνσί, πολὺ νεώτατος.

e Ἄγεις Ῥόδιος ὥπτηκεν ἰχθὺν μόνος ἄκρωτος,
Νηρεὺς δ' ὁ Χῖος γόγγρον ἤψε τοῖς θεοῖς,
θρίον³ τὸ λευκὸν οὐξ Ἀθηνῶν⁴ Χαριάδης,
ζωμὸς μέλας ἐγένετο πρῶτῳ Λαμπρία,
ἀλλᾶντας Ἀφθόνητος, Εὐθυνοσ φακῆν,
ἀπὸ συμβολῶν συνάγουσιν Ἀριστίων⁵ σπάρους.⁶
οὗτοι μετ' ἐκείνους τοὺς σοφιστὰς τοὺς πάλαι
γεγόνασιν ἡμῶν ἐπτὰ δεῦτεροι σοφοί.

f ἐγὼ δ' ὁρῶν τὰ πολλὰ προκατειλημμένα
εὗρον τὸ κλέπτειν πρῶτος ὥστε μηδένα
μισεῖν με διὰ τοῦτ', ἀλλὰ πάντας λαμβάνειν.
ὑπ' ἐμοῦ δ' ὁρῶν σὺ τοῦτο προκατειλημμένον

¹ οἷς τὸ Petau: οἷσθ' ὁ A.

² βραχέως A. ³ Casaubon: οριον AE.

⁴ Casaubon: ἀνθηγων A.

spring up lightly to the sky ; for them alone some invisible law of necessity has bound together their birth and their passing from life in the self-same instant.'

" Now Euphron, whom I mentioned a little while ago, Judges (for I should not hesitate to call you judges,^a while I await the judgement of your senses), has portrayed a cook in his play, *Brothers*, who is erudite and well-educated, and who mentions the artists before his own day ; he tells what special excellence each one possessed, and wherein he showed to advantage over the others ; nevertheless he has mentioned none possessing the qualities of those whom I, as it chances, have often brought to your notice. However, this is what he says^b : ' Though I have had many pupils, Lycus, you, because of your constant good sense and spirit,^c depart from my house a perfect cook, made so in less than ten months, and much the youngest of them all. Agis of Rhodes was the only one who could bake a fish to perfection ; Nereus of Chios could boil a conger to suit the gods ; Chariades, who came from Athens, could make an egg mosaic with white sauce ; black broth began to exist with Lamprias first, Aphthonetus cooked sausages, Euthynus lentil-soup, Aristion gilt-heads for club assemblies.^d After the famous sophists of old, these men have become our second group of Seven Sages. As for myself, seeing that most specialities were preëmpted, I was the first to invent thieving in such a way that nobody dislikes me for that, but they all hire me. Then, when you saw that this had

^a Cf. Plato, *Apol.* 40 A.

^b Kock iii. 317.

^c *i.e.*, courage, impudence, cf. 376 e-f.

^d See 365 c.

^e Ἀριστίων Casaubon : ἀρίστων A.

^f σπάριους Kaibel : πόρους A.

- ἴδιον ἐφεύρηκας τι καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ σόν.
πέμπτην ἔθνον ἡμέραν οἱ Τήνιοι¹
πολλοὶ παρόντες,² πλοῦν πολὺν πεπλευκότες,
380 λεπτὸν ἔριφον καὶ μικρόν. οὐκ ἦν ἐκφορὰ
Λύκῳ κρεῶν τότε³ οὐδὲ τῷ διδασκάλῳ.
ἑτέρους πορίσασθαι δὴ ἑρίφους ἠνάγκασας.
τὸ γὰρ ἦπαρ αὐτῶν πολλάκις σκοποῦμένων⁴
καθεὶς κάτω τὴν χεῖρα τὴν μίαν λαθὼν
ἔρριψας εἰς τὸν λάκκον ἱταμῶς τὸν νεφρόν.
πολὺν ἐποίησας θόρυβον. “οὐκ ἔχει⁵ νεφρόν”
b ἔλεγον. ἔκυπτον οἱ παρόντες ἀποβολῇ.
ἔθυσαν ἕτερον. τοῦ δὲ δευτέρου πάλιν⁶
τὴν καρδίαν εἰδὼν σε καταπίνοντ' ἐγώ.
πάλαι μέγας εἶ, γίνωσκε· τοῦ γὰρ μὴ χανεῖν
λύκον διὰ κενῆς σὺ μόνος εὗρηκας τέχνην.
χορδῆς ὀβελίσκους ἡρέμα ζυγουμένους⁷
δὴ ἔχθες ὠμοὺς εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἀποσβέσας
καὶ πρὸς τὸ δίχορδον ἑτερέτιζες. ἦσθόμην·
c ἐκεῖνο δρᾶμα, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ παίγνιον.

“Μή τις τούτων τῶν δευτέρων ἐπὶ σοφῶν ὀνομα-
σθέντων τοιοῦτόν τι ἐπενόησε περὶ τοῦ χοίρου,

¹ οἱ Τήνιοι Musurus: οἱτινι οἱ A.

² παρόντες Kaibel: γέροντες A.

³ Λύκῳ κρεῶν τότε Porson: τότε λευκῳ κρεων A.

⁴ Casaubon: κοποῦμένων A.

⁵ Schweighäuser: εἶχε A.

⁶ Tyrwhitt: πᾶν A.

⁷ ἡρέμα ζυγουμένους Lumb: ἡμέρας ζητουμένους A.

^a οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκφορὰ was the proclamation of the priest if the meat was to be consumed at the altar, not carried home or to the butchers' shops; see Aristoph. *Plut.* 1138, where the phrase is used ironically, as here.

^b Meaning himself.

^c To observe the omens.

been preëmpted by me, you added an invention of your own, and that is yours. Four days ago the Tenians were offering sacrifice: people a-plenty present, who had sailed the salt sea long. The victim was a kid, thin and tiny. "No meat was to be taken away"^a on that occasion for Lycus or his teacher.^b You made them produce two more kids; for while they were looking intently at the liver,^c you lowered one hand secretly and tossed the kidney quickly into the cistern. Then you raised a big hullabaloo. "It hasn't any kidney!" they cried. The Tenians there poked about to find the missing member. So they slaughtered another kid. Again, as I saw, you gulped down the heart of this second one.^d You have long been a great man, be sure of that. You alone have discovered the art, how not to be a wolf^e vainly gaping. Yesterday you chucked two spits of entrails, lightly balanced, into the fire to put out the blaze before they were cooked, and kept whistling to the accompaniment of this two-stringed lyre.^f I saw you! The other trick was a tragedy, but this was a vaudeville skit.'

"It isn't possible, is it, that anyone of this second group of Seven Sages, so named, devised anything

^a So that a third kid was required.

^b His name was Lycus, "wolf." Theocritus makes the same pun, xiv. 22 ff. Cf. Aristaenetus: *λύκος χανών, ὃ Δύκων, ἀπὸ τοῦ διὰ κενῆς*.

^f Text and meaning are very doubtful. See critical note. He evidently puns on the two senses of *χορδή*, "entail" and "harp-string." The two spits were so carelessly supported that he easily dropped them into the fire, from which he purloined the entrails on them for his own use. The whistling to string-accompaniment is compared to a single act in vaudeville, while the exploit with three kids was a long drama.

ATHENAEUS

πῶς καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς πεπλήρωται καὶ τὸ μὲν ὀπταλέον
 ἐστὶν αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὲ ἐφθόν, αὐτὸς δ' ἐστὶν ἄ-
 σφακτος;” δεομένων οὖν ἡμῶν καὶ λιπαρούντων
 δεικνύναι τὴν σοφίαν, “οὐκ ἐρῶ,” φησί, “τῆτες, μὰ
 τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι κινδυνεύσαντας καὶ πρὸς ἔτι
 d τοὺς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχήσαντας.” ἔδοξεν οὖν
 πᾶσι διὰ τὸν τηλικόνδε ὄρκον μὴ βιάζεσθαι τὸν
 ἄνθρωπον, ἐπ' ἄλλο δέ τι τῶν παραφερομένων
 τὰς χεῖρας¹ ἐπιβάλλειν. καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη·
 “μὰ τοὺς ἐν Ἀρτεμισίῳ κινδυνεύσαντας, οὐδεὶς
 τινος γεύσεται πρὶν λεχθῆναι ποῦ κεῖται τὸ παρα-
 φέρειν. τὰ γὰρ γεύματα ἐγὼ οἶδα μόνος.” καὶ
 ὁ Μάγνος ἔφη· “Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Προάγωνι·

τί οὐκ ἐκέλευσας παραφέρειν τὰ ποτήρια;

e Σώφρων δ' ἐν γυναικείοις κατὰ τὸ κοινότερον²
 κέχρηται λέγων· ‘παράφερε,³ Κοικόα, τὸν σκύφον
 μεστόν.’ καὶ Πλάτων δ' ἐν Λάκωσιν ἔφη·
 ‘πάσας παραφερέτω.⁴’ Ἀλεξίς Παμφίλῃ·

παρέθηκε τὴν τράπεζαν, εἶτα παραφέρων
 ἀγαθῶν ἀμάξας . . .

περὶ δὲ τῶν γευμάτων ἃ σαντῶ προὔπιες ὥρα σοι
 λέγειν, Οὐλπιανέ. τὸ γὰρ γεῦσαι ἔχομεν παρ'⁵
 Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Αἰξί·

τοῦδε νῦν γεῦσαι λαβών.”

καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς “Ἐφιππος,” ἔφη, “ἐν Πελταστῇ·

¹ τὰς χεῖρας Casaubon: το . . χεῖρας A.

² κατὰ τὸ κοινότερον Kaibel: κατακοινότερον A.

³ Dalechamp (πάρφερε Kaibel): περίφερε A.

⁴ Schweighäuser: περιφερέτω A.

⁵ παρ' Dindorf: ἐν A.

so wonderful as this with a pig,^a how it could be stuffed with these things inside it, and having one part of it roasted, the other boiled, while it showed, itself, no sign of being cut ? ” When, therefore, we begged and entreated him to explain his skill, he replied : “ I won’t tell you this year, ‘ by the men who faced danger at Marathon, or, what is more, by those who fought the sea-fight at Salamis.’ ” ^b So we all agreed, because of an oath as strong as that, not to force the fellow, but to lay hands on something else among the viands passed round. And Ulpian said : “ ‘ By the men who faced danger at Artemisium,’ ^b nobody shall taste anything before I am told where that word ‘ passed round ’ ^c is used. For I am the sole authority on light luncheons (*geumata*). ” ^d And Magnus said : “ Aristophanes says in *The Rehearsal* ^e : ‘ Why haven’t you ordered the cups to be passed round ? ’ But Sophron, in *Mimes of Women*, has used the word in the more extended sense ^f : ‘ Hand me the bowl full, Booby ! ’ Plato, too, said in *The Laconians* ^g : ‘ Let him hand me all the cups.’ Alexis in *Pamphila* ^h : ‘ He placed the table beside us, and then, handing us cartloads of goodies. . . . ’ Now as to the ‘ tastes ’ (*geumata*) which you pledged to yourself in your toast, Ulpian, it is high time to explain that to you. For we have the verb *geuo* (taste) in *The Goats* of Eupolis ⁱ : ‘ Take and taste this now.’ ” Then Ulpian said : “ Ehippus in *The*

^a The cook here returns to the subject begun at 376 c.

^b Demosth. *De Cor.* 208.

^c The word had been used substantively meaning “ food.”

^d So the American tramp calls a dole of food a “ hand-out.”

^e Lit. “ tastes ”; cf. Modern Greek *πρόγευμα*, “ luncheon.”

^f Kock i. 511.

^g Kaibel 156.

^h Kock i. 621.

ⁱ Kock ii. 360.

^j Kock i. 260.

ATHENAEUS

f 'ένθ' ὄνων ἵππων τε στάσεις καὶ γεύματα οἴνων.
'Αντιφάνης δ' ἐν Διδύμοις·

οἶνογευστέϊ, περιπατέϊ
ἐν τοῖς στεφάνοις.”

Ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ μάγειρος ἔφη· “λέξω τοίνυν
καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀρχαίαν ἐπίνοιαν, ἀλλ' εὑρεσιν ἐμήν
(ἵνα μὴ ὁ αὐλητῆς πληγὰς λάβῃ· ὁ γὰρ Εὐβουλος
ἐν Λάκωσιν ἢ Λήδᾳ ἔφη·

381

ἀλλ' ἠκούσαμεν
καὶ τοῦτο, νῆ τὴν Ἑστίαν, οἴκοι ποθ' ὥς
ὅσ'¹ ἂν ὁ μάγειρος ἐξαμάρτη, τύπτεται,
ὥς φασιν,² αὐλητῆς³ παρ' ὑμῖν.

Φιλύλλιος⁴ τε ἢ ὁ ποιήσας τὰς Πόλεις φησὶν·

ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃ
μάγειρος ἀδικήσας, τὸν αὐλητὴν λαβεῖν
πληγὰς)

περὶ ἡμιόπτου καὶ ἡμιέφθου καὶ ἀσφάκτου γεμι-
στοῦ χοίρου. ὁ μὲν χοῖρος ἐσφάγη ὑπὸ τὸν ὦμον
h σφαγὴν βραχεῖαν,” καὶ ἐπέδειξεν. “ἔπειτα ἀπορ-
ρεύσαντος τοῦ πολλοῦ αἵματος πάντα τὰ ἐντοσθίδια
μετὰ τῆς ἐξαιρέσεως (εἴρηται γὰρ καὶ ἐξαίρεσις,
ὧ στωμυλῆθραι δαιταλεῖς) διακλύσας ἐπιμελῶς
οἴνω πολλάκις ἐκρέμασα ἐκ ποδῶν. εἴτα πάλιν
οἴνω διέβρεξα καὶ προεψήσας⁵ μετὰ πολλοῦ πιπέ-
ρεως τὰ προειρημένα χναυμάτια ἔβυσα διὰ τοῦ

¹ ὅσ' added by Schweighäuser.

² Grotius: φησιν A.

³ αὐλητῆς Meineke: ὁ αὐλητῆς A.

Peltast^a has: 'Where there are stalls for asses and horses, and tastes of wine.' Antiphanes in *The Twins*^b: 'Wine he tastes, and strolls among the booths where wreaths are sold.'"

Upon this the cook spoke: "'So, then, I will tell of a device not old,'^c but my own invention. Not that I want the flute-player to get a beating; for Eubulus said in *The Laconians* or *Leda*^d: 'But we once heard at home this—the goddess of the hearth be my witness!—that for all the mistakes made by the cook, the flute-player, as the saying goes, gets a beating in our house.' Philyllius, too, or whoever wrote *The Island-towns*, says^e: 'Whatever wrong a cook happens to commit, for that the flute-player gets a beating.' Well, as to my invention of the stuffed pig which is half-roasted, half-boiled, and shows no cut: the pig was killed by a short incision under the shoulder." Thereupon he showed us. "Then, after most of the blood had flowed out, I carefully washed with wine, many times, all the insides along with the offal (yes, for the word offal *is* used, ye babbling Dinnervillians^f), and I hung the pig up by the feet. Then I soaked it again in wine, and after a preliminary boiling I crammed the aforesaid tid-bits, with a lot of pepper, through its mouth, pouring

^a Kock ii. 261. ^b *Ibid.* 45. ^c Aristoph. *Nub.* 961.

^d Kock ii. 184; a case of the "innocent bystander." Cf. Hor. *Ep.* i. 2. 14 "quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi."

^e Kock i. 784; see the curious remark about Cadmus, Athen. 658 f.

^f This apostrophe may be a quotation from Aristophanes, Demianiczuk, *Supp. Com.* 115; yet see Kock i. 454.

⁴ φιλυλλαιος A.

⁵ Casaubon: προσεψήσας AC.

ATHENAEUS

στόματος, πολλὸν ἐπιχέας ζωμὸν εὖ πάνυ¹ πε-
ποιημένον. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα περιέπλασα τοῦ χοίρου
τὴν ἡμίσειαν, ὥς ὁρᾶτε, ἀλφίτοις πολλοῖς κριθῆς²
c ἀναδεύσας αὐτὰ οἴνω καὶ ἐλαίῳ. ἔπειτ' ἐνέθηκα
κριβάνῳ ὑποθεῖς τράπεζαν χαλκῇν ἐστάθειυσά τε
τῷ πυρί, ὥς μήτε κατακαῦσαι μήτ' ὤμὸν ἀφελεῖν.
καὶ τῆς φορίνης ἥδη γενομένης κραμβαλέας εἵκασα
καὶ τᾶλλο μέρος ἡψῆσθαι ἀποβαλὼν τ' αὐτοῦ τὰ
ἄλφита οὕτω φέρων ὑμῖν παρέθηκα. τὴν δ'
ἐξαίρεσιν, ᾧ καλέ μου Οὐλπιανέ, Διονύσιος ὁ
κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν τοῖς Ὀμωνύμοις τῷ δράματι
οὕτως εἴρηκε ποιήσας τινὰ μάγειρον πρὸς τοὺς
μαθητὰς διαλεγόμενον·

- d ἄγε δὴ Δρόμων³ νῦν, εἴ τι κομψὸν ἢ σοφὸν
ἢ γλαφυρὸν οἶσθα τῶν σεαυτοῦ πραγμάτων,
φανερὸν ποίησον τοῦτο τῷ διδασκάλῳ.
νῦν τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς τέχνης αἰτῶ σ' ἐγώ.
εἰς πολεμίαν ἄγω σε· θαρρῶν κατὰτρεχε·
ἀριθμῷ διδόασι τὰ κρέα καὶ τηροῦσί σε.
τακερά⁴ ποιήσας ταῦτα καὶ ζέσας σφόδρα
τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν, ὥς λέγω σοι, σύγχεον.
ἰχθὺς ἄδρὸς πάρεστι· τὰντός ἐστι σά.
κὰν τέμαχος ἐκκλίνης τι, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ σὸν
e ἕως ἂν ἔνδον ὦμεν· ὅταν ἕξω δ',⁵ ἐμόν.
ἐξαιρέσεις καὶ τᾶλλα τὰκόλουθ' ὅσα
οὗτ'⁶ ἀριθμὸν οὗτ' ἔλεγχον ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἔχει,
περικόμματος δὲ τάξιν ἢ θέσιν φέρει,

¹ A: μάλα C.

² A: κριθῶν C.

³ Musurus: δρίμων A.

⁴ Casaubon: τὰ κρέα A.

⁵ ἕξω δ' Schweighäuser: δ' ἕξω A.

⁶ Dindorf: οὐδὲ A.

on them abundance of gravy very nicely made.^a And after that I plastered half of the pig, as you can see, with a lot of barley meal, having made a batter of it with wine and olive oil. Then I set it in an oven, placing under it a bronze tray ; and so I roasted it at the fire in such a way as not to scorch it, nor yet have it underdone when taken off. After the skin had been crisply roasted I guessed that the remaining part of the animal was done, so I removed the barley meal from it and brought it in and served it to you. As for the word ' offal,' my good Ulpian, the comic poet Dionysius in his play, *Namesakes*, represents a cook conversing with his pupils, and he says ^b : ' Come now, Dromon, whatever cunning, clever, or subtle trick you know in your profession, bring it to light for the benefit of your teacher. To-day I demand of you an exhibition of your skill. I am taking you into the enemy's country ; charge right in without fear. They give out the cuts of meat carefully counted, and they keep their eyes on you. Boil the cuts well and make them tender, and mix up the count as I have told you. They are going to have a fine large fish ; the inwards are yours. And if you can dislodge a nice slice from it, that also is yours so long as we are in the house ; once outdoors, it is mine. As for the offal and other accompaniments which by their nature can't be counted or tested, but which have only the rank or station of mince-

^a This description, as Meineke saw, is made up of fragments from some iambic poet ; note especially the Ionic and poetic form *πολλόν*.

^b Kock ii. 425 ; Kock thinks that the speaker is not a cook but the doorkeeper of the house to which the cook has been summoned.

ATHENAEUS

εἰς αὖριον σὲ κάμει ταῦτ' εὐφρανάτω.¹
 λαφυροπώλη παντάπασι μεταδίδου,
 τὴν πάροδον ἔν' ἔχῃς τῶν θυρῶν εὐνουστέραν·
 τί δεῖ λέγειν με πολλὰ πρὸς συνειδότα;
 ἔμὸς εἰ μαθητῆς, σὸς δ' ἐγὼ διδάσκαλος.
 μέμνησο τῶνδε καὶ βάδιζε δεῦρ' ἄμα."

- f Πάντων οὖν ἡμῶν ἐπαινεσάντων τὸν μάγειρον
 ἐπὶ τε τῷ ἐτοίμῳ τῶν λεγομένων καὶ τῇ τῆς
 τέχνης περιεργίᾳ ὁ καλὸς ἡμῶν ἐστιάτωρ Λαρήν-
 σιος "καὶ πόσω κάλλιον," ἔφη, "τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐκ-
 μανθάνειν τοὺς μαγείρους ἢ ἅπερ παρά τινι τῶν
 πολιτῶν ἡμῶν, ὃς ὑπὸ πλούτου καὶ τρυφῆς τοὺς
 τοῦ θαυμασιωτάτου Πλάτωνος διαλόγους ἡνάγ-
 382 καζειν ἐκμανθάνοντας τοὺς μαγείρους φέροντάς τε
 τὰς λοπάδας ἄμα λέγειν 'εἰς, δύο, τρεῖς· ὁ δὲ δὴ
 τέταρτος ἡμῖν, ὦ φίλε Τίμαιε, ποῦ τῶν χθές μὲν
 δαιτυμόνων, τὰ νῦν δ' ἐστιατόρων;' ἔπειτ' ἄλλος
 ἀπεκρίνατο 'ἀσθένειά τις αὐτῷ ξυνέπεσεν, ὦ
 Σώκρατες.' διεξήρχοντό τε τοῦ διαλόγου τὰ
 πολλὰ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον, ὥς ἄχθεσθαι μὲν τοὺς
 εὐωχουμένους, ὑβρίζεσθαι δὲ τὸν πάνσοφον ἐκείνον
 ἄνθρωπον ὅσημέραι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πολλοὺς τῶν
 καθαρείων ἐξόμνυσθαι τὰς παρ' ἐκείνῳ ἐστιάσεις.
 οἱ δὲ ἡμέτεροι οὗτοι ἄμα ἴσως ταῦτ' ἐκμανθάνοντες
 b οὐκ ὀλίγην ὑμῖν θυμηδίαν παρέχουσιν." καὶ ὁ
 παῖς ἐπὶ τῇ μαγειρικῇ σοφίᾳ ἐπαινεθεὶς "τί
 τοιοῦτον εὐρήκασιν," ἔφη, "ἢ εἰρήκασιν οἱ πρὸ
 ἐμοῦ; ἢ ἐπὶ μετρίους² ἑμαυτὸν ἄγω οὐ μεγαλ-

¹ ταῦτ' εὐφρανάτω Grotius: ταῦτ' εὐφρανα τῷ A.

² ἐπὶ μετρίους Lumb: ἐπιμετρίους A.

meat, to-morrow we'll cheer ourselves. you and I, with them. By all means give a share to the master of the booty,^a that you may find a more friendly passage through the front door. Why need I say too much to one who understands as well as I? You are my scholar, I am your teacher. Remember the rules I have given you, and step this way with me.'"

So we all applauded the cook for his ready speech and the ingenuity of his art. Then our noble host, Larensis, spoke up: "How much better it is that our cooks should learn such things as these, rather than the things they learn at the house of a certain compatriot of ours! He, puffed up with wealth and luxury, used to compel the cooks to learn the dialogues of the most admirable Plato, and, as they brought in the dishes, to say^b: 'One, two, three; but where, my dear Timaeus, is he who was the fourth among our guests of yesterday, who to-day are our hosts?' Then another answered: 'Some illness has fallen upon him, Socrates.' And so the slaves would go through with most of the dialogue in this manner. The result was that the feasters were bored, and that pedantic fellow was insulted every day, and for that reason many men of nice taste solemnly declined to attend the entertainments at his house. These cooks of ours, on the other hand, when they learn the things they do, perhaps afford you at the same time no little delight." And the slave, after being applauded for his skill in cookery, said: "What have my predecessors discovered or declaimed that is like what I have done? Or may I weigh myself against ordinary

Xen. *Anab.* vii. 7; here, I think, the master cook is speaking of the doorkeeper, who is to be bribed by the thief.

^b Plato, *Timaeus* 17 A; Socrates counts.

ATHENAEUS

αυχούμενος ἐπ' ἑμαυτῷ; καίτοι καὶ ὁ πρῶτος τῶν τὸν Ὀλυμπίασιν ἀγῶνα ἀναδησαμένων Κόροιβος ὁ Ἡλείος μάγειρος ἦν καὶ οὐχ οὕτως ὠγκύλλετο ἐπὶ τῇ τέχνῃ ὥς ὁ παρὰ Στράτῳ μάγειρος ἐν τῷ Φοινικίδῃ, περὶ οὗ τοιαῦτα λέγει ὁ μεμισθωμένος·

- c σφίγγ' ἄρρεν', οὐ μάγειρον, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἵληφ'. ἀπλῶς γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐν μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ὅσ'¹ ἂν λέγῃ συνιῆμι· καινὰ² ῥήματα πεπορισμένος πάρεστιν. ὥς εἰσῆλθε γάρ, εὐθύς μ' ἐπηρώτησε προσβλέψας μέγα 'πόσους κέκληκας μέροπας ἐπὶ δεῖπνον; λέγε.' ἐγὼ κέκληκα μέροπας ἐπὶ δεῖπνον; χολᾶς. τοὺς δὲ μέροπας τούτους με γινώσκειν δοκεῖς; οὐδεὶς παρέσται. τοῦτο γὰρ νῆ τὸν Δία
- d ἐστὶ³ κατάλοιπον μέροπας ἐπὶ δεῖπνον καλεῖν. 'οὐδ' ἄρα παρέσται δαιτυμῶν οὐδεὶς⁴ ὅλως;' οὐκ οἶομαί γε Δαιτυμῶν. ἐλογιζόμην· ἤξει Φιλίνος, Μοσχίων, Νικήρατος, ὁ δεῖν', ὁ δεῖνα· κατ' ὄνομ' ἀνελογιζόμην· οὐκ ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ εἰς μοι Δαιτυμῶν. οὐδεὶς⁴ παρέσται, φημί. 'τί λέγεις; οὐδὲ εἰς;' σφόδρ' ἡγανάκτησ' ὥσπερ ἡδικημένος, εἰ μὴ κέκληκα Δαιτυμόνα.⁵ καινὸν πάνν. 'σὺν⁶ ἄρα θύεις Ἑρυσίχθον';' οὐκ, ἔφην ἐγώ.

¹ ὅσ' (originally ὥσ') A: ὦν 659 b and Dobree.

² καινὰ 659 b: κενὰ AC.

³ ἔτι Dobree.

⁴ οὐδεὶς Musurus: οὐδὲ εἰς AC.

⁵ Musurus: δαιτυμόνας AC.

⁶ σὺν Wilamowitz: οὐδ' AC.

^a Kock iii. 361, cf. Athen. 659 b.

cooks without boasting too highly of my own success ? And yet, even the first man to tie on the wreath of victory at the Olympic contest, Coroebus of Elis, was a cook, and he did not puff himself up over his art so much as did the cook in Straton's *Phoenicides*, of whom the man who hired him says the following^a : ' I have taken into my house a male Sphinx,^b not a cook. Really, I understand absolutely not one thing, the gods are my witnesses, of all that he says. He has come with a stock of strange expressions. For the moment he entered he looked at me and loudly asked, " How many articulates^c have you invited to dinner ? Tell me." " I have invited Articulates to dinner ? You're mad ! Think you that I am acquainted with these Articulates ? Not one of them is coming. That, by Zeus, is really the last straw—inviting Articulates to dinner ! " " And so there is going to be no Epulator^d present at all ? " " Epulator ? No, at least I think not." I began to count up. There'll be Philinus, Moschion, Niceratus, Mr. What's-his-name, and Mr. Thingumbob. I ran over them all by name. I couldn't find even one named Epulator. " No," I said ; " no Epulator will be here." " What do you mean ? Not even one ? " He became very indignant, as if he were wronged because I hadn't invited an Epulator. It was very strange. " Are you, then slaughtering a ' voracious^e swine ' ? "

^b *i.e.*, one who speaks in riddles.

^c The Homeric *μέρορες*, *sc.* *βροτοί*, " articulate-speaking," was used in the poets for " mortals," " men." The master takes this and the following for proper names.

^d He uses the Homeric and archaic word *δαιτυμών*, " feaster," for " guest."

^e Lit. " an Erysichthon-swine." Erysichthon was noted for his appetite, Athen. 416 b.

ATHENAEUS

e 'βοῦν δ' εὐρυμέτωπον;' οὐ θύω βοῦν, ἄθλιε.
'μῆλα θυσιάζεις ἄρα;' μὰ Δί' ἐγὼ μὲν οὐ,
οὐδέτερον αὐτῶν, προβάτιον δ'. 'οὐκουν, ἔφη,
τὰ μῆλα πρόβατα;' μῆλα πρόβατ'¹; οὐ μαν-
θάνω.

οὐκ οἶδα² τούτων οὐδὲν οὐδὲ βούλομαι.
ἀγροικότερός εἰμ'. ὥσθ' ἀπλῶς μοι διαλέγου.
'Ὅμηρος,³ οὐκ οἶσθ', ἔλεγε ταῦτα⁴;' καὶ μάλα
ἐξῆν ὃ βούλοιτ', ὥ⁵ μάγειρ', αὐτῷ λέγειν.
ἀλλὰ τί πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοῦτο, πρὸς τῆς Ἑστίας;
'κατ' ἐκείνιν ἤδη πρόσεχε καὶ τὰ λοιπά μοι.'
'Ὀμηρικῶς γὰρ διανοεῖ μ' ἀπολλύναι;

f 'οὕτω λαλεῖν εἴωθα.' μὴ τοίνυν λάλει
οὕτω παρ' ἔμοιγ' ὦν. 'ἀλλὰ διὰ τὰς τέτταρας
383 δραχμὰς ἀποβάλλω,' φησί, 'τὴν προαίρεσιν;
τὰς οὐλοχύτας φέρε δεῦρο.' τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τί;
'κριθαί.' τί οὖν, ἀπόπληκτε, περιπλοκάς
λέγεις;

'πηγὸς πάρεστι;' πηγός; οὐχὶ λαικάσει,⁶
ἐρεῖς σαφέστερόν θ' ὃ βούλει μοι λέγειν;
'ἀτάσθαλός γ' εἶ, πρέσβυ,' φησ'. 'ἄλας φέρε.'
τοῦτ' ἐστὶ πηγός; 'ἀλλὰ δείξον χέρνιβα.'
παρῆν. ἔθυσεν, ἔλεγεν ἄλλα ῥήματα
τοιαῦθ' ἃ μὰ τὴν Γῆν οὐδὲ εἰς ἤκουσεν ἄν,
b μίστυλλα, μοίρας, δίπτυχ', ὀβελούς, ὥστε με

¹ μῆλα πρόβατα here added by Cobet.

² οὐκ οἶδα added by Gulick (οὐδ' οἶδα Meineke); cf. Aristoph. *Nub.* 1282. ³ ὁμηρος C: ὁμηρον A.

⁴ οἶσθ', ἔλεγε ταῦτα Kaibel: οἶσθα λέγοντα AC.

⁵ βούλοιτ', ὥ Casaubon, Coraes: βούλει τω A.

⁶ λαικάσει Coraes: λεκας εἰ A.

^a Using for sheep the poetic word μῆλα.

^b The prose word is προβάτιον.

"No," I replied. "Nor 'broad-browed beef'?" "I'm not slaughtering a beef, you poor fool." "Perchance you have an oblation of mutton^a?" "Not I, by Zeus, neither one of them; I'm killing a sheep.^b" "Well, then," said he, "is not mutton sheep?" "Mutton sheep? I don't take you at all; I don't know any of these things and I don't want to. I am too countrified. So talk to me simply." "Don't you know that Homer used these words?" "He might have used whatever he wanted to, cook, for all I care. But what has that to do with us, in the name of Hestia?" "Do thou now, as Homer would say, give heed to what I still have to tell." "So you really mean to kill me in Homeric fashion?" "That's my way of talking." "Well, don't talk in that way when you are in *my* house." "What, for your paltry four shillings, I am to throw away," says he, "my scholastic principles? Hand me the sacrificial groats." "What's that?" "The barley." "Why, then, you paralytic, do you talk in tangled circumlocutions^c?" "Have you any precipitate^d?" "Precipitate! Get you into a bagnio, won't you, and speak out more plainly what you want to say to me." "Unrecking of thy words^e art thou, old man," says he; "hand me the salt!" "So that is a precipitate?" "Now show me the lustral water." It came. He slaughtered and kept on saying other words of such a nature that nobody, by Mother Earth, could have understood them: cuttings,^f portions, double-folds, spits.

^a See 459 a.

^d Meaning salt, precipitated from sea water.

^e He uses again a Homeric word, ἀπάσθαλος (Athen. 12 d and note c), with reference to the insulting οὐχὶ λαικάσει above.

^f Homer has the verb μιστόλλω, "cut up (meat)," but the noun used here is an ἀπαξ εἰρημένον.

ATHENAEUS

τῶν τοῦ Φιλίτα¹ λαμβάνοντα βιβλίων²
σκοπεῖν ἕκαστα³ τί δύναται τῶν ῥημάτων,
πλὴν ἰκέτευον⁴ αὐτὸν ἤδη μεταβαλεῖν
ἀνθρωπίνως λαλεῖν τε. τὸν δ' οὐκ ἂν ταχὺ
ἔπεισεν ἢ Πειθῶ μὰ τὴν Γῆν οἶδ' ὅτι."

Περίεργον δ' ἐστὶν ὡς ἀληθῶς τὸ πολὺ τῶν μα-
γείρων γένος περί τε τὰς ἱστορίας καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα.
λέγουσι γοῦν αὐτῶν οἱ λογιώτατοι " γόνυ κνήμης
ἔγγιον" καὶ " περιῆλθον Ἀσίαν καὶ Εὐρώπην."
c ἐπιτιμῶντες δέ τινί φασιν μὴ δεῖν τὸν Οἰνέα
Πηλέα ποιεῖν. ἐγὼ δὲ ἓνα τῶν ἀρχαίων μαγείρων
τεθαύμακα πείρα τῆς τέχνης ἧς εἰσηγήσατο ἀπο-
λαύσας. παράγει δ' αὐτὸν Ἀλεξίς ἐν Λέβητι
λέγοντα τάδε·

ἦψε, μούδοκει,⁵

πνικτόν τι ὄψον δελφάκειον.⁶ ΓΛ. ἡδύ γε.
Α. ἔπειτα προσκέκαυκε. ΓΛ. μηδὲν φροντίσης·
ἰάσιμον γὰρ τὸ πάθος ἐστί. Α. τῷ τρόπῳ;
d ΓΛ. ὄξος λαβὼν ἦν εἰς λεκάνην τιν' ἐγχείας
ψυχρόν, ξυνιείς, εἶτα θερμὴν τὴν χύτραν
εἰς τοῦξος ἐνθῆς⁷. διάπυρος γὰρ οὖς' ἔτι
ἔλξει δι' αὐτῆς νοτίδα καὶ ζιμουμένην
ὥσπερ κίσσηρις λήψεται διεξόδους
σομφάς, δι' ὧν τὴν ὑγρασίαν ἐκδέξεται·
τὰ κρεᾶδι⁸ ἔσται τ' οὐκ ἀπεξηραμμένα,
ἔγχυλα δ' ἀτρεμεῖ καὶ δροσώδη τὴν σχέσιν.
Α. Ἀπολλων, ὡς ἰατρικῶς. ὦ Γλαυκία,

¹ φίλτα Α: Φιλητᾶ Musurus.

² βιβλίον (?) Kaibel.

³ ἕκαστον Cobet.

⁴ Porson: ἰκετευω' Α.

⁵ μούδοκει Hirschig: μοι δοκεῖ Α.

⁶ τι ὄψον δελφάκειον Dindorf: τιν' ὄψον δελφακίον Α.

I had to get some of Philitas's books and look up the meaning of every single word ; but I entreated him to change his ways forthwith, and talk like a human being. However, not Peitho, by Earth, could have soon persuaded him, I'm sure of that.' "

As a matter of fact, the great majority of cooks have inquiring minds in matters of history and the use of words. The most learned among them, at any rate, say "the knee is nearer than the shin,"^a and "I have traversed Asia and Europe." When criticizing someone they say he must not turn Oeneus into Peleus.^b I have myself looked with admiration upon one cook of old by whose device, invented by him, I have profited by personal experience. Alexis introduces him in *The Cauldron*,^c saying : "A. He cooked, I thought, a dish of stewed pork. GL. That's nice, certainly. A. But then he scorched it. GL. Don't worry ; for that accident is easily remedied. A. How ? GL. Just take some vinegar, pour it cold into a shallow pan, you understand, then put the pot, when still warm, into the vinegar ; for if the pot is still hot, it will draw the moisture through itself, and in this ferment it will take on porous passages through it, like pumice, and through these will absorb the moisture. And so the pieces of meat will not be completely dried up, but will be nice and savoury, and of moist condition. A. Apollo ! No physician could cure better. Glaucias, I will do that very thing.

^a A proverb equivalent to "charity begins at home," "blood is thicker than water" ; Theocrit. xvi. 18.

^b i.e., "don't turn good wine (*οἶνος*) into muddy wine or lees (*πηλός*)."

^c Kock ii. 341.

⁷ ἐνθῆς Dobree: ἐνθείς A.

⁸ κρεῖδι' Grotius: κρέα δ' A, κρέ' ἡδέ' ἔσται κοῦκ Jacobs.

ATHENAEUS

e ταυτὶ ποιήσω. ΓΛ. καὶ παρατίθει γ' αὐτά, παῖ,
 ὅταν παρατιθῆς, μανθάνεις, ἐφυγμένα.
 ἀτμὶς γὰρ οὕτως οὐχὶ προσπηδήσεται
 ταῖς ῥισίν, ἀλλ' ἄνω μάλ' εἰσι καταφυγών.¹
 Α. πολλῶ γ'² ἀμείνων, ὡς ἔοικας, ἦσθ' ἄρα
 λογογράφος ἢ μάγειρος. ὃ λέγεις οὐ λέγεις·
 τέχνην δ' ὀνειδίζεις.

καὶ μαγείρων μὲν ἄλλis, ἄνδρες δαιταλεῖς, μὴ καὶ
 f τις αὐτῶν τὰ ἐκ Δυσκόλου Μενάνδρου βρενθυό-
 μενος λαρυγγίσῃ τάδε·

οὐδὲ εἰς
 μάγειρον ἀδικήσας ἀθῶος διέφυγεν·
 ἱεροπρεπῆς πῶς ἐστὶν ἡμῶν ἡ τέχνη.

ἐγὼ δ' ὑμῖν, κατὰ τὸν ἡδιστον Δίφιλον·

παρατίθημ' ὀλοσχερῇ
 ἄρν' ἐς μέσον σύμπτυκτον, ὠνθυλευμένον,
 χοιρίδια περιφόρινα κρομβώσας ὄλα,
 δούρειον ἐπάγω χῆνα τῷ φυσήματι.

384 ΧΗΝ. περιενεχθέντων δὲ τούτων καὶ ἄλλων
 ὀρνίθων³ περιττῶς ἐσκευασμένων ἔφη τις “οἱ
 χῆνες σιτευτοί.” καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς “ὁ δὲ σιτευτὸς
 χῆν παρὰ τίνι”; πρὸς δὲν ὁ Πλούταρχος· “Θεό-
 πομπος μὲν ἔφη ὁ Χῖος ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς καὶ
 τῇ τρισκαίδεκάτῃ δὲ τῶν Φιλιππικῶν Ἀγησιλάῳ
 τῷ Λάκωνι εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀφικομένῳ πέμψαι τοὺς

¹ ἄνω μάλ' εἰσι καταφυγών Schweighäuser: ἀνωμαλίσσει κατα-
 φαγών Α.

² πολλῶ γ' Casaubon: πολλῶν τ' Α.

³ Gulick: χηνῶν Α.

GL. Yes, and serve them, boy, when you serve them, thoroughly cooled, you understand. For in that way no steam will leap to the nostrils, but will surely go up and be lost in flight.^a A. You're a much better speech-writer, as it now turns out, than cook. What you say you unsay. You bring your art into disrepute." And now enough of cooks, gentlemen of Dinnerville; for I fear that one of them may take umbrage and bawl these words from Menander's *Peevish Man*^b: "Not a single person has ever escaped scot-free after he wronged a cook. Our profession is somehow sacrosanct." But I, in the words of sweetest Diphilus,^c "serve you with a sheep integral, folded and skewered in the middle, stuffed with dressing, and little pigs roasted entire with their skins on; having done that, I now bring on a goose so puffed out with stuffing that it is like the wooden horse."^d

The Goose.—These, as well as other birds, were brought in elaborately dressed. And someone said, "The geese are fatted." Then Ulpian asked, "In what author is 'the fatted goose' found?" Plutarch answered him: "Theopompus of Chios, in his *History of Greece*, and in the thirteenth book of his *History of Philip*,^e said that when Agesilaus of Lacedaemon arrived in Egypt, the Egyptians sent

^a The text is not certain. See critical note.

^b Kock iii. 39, Allinson 346.

^c Kock ii. 570.

^d Cf. Macrobi. *Sat.* iii. 13. 13 "nam Titius in suasione legis Fanniae (Athen. 274 c) obicit saeculo suo quod porcum Troianum mensis inferant, quem illi ideo sic vocabant quasi aliis inclusis animalibus gravidum, ut ille Troianus equus gravidus armis fuit."

^e *F.H.G.* i. 281, cf. Nepos, *Ages.* 8. Agesilaus was not used to such luxuries, Athen. 657 b.

ATHENAEUS

Αἰγυπτίους χῆνας καὶ μόσχους σιτευτούς. καὶ Ἐπιγένης δ' ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Βάκχαις φησίν·

ἀλλ' εἴ τις ὥσπερ χῆν' ἀνέτρεφέ¹ μοι λαβὼν σιτευτόν.

b καὶ Ἀρχέστρατος ἐν τῷ πολυθρυλήτῳ ποιήματι·

καὶ² σιτευτόν³ χηνὸς ὁμοῦ σκευάζε⁴ νεοττόν,
ὁπτόν ἀπλῶς καὶ τόνδε.

σὺν δὲ ἡμῖν, ὦ Οὐλπιανέ, δίκαιος εἰ λέγειν, ὁ περὶ πάντων πάντα ἀπαιτῶν, ποῦ μνήμης ἡξίωται παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τὰ πολυτελῆ ταῦτα τῶν χηνῶν ἦπατα. ὅτι γὰρ χηνοβοσκούς οἶδασι μάρτυς Κρατῖνος ἐν Διονυσιαλεξάνδρῳ λέγων· ‘χηνοβοσκοί, βουκόλοι.’ Ὁμηρος δὲ καὶ θηλυκῶς καὶ ἀρσενικῶς εἴρηκεν· ‘αἰετὸς ἀργῆν⁵ χῆνα φέρων.’ καί·

c ὥς ὅδε χῆν' ἥρπαξ' ἀτιταλλομένην ἐνὶ οἴκῳ.
καί·

χῆνές μοι κατὰ οἶκον ἐείκοσι πυρὸν ἔδουσιν
ἐξ ὕδατος.

χηναίων δὲ ἡπάτων (περισπούδαστα δὲ ταῦτα κατὰ τὴν Ῥώμην) μνημονεύει Εὐβουλος⁶ ἐν Στεφανοπώλῳ λέγων οὕτως·

εἰ μὴ σὺ χηνὸς ἦπαρ ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχεις.”

Ἦσαν⁷ δὲ καὶ ἡμῖκραιραι πολλαὶ δελφάκων. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῶν Κρώβυλος ἐν Ψευδυποβολιμαίῳ·

¹ χῆν' ἀνέτρεφε Kaibel: χῆνα ἔτρεφεν A: χῆνα σιτευτόν λαβὼν ἔτρεφέ με Dindorf, Kock.

² ὥς before καὶ deleted by Schweighäuser.

³ Ribbeck: σιτευτοῦ A.

him fattened geese and calves. And the comic poet Epigenes says in *The Bacchae*^a: 'But supposing that someone took and stuffed him up for me like a fattened goose.' And Archestratus in his famous poem^b: 'And dress the fattened young of a goose with it, roasting that also simply.' Now you, Ulpian, are just the man to tell us, since you are the one who asks all questions of all men, where among ancient writers it is thought worth while to mention those sumptuous goose-livers. For that goose-fatteners are known Cratinus can testify when he says, in *Dionysus-Alexander*^c: 'Goose-fatteners, cow-tenders.' Homer^d has the word goose both as feminine and as masculine: 'An eagle bearing a white goose.' Also^e: 'As yonder eagle snatched away the goose that was fed in the house.' And^f: 'Twenty geese I have in my house, that eat wheat from the water-trough.' As for goose-livers, which are excessively sought after in Rome, Eubulus mentions them in *The Wreath-sellers*, saying^g: 'Unless you have the liver or mind of a goose.'"

There were also many "half-heads" of shoats. These are mentioned by Crobylus in *The False*

^a Kock ii. 417.

^b Frag. 58 Ribbeck, 58 Brandt.

^c Kock i. 26. For the argument of this play see *Ox. Pap.* iv. 69.

^d *Od.* xv. 161, example of *χῆν* feminine.

^e *Od.* xv. 174.

^f *Od.* xix. 536. The only example of the word in the masculine in Homer (*Od.* xix. 552) has dropped from our text.

^g Kock ii. 199.

⁴ Schweighäuser: *σκευάζει* A.

⁵ *αρπιν* A.

⁶ Casaubon: *εὐπολις* A.

⁷ *παρήσαν* Meyer (cf. 395 f).

- d εἰσῆλθεν¹ ἡμίκραιρα τακερὰ δέλφακος.
ταύτης μὰ τὸν Δί' οὐχὶ κατέλιπον δ' ἐγὼ²
οὐδέν.

μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὁ καλούμενος κρεωκάκκαβος. κρέα
δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτ'α συγκεκομμένα μεθ' αἵματος καὶ
λίπους ἐν ζωμῷ γεγλυκασμένῳ. “λέγειν δὲ
οὕτως Ἀριστοφάνης φησὶν³ ὁ γραμματικὸς
Ἀχαιοῦς,” ὁ Μυρτίλος ἔφη. “Ἀντικλείδης δ'
e ἐν ἡ' Νόστων ‘ἐν δειπνῷ,’ φησὶν, ‘μελλόντων Χίων
ὑπ' Ἐρυθραίων ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀναιρεῖσθαι μαθὼν
τις τὸ μέλλον γίνεσθαι ἔφη.

ὦ Χῖοι, πολλή γὰρ Ἐρυθραίους ἔχει ὕβρις,
φεύγετε δειπνήσαντες ὑὸς κρέα μηδὲ μένειν βοῦν.
ἀναβράστων δὲ κρεῶν μνημονεύει Ἀριστομένης
Γόησιν οὕτως. . . .⁴ καὶ ὄρχεις ἡσθιον, οὓς
καὶ νεφροὺς ἐκάλουν. Φιλιππίδης ἐν τῇ Ἀνανεώσει
Γναθαίνης τῆς ἐταίρας τὸ γαστρίμαργον ἐμφανίζων
λέγει.

- ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ τούτοις πᾶσιν ἦκ' ὄρχεις φέρων
f πολλούς. τὰ μὲν οὖν γύναια τᾶλλ' ἠκκίζετο,⁵
ἡ δ' ἀνδροφόνος Γνάθαιν' ἀναγέλασας ἅμα⁶
‘καλοὶ γε,’ φησὶν, ‘οἱ νεφροί, νῆ τὴν φίλην
Δήμητρα.’ καὶ δὴ ἄρπάσασα κατέπιεν,
ὥσθ' ὑπτίους ὑπὸ τοῦ γέλωτος καταπεσεῖν.”
Εἰπόντος δὲ καὶ ἄλλου ἡδιστα⁷ γεγονέναι καὶ

¹ Casaubon: εἰσῆλθον A.

² δ' ἐγὼ Dindorf (γ' ἐγὼ Musurus): λέγω A.

³ φησὶν added by Casaubon.

⁴ Lacuna marked by Dindorf.

⁵ C: ἀκκίζετο A.

⁶ Γνάθαιν' ἀναγέλασας ἅμα Meineke: γνάθαινα γελάσασα A.

⁷ ἡδιστον Schweighäuser.

Substitute^a: "There came in the tender half-head of a shoat. Of that, I swear by Zeus, I didn't leave a bit." Next came the "meat-pot," as it is called. This is composed of meats chopped fine, with the blood and the fat, in sweetened gravy. "Aristophanes the grammarian says^b that the people of Achaea give it this name." So spoke Myrtilus, and he added: "Anticleides in the eighth book of his *Returns*^c says that 'the Chians were once on the point of being massacred at a feast by the Erythraeans as the result of a concerted plot; someone perceived what was on foot and recited: "O ye Chians, since mighty violence has the Erythraeans for its own, flee after ye have feasted on swine's flesh, but stay not for the ox."'" Boiled meat is mentioned by Aristomenes in *Quacks*^d thus: . . . They also ate testicles, which they called kidneys; Philippides in *The Fountain of Youth*, dilating on the gluttony of the courtesan Gnathaena, says^e: 'Then after all these viands a slave came bearing heaps of testicles. Now all the other females tittered with embarrassment, but that bloodthirsty Gnathaena, with a loud laugh cried out at the same time, "These are indeed fine kidneys, by the dear Demeter." Then she snatched two of them and gulped them down, so that we tumbled on our backs with laughter.'"

Another speaker remarked that a very nice dish was

^a Kock iii. 380; cf. Athen. 368 e.

^b P. 219 Nauck.

^c Frag. 8 Müller.

^d Kock i. 691. The quotation is lost: for an example see Aristoph. *Ran.* 553.

^e Kock iii. 302; the name of the girl is derived from γνάθος, "jaw." On the euphemism see Eustath. 1231. 41; so in America "lamb fries" are called sweetbreads or mountain oysters.

τὸν μετὰ ὀξύλιπαρου ἀλεκτρυόνα ὁ φιλεπιτιμητῆς
 385 Οὐλπιανὸς κατακείμενος μόνος,¹ ὀλίγα δ' ἐσθίων
 καὶ τηρῶν τοὺς λέγοντας ἔφη· “ὀξύλιπαρον δὲ τί
 ἐστι; πλὴν εἰ μὴ καὶ κόττανα ἡμῖν² καὶ λέπιδιν,
 τὰ πάτριά μου νόμιμα βρώματα, ὀνομάζειν μέλ-
 λετε.” καὶ ὁς³ “Τιμοκλῆς,” ἔφη, “ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν
 Δακτυλίῳ μέμνηται τοῦ ὀξύλιπαρου λέγων οὕτως·

γαλεοὺς καὶ βατίδας ὅσα τε τῶν γενῶν
 ἐν ὀξύλιπῳ τρίμματι σκευάζεται.

b ἀκρολιπαροὺς δέ τινας ἀνθρώπους κέκληκεν Ἀλεξίς
 ἐν Πονήρᾳ οὕτως·

ἀκρολίπαροι, τὸ δ' ἄλλο σῶμ ὑπόξυλον.⁴”

παρατεθέντος δέ ποτε καὶ ἰχθύος μεγάλου ἐν
 ὀξάλμῃ καὶ εἰπόντος τινὸς ἡδιστον εἶναι ὀψάριον
 πᾶν τὸ ἐν ὀξάλμῃ παρατιθέμενον, συναγαγὼν τὰς
 ὀφρῦς ὁ τὰς ἀκάνθας ἀγείρων Οὐλπιανὸς “ποῦ
 κεῖται,” ἔφη, “ὀξάλμη; ὀψάριον γὰρ παρ' οὐδενὶ
 τῶν ζώντων λεγόμενον οἶδα.” οἱ μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ
 μακρὰ⁵ χαίρειν εἰπόντες αὐτῷ ἐδείπνουν, τοῦ
 Κυνούλκου τὰ ἐξ Αὐρῶν Μεταγένους ἀναφωνή-
 σαντος·

c ἀλλ', ὦ ἡγαθέ, δειπνῶμεν πρῶτον,⁶ κα̐πειτά με
 πάντ' ἑπερωτᾶν

ὅ τι ἂν βούλη· νῦν γὰρ πεινῶν δεινῶς πῶς εἰμ'
 ἐπιλήσμων.

καὶ ὁ Μυρτίλος ἡδέως πως συναπογραφόμενος
 αὐτῷ, ἵνα μηδενὸς μεταλαμβάνῃ, ἀλλὰ πάντα λαλῇ,

¹ μόνον Kaibel.

² ἡμῖν Schweighäuser: ἡμᾶς A.

³ ὁς Wilamowitz: ὁ A.

⁴ ὑπόξυλοι Meineke.

⁵ Kaibel: μακρὰν A.

⁶ πρῶτον added by Porson.

⁷ πάντ' AC: πᾶν Cobet. But cf. Aristoph. *Nub.* 348.

capon with vinegar-oil ^a sauce. Whereupon Ulpian, who is so fond of criticizing others, and who lay on the couch alone, eating but little and watching the speakers, said: "What is vinegar-oil sauce? Unless, to be sure, you are trying to tell us of what we call 'poll-fish' and 'sweet-fish,' ^b the viands which are well known in my native land." To which the other said: "The comic poet Timocles mentions vinegar-oil sauce in *The Ring*,^c saying: 'Dogfish and rays, and all the kinds of fish which are dressed with vinegar-oil sauce.' And some men are called 'oil-tops' by Alexis in *The Lovelorn Lass*,^d thus: 'Oil-tops they, though the rest of their bodies is wooden.'" When a large fish was served once in an oil-pickle, someone said that any fish was very nice if served in an oil pickle; but Ulpian, who likes to collect thorny questions,^e contracted his brows and said: "Where is 'oil-pickle' to be found? As for your word for fish (*opsarion* ^f), I know that that is not used in any author alive." Now most of the company told him to mind his own business, and went on eating; but Cynulcus shouted the lines from *The Breezes* of Metagenes^g: "Nay, my good sir, let us dine first, and after that you may ask me anything you like; for just now I am hungry, and somehow have an awfully poor memory." And Myrtilus spoke up quite sweetly, enlisting in Ulpian's cause, that he might not have a share in any food, but might spend all his time in talking; so he said:

^a A kind of mayonnaise or Tartar sauce, since it was beaten (*τρῖμμα*).

^b Athen. 119 b.

^c Kock ii. 451; Athen. 295 b.

^d Kock ii. 368.

^e See Athen. 97 d, 228 c, 347 c.

^f Often in papyri and later literature; hence Modern Greek ψάρι "fish."

^g Kock i. 705.

ATHENAEUS

ἔφη· “Κρατῖνος ἐν Ὀδυσσεύσιν εἶρηκε τὴν ὀξάλμην
διὰ τούτων·

ἀνθ’ ὧν πάντας ἔλὼν ὑμᾶς ἐρίηρας ἐταίρους,
φρύξας, ἐψήσας, καὶ ἀνθρακιᾶς¹ ὀπτήσας,
d εἰς ἄλμην τε καὶ ὀξάλμην καὶ ἄτ’ ἐς σκοροδάλμην
χλιερὸν ἐμβάπτων, ὃς ἂν ὀπτότατός μοι ἀπάντων
ὑμῶν φαίνεται, κατατρώξομαι, ὧ στρατιῶται.
καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηξίν·

ἀποφυσήσας

εἰς ὀξάλμην ἔμβαλε θερμήν.
ὀψάριον δὲ τῶν μὲν ζώντων ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, ἀτὰρ
καὶ Πλάτων ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰχθύος ἐν Πεισάνδρῳ·

e ἤδη φαγὼν τι πώποθ’, οἷα γίνεται,
ὀψάριον ἔκαμες καὶ προσέστη τοῦτό σοι;
B. ἔγωγε² πέρυσι κάραβον φαγών.

Φερεκράτης Αὐτομόλοις·

τοῦψάριον τουτὶ παρέθηκέ τις ἡμῖν.

Φιλήμων Θησαυρῷ·

οὐκ ἔστιν, ὀλεθρε, σε παραλογίσασθ’ ὧδ’ ἔχοντ’³
ὀψάρι’ ἄχρηστα.⁴

Μένανδρος Καρχηδονίῳ·

ἐπιθυμιάσας τῷ Βορέᾳ λιβανίδιον⁵
ὀψάριον οὐδὲν ἔλαβον· ἐψήσω φακὴν.

f καὶ ἐν Ἐφεσίῳ·

ἐπ’ ἀρίστῳ λαβὼν

ὀψάριον.

¹ καὶ ἀνθρακιᾶς C: καπανθρακίσας A, καὶ ἐπανθρακώσας
Pollux vi. 69.

² ἔγωγε Dindorf: ἐγὼ δὲ A.

“Cratinus in *The Odysseis* has the word ‘oil-pickle’ in these lines^a: ‘In return for this, I am going to seize all you trusty companions and toast, roast, and broil you on the brazier; and dipping you into pickle, oil-pickle, and after that garlic-pickle hot, I shall eat up that man among you all, O ye troopers, who looks to me the most nicely done.’ And Aristophanes in *The Wasps*^b: ‘Blow me away and hurl me into a hot oil-pickle.’ As for *opsarion*, we use the word, and we are among ‘authors who are alive.’ But even Plato has it of fish in *Peisander*^c: ‘A. Have you ever, as sometimes happens, eaten a bit of fish (*opsarion*) and been sick, and it has disagreed with you? B. Indeed I have; last year, when I ate a crayfish.’ Pherecrates in *The Deserters*^d: ‘Somebody placed before us this fish.’ Philemon in *The Treasure*^e: ‘You can’t cheat me, damn you, when you have rotten fish before my very eyes.’ Menander in *The Carthaginian*^f: ‘Although I offered a bit of incense to Boreas, yet I have caught never a fish; I shall have to make lentil-soup.’ And in *The Ephesian*^g: ‘I got a fish for my luncheon.’

^a Kock i. 58.^b 330 ff.^c Kock i. 627.^d *Ibid.* 153.^e Kock ii. 487; I have accepted Kock’s very doubtful conjecture. The reading in A is unmetrical and nonsensical.^f Kock iii. 75, Allinson 368; see critical note. This play may be the prototype of Plautus’s *Poenulus*.^g Kock iii. 57; cf. Athen. 309 e.³ ἔστιν, δλεθρε, σε παραλογίσασθ’ ὥδ’ ἔχοντ’ Kock: ἔστ’ ἀληθες παραλογίσασθ’ οὐδ’ ἔχειν A.⁴ ὀψάρι’ ἀχρηστα Meineke: ὀψάρια χρηστά A.⁵ ἐπιθυμίαςας . . . λιβανίδιον Bentley: ἐπιθυμίαςας τῷ βορεαίῳ ἴδιον A.

εἴτ' ἐπιφέρει·

τῶν ἰχθυοπωλῶν ἀρτίως¹ τις τεττάρων
δραχμῶν ἐπώλει² κωβιούς.

Ἀναξίλας Ὑακίνθῳ πορνοβοσκῷ·

ἐγὼ δ' ἰὼν ὀψάριον ὑμῖν ἀγοράσω·

καὶ μετ' ὀλίγα·

σκεύαζε, παῖ, τοῦψάριον ἡμῖν.

τὸ δὲ ἐν Ἀναγύρῳ Ἀριστοφάνους·

εἰ μὴ παραμυθῇ μ' ὀψαρίοις ἐκάστοτε,

ἀντὶ τοῦ προσοψήμασιν ἀκούομεν. καὶ γὰρ Ἀλεξίς
386 ἐν Παννυχίδι περιθεὶς μαγείρῳ τὸν λόγον φησὶν·

θερμοτέροις χαίροις σύ γ' ἂν⁴

τοῖς ὀψαρίοις ἢ τὸ μέσον ἢ κατωτέρω;

B. κατωτέρω; τί λέγεις σύ; A. ποδαπὸς⁵ οὔτοσι

ἄνθρωπος⁶; οὐκ ἐπίστασαι ζῆν· ψυχρά σοι

ἅπαντα παραθῷ; B. μηδαμῶς. A. ζέοντα δέ;

B. Ἀπολλων. A. οὐκοῦν τὸ μέσον ἔστω; B.

δηλαδὴ.

A. τοῦθ' ἕτερος οὐδεὶς τῶν ὁμοτέχνων μου ποιεῖ.

b B. οὐκ οἶομ' οὐδ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ὦν σὺ νῦν ποιεῖς.

A. ἐγὼ δ' ἐρῶ σοι⁷. τοῖς γὰρ ἐστιωμένοις

τὸν καιρὸν ἀποδίδωμι τῆς συγκράσεως.

B. σὺ πρὸς θεῶν ἔθυσας οἷμαι⁸ τὸν ἔριφον·

μὴ κόπτ' ἐμ',⁹ ἀλλὰ τὰ κρέα. A. παῖδες,

παράγετε·

ὀπτάνιον¹⁰ ἔστιν; B. ἔστι. A. καὶ κάπνην ἔχει;

B. δηλονότι. A. μή μοι δηλόν, ἀλλ' ἔχει κάπνην;

¹ ἀρτίως added from 309 e.

² ἐτίμα 309 e.

³ παραμυθῇ μ' Brunck: παραμύθημι' A.

⁴ χαίροις σύ γ' ἂν Kaibel: χαιρεοῖς αἰεὶ A.

Then he proceeds to add: 'One of the fishmongers was just now offering his gobies for sale at four shillings.' Anaxilas in *Hyacinthus the Pimp*^a: 'I'll go to market and buy you a fish (*opsarion*)'; and a little farther on: 'Dress the fish (*opsarion*) for us, slave!' But in the line from Aristophanes' *Anagyris*,^b 'Unless you console me always with opsaria,' we understand opsaria here of tasty side-dishes. So, indeed, Alexis in *The Vigil*, when he gives this speech to a cook^c: 'A. Would you like your relishes (*opsaria*) served rather hot, or middling, or lower? B. Lower? What do you mean? A. (*Aside*) Where can this fellow come from? (*To B.*) You don't understand how to live. Am I to serve all your dishes cold? B. Please don't. A. Then boiling hot? B. Heaven defend us! A. Then let them be middling? B. Of course. A. No other man in my guild does that. B. No, I fancy not, nor anything else you are doing now! A. But I will explain: I give the guests at dinner their choice of temperature. B. (*vexed with his loud boasting*). In the gods' name, you've slaughtered the *kid*, I believe, not me. Don't chop me up, but rather the meat. A. All right. Slaves, line up! Have you a kitchen? B. Yes. A. With a smoke-pipe? B. Why, of course. A. No "of course" about it, if you please. But *has*

^a Kock ii. 273.^b Kock i. 403.^c Kock ii. 361.

⁵ λέγεις σύ; ποδαπὸς Dobree: λέγεις δέσποτα πῶς A. Capps's punctuation and division of the speakers are here followed.

⁶ Dobree: ἀνθρωπος A.⁷ σοι added by Kaibel.⁸ οἶμαι added by Kaibel.⁹ κόπτε με A.

¹⁰ παῖδες (iterum) before ὀπτάριον in A deleted by Schweighäuser.

ATHENAEUS

c B. ἔχει. A. κακόν, εἰ τύφουσιν. B. ἀπολεῖ μ' οὐτοσί.

“Ταῦτά σοι παρ' ἡμῶν τῶν ζώντων, ὀλβιογάστορ Οὐλπιανέ, ἀπεμνημόνευσα. καὶ σὺ γάρ, ὥς ἔοικε, μετ' ἐμοῦ κατὰ τὸν Ἀλεξιν οὐδενὸς ἐμψύχου μεταλαμβάνεις, ὅς φησιν ἐν Ἀθίδι τάδε·

ὁ πρῶτος εἰπὼν ὅτι σοφιστῆς οὐδὲ εἷς
ἐμψυχον οὐδὲν ἐσθίει σοφός τις ἦν.
ἐγὼ γὰρ ἦκω νῦν ἀγοράσας οὐδὲ ἐν
d ἐμψυχον· ἰχθῦς ἐπριάμην τεθνηκότας
μεγάλους, κρεάδι' ἄρνος ἐφθὰ¹ πίονος,
οὐ ζῶντος· οὐχ οἷόν τε γάρ. τί ἄλλο; ναί,
ἡπάτιον ὀπτὸν προσέλαβον. τούτων ἐὰν
δείξῃ τις ἢ φωνήν τι ἢ ψυχὴν ἔχον,
ἀδικεῖν ὁμολογῶ² καὶ παραβαίνειν τὸν νόμον.

ἐπὶ τούτοις οὖν ἔασον ἡμᾶς δειπνεῖν. ἰδοὺ γάρ,
ἕως πρὸς σέ διαλέγομαι, καὶ οἱ ΦΑΣΙΑΝΙΚΟΙ παρα-
πεπλεύκασιν ὑπεριδόντες ἡμᾶς διὰ τὴν ἄκαιρόν
e σου γλωσσαργίαν.³” “ἄλλ' ἦν ἐμοὶ εἶπης,” ἔφη
ὁ Οὐλπιανός, “διδάσκαλε Μυρτίλε, ὁ ὀλβιογάστωρ
σοι πόθεν καὶ εἰ φασιανικῶν τις ὀρνίθων μέμνηται
τῶν παλαιῶν, ἐγὼ σοι ἦρι μάλ' οὐκ ἐφ'⁴ Ἑλλήσ-
ποντον πλεύσας, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν πορευθεὶς
ὠνήσομαι φασιανικόν, ὃν συγκατέδομαί σοι.” καὶ
ὁ Μυρτίλος “ἐπὶ ταύταις,” ἔφη, “ταῖς συνθήκαις
λέγω. τοῦ μὲν ὀλβιογάστορος Ἀμφίς μέμνηται
ἐν Γυναικομανίᾳ οὕτωςι λέγων·

¹ ἐφθὰ Kaibel: ἐσθίειν AC.

² ὁμολογῶ Grotius: προσομολογῶ A.

³ γλωσσαργίαν Kaibel.

⁴ ἐφ' added by Meineke.

it a smoke-pipe? B. It has. A. It's no good if it smokes. B. This fellow will be the death of me!

"These instances,^a taken from us 'who are still alive,'^b I have recalled for your benefit, Ulpian—you, who find happiness in your belly, since you plainly side with me in never eating any 'living' thing, to quote Alexis. For he says in *Atthis* ^c: 'The first man who said that no one was a real professor of wisdom if he ate any live creature was certainly wise himself. Take me, for instance; I have just returned without buying anything that was alive. I bought large fish, but they were dead; boiled slices of fat lamb, but not living; for it can't be done! What else? Oh, yes; I also bought a baked liver. If anyone can show that one of these things has voice or breath, I admit I've done wrong and am transgressing the law.' This being so, do allow us to dine. For look! While I have been talking to you the pheasants also have sailed in alongside, looking on us with contempt because of your unseasonable loquacity." "But if you will tell me, Master Myrtilus," said Ulpian, "where your word 'finding-happiness-in-the-belly' comes from, and whether any of the ancients mentions Phasian birds, I, in my turn, without 'sailing at break of day over the Hellespont,'^d will go to the market-place and buy a pheasant, which I will eat up with you." Myrtilus replied: "On those conditions I will speak. 'Finding-happiness-in-the-belly' is a word used by Amphis in *Woman-Madness*.

^a Sc. of the use of the word *opsarion*.

^b In allusion to Ulpian's challenge, 385 b, d.

^c Kock ii. 308.

^d *Il.* ix. 360. Ulpian apparently means that in his time it was no longer necessary to sail to the East to get pheasants.

ATHENAEUS

Εὐρύβατε κνισολοίχε, . . . οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως
οὐκ ὀλβιογάστῳ εἰ σύ.

f φασιανικοῦ δὲ ὄρνιθος ὁ ἡδιστος Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν
δράματι Ὀρνισιν. Ἀττικοὶ δ' εἰσὶ δύο πρεσβῦται
ὑπὸ ἀπραγμοσύνης πόλιν ζητοῦντες ἐν ᾗ κατ-
οικήσουσιν ἀπράγμονα· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀρέσκει ὁ βίος
ὁ μετ' ὀρνίθων. ἔρχονται οὖν ὡς τοὺς ὄρνιθας καὶ
αἰφνίδιον αὐτοῖς ἐπιπτάντος ἐνὸς τῶν ὀρνίθων
ἀγρίου τὴν ὄψιν, δείσαντες ἑαυτοὺς παραμυθού-
387 μνοι λέγουσι τά τ' ἄλλα καὶ τάδε·

ὁδὶ δὲ δὴ¹ τίς ἐστιν ὄρνις; οὐκ ἐρεῖς;

b. Ἐπικεχοδῶς² ἔγωγε φασιανικός.

καὶ τὸ ἐν Νεφέλαις δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρνίθων ἔγωγε
ἀκούω καὶ οὐκ ἐπὶ ἵππων ὡς πολλοί·

τοὺς φασιανούς, οὓς τρέφει Λεωγόρας.

δύναται γὰρ ὁ Λεωγόρας καὶ ἵππους τρέφειν καὶ
ὄρνεις φασιανούς. κωμωδεῖται γὰρ ὁ Λεωγόρας
ὡς γαστρίμαργος ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος ἐν Περιαλγεῖ.
Μνησίμαχος δ' ἐν Φιλίππῳ (εἰς δὲ καὶ οὗτός ἐστι
τῶν³ τῆς μέσης κωμωδίας ποιητῶν) φησί·

b

καὶ τὸ λεγόμενον,
σπανιώτερον πάρεστιν ὀρνίθων γάλα⁴
καὶ φασιανὸς ἀποτετιλμένος καλῶς.

Θεόφραστος δὲ ὁ Ἑρέσιος, Ἀριστοτέλους μαθητῆς,
ἐν τῇ γ' περὶ ζώων μνημονεύων αὐτῶν οὕτωςί πως
λέγει· ' ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὄρνισι τοιαύτη διαφορά·

¹ ὁδὶ δὲ δὴ Aristoph.: ὅδε δὴ A.

² Aristoph.: ἐπεὶ κεχοδῶς A.

³ τῶν added by Musurus (but cf. 402 b).

⁴ γάλα A.

He says ^a: 'You fat-licking Eurybatus, . . . you must be one who finds happiness in his belly.' And 'Phasian bird' (pheasant) is mentioned by the most delightful Aristophanes in a play, *The Birds*. Two old men of Athens, impelled by love of quiet, are seeking a quiet city in which to settle. Life among the birds appeals to them. So they go to the home of the birds, and suddenly one bird of ferocious aspect flies toward them. They are scared, but try to encourage each other, saying, among other things ^b: 'A. But this fellow here, what bird is he? Won't you answer? B. You mean me? I am Shitepoke, a Phasian.'^c Again, the term Phasian used in *The Clouds* I, at least, understand to refer to birds and not to horses, as many authorities do ^d: 'The Phasians kept by Leogoras.' For Leogoras may have kept Phasian birds as well as horses. Leogoras, in fact, is satirized as a glutton by Plato in *Very Sad*.^e And Mnesimachus (he too is one of the poets of the Middle Comedy) says in *Philip* ^f: 'And as the saying goes, birds' milk is scarcer, or a nicely plucked pheasant.' Theophrastus of Eresus, Aristotle's disciple, mentions them in the third book of his work *On Animals*, and says something like this ^g: 'Birds also are distinguished

^a Kock ii. 238.

^b *Av.* 67; the first speaker (A) is the servant of the hoopoe; Peithetaerus (B) answers.

^c From the river Phasis, whence pheasants originally came. But the word also alludes to the sycophant, or informer.

^d *Nub.* 109, where the Scholiast, besides giving both these interpretations, adds a third, that the horses were branded with the design of a pheasant.

^e Kock i. 629. The title takes the form of a proper name; Mr. J. Fuller Gloom would be the English equivalent.

^f Kock ii. 442.

^g *Frag.* 180 Wimmer.

ATHENAEUS

τὰ μὲν γὰρ βαρέα¹ καὶ μὴ πτητικά, καθάπερ ἄτταγὴν, πέρδιξ, ἀλεκτρυνών, φασιανός, εὐθύς βαδιστικά καὶ δασέα.' καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν ὀγδόῃ ζώων ἱστορίας γράφει τάδε· 'εἰσὶ δὲ τῶν ὀρνίθων οἱ μὲν κονιστικοί, οἱ δὲ λοῦνται, οἱ δὲ οὔτε κονιστικοὶ οὔτε λοῦνται. ὅσοι δὲ μὴ πτητικοί, ἀλλ' ἐπίγειοι, κονιστικοί, οἷον ἀλεκτορίς, πέρδιξ, ἄτταγὴν, φασιανός, κορυδαλλός.' μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῶν καὶ Σπεύσιππος ἐν δευτέρῳ Ὀμοίων. φασιανὸν δὲ οὗτοι κεκλήκασιν αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ φασιανικόν. Ἀγαθαρχίδης δ' ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ τῶν Εὐρωπιακῶν περὶ τοῦ Φάσιδος ποταμοῦ τὸν λόγον ποιούμενος γράφει καὶ ταῦτα· 'πλήθος δ' ὀρνίθων τῶν καλουμένων φασιανῶν φοιτᾷ τροφῆς χάριν πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς² τῶν στομάτων.' Καλλίξεινος³ δ' ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τετάρτῃ δ' περὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας διαγράφων τὴν γενομένην πομπὴν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Φιλαδέλφου καλουμένου βασιλέως ὡς μέγα θαῦμα περὶ τῶν ὀρνίθων τούτων οὕτως γράφει· 'εἴτα ἐφέροντο ἐν ἀγγείοις ψιττακοὶ καὶ ταῶ⁴ καὶ μελεαγρίδες καὶ φασιανοὶ καὶ ὄρνιθες Αἰθιοπικοὶ πλήθει πολλοί.' Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ ὁ Ἀριστοφάνειος ἐν ταῖς ἐπιγραφομέναις Ὀψαρτυτικαῖς Γλώσσαις καὶ Πάμφιλος ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ ὀνομάτων καὶ γλωσσῶν Ἐπαίνετον παρατίθεται λέγοντα ἐν ε' τῷ Ὀψαρτυτικῷ ὅτι ὁ φασιανὸς ὄρνις τατύρας καλεῖται. Πτολεμαῖος δ' ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἐν δευτέρῳ⁵ ὑπομνημάτων τέταρόν⁶ φησιν ὀνομάζεσθαι τὸν

¹ Dalechamp: βραχέα AE.

² C: ἐμβολὰς A.

³ C: Καλλίξενος A.

⁴ Schweighäuser: ταῶς A.

⁵ δωδεκάτῃ 654 c.

⁶ 654 c: τέταρτον A.

in classes in this way. There are first the heavy and non-flying, like the francolin, partridge, cock, pheasant, able to walk and covered with plumage as soon as hatched.' And Aristotle in the eighth book of his *History of Animals* writes as follows ^a: 'Among the birds, some are given to dusting themselves, others to bathing, while others neither dust nor bathe. All that are non-flying, but keep to the ground, like to dust themselves, such as the hen, partridge, francolin, pheasant, and crested lark.' Speusippus also mentions the pheasant in the second book of *Similar*s. All these authorities call it *phasianos* and not *phasianikos*. Agatharchides of Cnidus, discussing the Phasis river in the thirty-fourth book of his *European History*, writes this also ^b: 'Innumerable birds, of the sort called pheasants, resort for food to the mouths of the river.' And Callixeinus of Rhodes, in the fourth book of his *Alexandria*, when describing the parade that occurred in Alexandria under King Ptolemy, called Philadelphus, writes the following of these birds, which he evidently regarded as a great marvel ^c: 'Then were brought, in cages, parrots, peacocks, guinea-fowls, birds from the Phasis and from Aethiopia in great quantities.' Artemidorus, the Aristophanean, ^d in his *Glossary of Cookery*, and Pamphilus of Alexandria, in his *Onomasticon and Glossary*, cite Epaenetus as saying, in his *Art of Cookery*, that the Phasian bird is called *tatyras*. But Ptolemy Euergetes, in the second book of his *Commentaries*, says ^e that the name of the Phasian bird is *tetaros*.

^a *Hist. An.* 633 a 29.

^b *F.H.G.* iii. 194.

^c *Ibid.* 65; cf. *Athen.* 201 b (vol. ii. p. 410).

^d See 5 b and note a (vol. i. p. 21).

^e *F.H.G.* iii. 186; cf. *Athen.* 654 c.

ATHENAEUS

φασιανὸν ὄρνιν. τοσαῦτά σοι περὶ τῶν φασιανικῶν ὀρνίθων ἔχων¹ λέγειν, οὓς ἐγὼ διὰ σέ ὥσπερ οἱ πυρέσσοντες περιφερομένους εἶδον. σὺ δὲ κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας ἂν μὴ αὔριον ἀποδῷς τὰ ὁμολογημένα, οὐκ ἐξαπατήσεως δημοσίᾳ σε γράψομαι,² ἀλλὰ f τὸν Φᾶσιν οἰκήσοντα ἀποπέμψω, ὥς Πολέμων ὁ περιηγητὴς "Ιστρον³ τὸν Καλλιμάχειον συγγραφέα εἰς τὸν ὁμώνυμον κατεπόντου ποταμόν."

ΑΤΤΑΓΑΣ. Ἀριστοφάνης Πελαργοῖς.

ἄτταγᾶς ἡδιστον ἔψειν ἐν ἐπινικίοις κρέας.

Ἀλέξανδρος δ' ὁ Μύνδιός φησιν ὅτι μικρῷ μὲν μείζων ἐστὶ πέρδικος, ὅλος δὲ κατάγραφος τὰ περὶ τὸν νῶτον, κεραμεοῦς τὴν χροάν, ὑποπυρρίζων μᾶλλον. θηρεύεται δ' ὑπὸ κυνηγῶν διὰ τὸ 388 βάρος καὶ τὴν τῶν πτερῶν βραχύτητα. ἐστὶ δὲ κοιμιστικὸς πολύτεκνός τε καὶ σπερμολόγος. Σωκράτης δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ ὄρων καὶ τόπων καὶ πυρὸς καὶ λίθων "ἐκ τῆς Λυδίας μετακομισθέντες," φησίν, "εἰς Αἴγυπτον οἱ ἄτταγαὶ καὶ ἀφεθέντες εἰς τὰς ὕλας⁴ ἕως μὲν τιнос ὄρτυγος φωνὴν ἀφίεσαν, ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ κοίλου ῥυέντος λιμὸς ἐγένετο καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἀπώλλυντο, οὐ διέλιπον σαφέστερον τῶν παίδων τῶν τρανοτάτων⁵ ἕως νῦν λέγοντες 'τρὶς τοῖς κακούργοις κακά.'

¹ ἔχω Schweighäuser; but the corruption is more deep-seated.

² Casaubon: γράφομαι A.

³ Musurus: ἱστορῶν A.

⁴ Aelian, *N.A.* xv. 27: πύλας A.

⁵ E: τρανωτάτων A.

^a The Danube (Istrus or Ister).

^b A kind of partridge; but some identify the *attagas* with the godwit, which Ben Jonson mentions with the pheasant in *The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 3.

All this I can answer you on the subject of the Phasian birds, which I, like persons in a fever, have seen going the rounds through your machinations. If, then, remembering our stipulation, you do not pay me back to-morrow what you have promised, I will not, to be sure, sue you in the public courts for wilful deception, but I will banish you to live on the Phasis river, just as the geographer Polemon wanted to consign the historian Istrus, disciple of Callimachus, to the deep waters of the like-named river.^a ”

The Francolin.^b—Aristophanes in *The Storks* ^c: “The francolin, sweetest meat to cook at the feast of victory.”^d Alexander of Myndus says ^e that it is a little larger than a partridge, entirely covered with variegated markings on its back, of clay colour tending to red. It can be caught by hunters because of its weight and the shortness of its wings. It likes to roll in the dust, is prolific, and feeds on seeds.^f And Socrates, in the work *On Boundaries*,^g *Places, Fire, and Stones*, says: “When the francolins were transported from Lydia to Egypt and let loose in the woods, they uttered for a time the note of a quail; but ever since a famine occurred as the result of the river flowing too low,^h and many of the inhabitants died, the birds have not ceased to this very day to utter, more plainly than children who speak most distinctly could, the words ‘three times evil to

^c Kock i. 504.

^d Celebrating a dramatic success.

^e Aristot. ps. p. 293 Rose; Wellmann, *Hermes* xxvi., K. Mengis, *Philol.* xxxii. pp. 403 ff.

^f See 344 c and note c (p. 61); below, 398 d.

^g For *ὁρίων* (boundaries) Casaubon's *ὥρῳ* (seasons) or *ἀέρων* (airs) seems more appropriate. ^h Lit. “hollow.”

ATHENAEUS

συλληφθέντες δὲ οὐ μόνον οὐ τιθασεύονται, ἀλλ'
 b οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἔτι ἀφιασιν. ἐὰν δὲ ἀφεθῶσι, φωνήεν-
 τες¹ πάλιν γίνονται.” μνημονεύει αὐτῶν Ἰππῶ-
 ναξ οὕτως·

οὐδ' ἄτταγᾶς τε καὶ λαγῶς² διατρώγων.

καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ὀρνισιν· ἐν δ' Ἀχαρνέυσιν
 καὶ ὡς πλεοναζόντων αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ Μεγαρικῇ.
 περισπῶσι δ' οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παρὰ τὸν ὀρθὸν λόγον
 τοῦνομα. τὰ γὰρ εἰς αῶς λήγοντα ἐκτεταμένον³
 ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὅτε ἔχει τὸ ἄλφα παραλήγον,
 βαρύτονα ἐστίν, οἷον ἀκάμας, Σακάδας,⁴ ἀδάμας.
 λεκτέον δὲ καὶ ἄτταγαῖ καὶ οὐχὶ ἄτταγῆνες.

ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΩΝ. ὅτι καὶ τούτου Ἀριστοφάνης μέ-
 c μνηται δῆλον. Πολέμων δ' ἐν πέμπτῳ τῶν πρὸς
 Ἀντίγονον καὶ Ἀδαῖον πορφυρίωνά φησι τὸν
 ὄρνιν διαιτῶμενον κατὰ τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ὑπάνδρους
 τῶν γυναικῶν τηρεῖν πικρῶς καὶ τοιαύτην ἔχειν
 αἴσθησιν ἐπὶ τῆς μοιχευομένης, ὥσθ' ὅταν τοῦθ'
 ὑπονοήσῃ προσημαίνει τῷ δεσπότῃ, ἀγχόνῃ τὸ
 ζῆν περιγράψας. οὐ πρότερόν τε, φησὶν, τροφῆς
 μεταλαμβάνει, εἰ μὴ περιπατήσῃ⁵ τόπον τινα
 ἐξευρὼν ἑαυτῷ ἐπιτήδειον· μεθ' ὃ⁶ κονισάμενος
 λούεται, εἰτα τρέφεται. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ σχιδανό-
 ποδά φησιν αὐτὸν εἶναι ἔχειν τε χρώμα κυάνεον,
 d σκέλη μακρά, ῥύγχος ἡργμένον ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς
 φοινικούν, μέγεθος ἀλεκτρυόνος, στόμαχον δ' ἔχει
 λεπτόν· διὸ τῶν λαμβανομένων εἰς τὸν πόδα
 ταμιεύεται μικρὰς τὰς ψωμίδας. κάπτων δὲ πίνει.

¹ C: φωνάεντες A.

² 645 c: σιλαγῶς A.

³ ἐκτεταμένα C.

⁴ Ἀθάμας Eust. 854. 25.

⁵ περιπατήσῃ (from περιπάτησις) C: περιπατήσῃ A.

⁶ δ Gesner: δν AC.

evil-doers.' If they are caught they not only cannot be tamed, but they do not even utter a note any more. If released, they become vocal again." Hipponax mentions them thus ^a: "Eating not of francolins or hares." Also Aristophanes in *The Birds* ^b; in *The Acharnians*, too, he speaks of them as being abundant in the Megarian territory. ^c Attic writers place the circumflex on the last syllable of the name (*attagâs*), contrary to right analogy. For words of more than two syllables ending in *as* with *a* long, when the penult contains *a*, are barytone; thus, *akâmas* (untiring), *Sacâdas*, *adâmas* (adamant). Further, in the plural one should say *attagai* and not *attagênes*.

The Purple Coot.—It is well known that Aristophanes mentions this bird also. ^d Polemon, in the fifth book of his *Address to Antigonus and Adaeus*, says ^e of the purple coot that when it is domesticated the bird keeps a sharp eye on married women and is so affected if the wife commits adultery that when it suspects this it ends its life by strangling and so gives warning to its master. Polemon adds that the bird does not take food until it has walked round and found a spot suitable to itself; after doing this it rolls in the dust and bathes, and then only does it feed. Aristotle says ^f that it has parted toes, ^g a bluish colour, long legs, a beak which is red all the way from the head; it is of the size of the cock, but has a small gullet, hence it grasps its food with its feet and breaks it up into small bits; it drinks,

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 36; cf. Athen. 645 c.

^b Vs. 249, 761, where the markings on the bird are noted.

^c Vs. 875: but the poet is speaking of Boeotia.

^d *Av.* 707.

^e Frag. 59 Preller.

^f P. 290 Rose.

^g *i.e.* it is not web-footed.

ATHENAEUS

πενταδάκτυλός¹ τε ὦν τὸν μέσον ἔχει μέγιστον.
Ἄλέξανδρος δ' ὁ Μύνδιος ἐν β' περὶ τῆς τῶν
πτηνῶν ἱστορίας Λίβυν εἰναί φησι τὸν ὄρνιν καὶ
τῶν κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην θεῶν ἱερόν.

ΠΟΡΦΥΡΙΣ. Καλλίμαχος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ ὀρνίθων
διεστάναι φησὶ πορφυρίωνα πορφυρίδος, ἰδίᾳ ἐκάτε-
ρον καταριθμούμενος· τὴν τροφήν τε λαμβάνειν τὸν
πορφυρίωνα ἐν σκότῳ καταδυόμενον, ἵνα μὴ τις
αὐτὸν θεάσῃται. ἐχθραίνει γὰρ τοὺς προσιόντας
e αὐτοῦ τῇ τροφῇ. τῆς δὲ πορφυρίδος καὶ Ἀριστο-
φάνης ἐν Ὀρνισιν μνημονεύει. Ἰβυκος δέ τινας
λαθιπορφυρίδας² ὀνομάζει διὰ τούτων·

τοῦ μὲν πετάλοισιν ἐπ' ἀκροτάτοις³

ἰζάνοισι³ ποικίλαι

πανέλοπες, καίολόδειροι⁴ λαθιπορφυρίδες⁵ καὶ

ἄλκυνες τανυσίπτεροι.

ἐν ἄλλοις δέ φησιν·

αἰεὶ μ', ὦ φίλε θυμέ,⁶ τανύπτερος ὥς ὅκα πορ-
φυρίς.

ΠΕΡΔΙΞ. τούτων πολλοὶ μὲν μέμνηνται, ὥς καὶ
f Ἀριστοφάνης. τοῦ δὲ ὀνόματος αὐτῶν ἔνιοι
συστέλλουσι τὴν μέσσην συλλαβήν, ὥς Ἀρχίλοχος·

πτώσσουσαν ὥστε πέρδικα.

οὕτως καὶ ὄρτυγα καὶ χοίνικα, πολὺ δέ ἐστι τὸ
ἐκτεινόμενον παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. Σοφοκλῆς
Καμικοῖς·

ὄρνιθος ἦλθ' ἐπώνυμος
πέρδικος ἐν κλεινοῖς Ἀθηναίων πάγοις.

¹ τετραδάκτυλος Rose. ² Schweighäuser: λαθιπόρφυρας A.

³ ἀκροτάτοις ἰζάνοισι Wilamowitz: ἀκροτάτοις ξανθοῖσι A.

however, in gulps. It has five toes, the middle being the largest. Alexander of Myndus in the second book of *Inquiry into Birds* says that this bird is Libyan and sacred to the gods which are worshipped in Libya.

The Redbird.—Callimachus, in his treatise *On Birds*, says^a that the purple coot (*porphyriôn*) is distinct from the redbird (*porphyrus*), classifying each separately; he further says that the purple coot eats its food burrowing in a dark place, that no one may observe it. For it hates those who approach its food. The redbird is mentioned also by Aristophanes in *The Birds*.^b Ibycus gives the name of "hiding-red" to certain birds in these lines^c: "Here, on the topmost boughs, perch speckled guans, and hiding-redbirds with necks of sheen, and long-winged halcyons." And in other lines he says^d: "... me ever, O heart of mine, as when a long-winged redbird . . ."

The Partridge.—These are mentioned by many authors, including also Aristophanes. Some shorten the middle syllable in the word; thus Archilochus^e: "Like a partridge (*perdika*) cowering from fear." Similarly also in *ortýga* (quail) and *choinika* (quart), although lengthening the syllable is very common in Attic writers. Sophocles in *The Camicians*^f: "There came one who bore the name of the partridge-bird (*perdikos*) on the glorious hills of Athens."

^a Frag. 100 c 2 Schneider.

^b Vs. 304.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 8, Diehl frag. 9.

^d *Ibid.* frag. 4.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 106; the shortened syllable is the penultima in the oblique cases.

^f *T.G.F.*² 201.

⁴ καίολόδδεραι Hartung: αἰολόδδεραι A.

⁵ Schweighäuser: αδοιπορφυριδες A.

⁶ θυμέ Valckenaer: οὔμε A.

ATHENAEUS

Φερεκράτης ἢ ὁ πεποιηκῶς τὸν Χείρωνα·
 ἔξεισιν ἄκων δεῦρο πέρδικος τρόπον.

389 Φρύνιχος Τραγωδοῖς·

τὸν Κλεόμβροτόν τε τοῦ
 Πέρδικος υἱόν.

τὸ δὲ ζῶον ἐπὶ λαγνείας² συμβολικῶς παρείληπται.
 Νικοφῶν ἐν Χειρογάστορσι·

τοὺς ἐψητοὺς καὶ τοὺς πέρδικας ἐκείνους.

Ἐπίχαρμος δ' ἐν Κωμασταῖς βραχέως·

σηπίας τ' ἄγον νεούσας³ πέρδικας τε πετομένους.

φησὶ δ' Ἀριστοτέλης περὶ τοῦ ζώου τάδε· “ὁ
 πέρδιξ ἐστὶ μὲν χερσαῖος, σχιδανόπους, ζῇ δὲ ἔτη
 πεντεκαίδεκα, ἢ δὲ θήλεια καὶ πλείονα. πολυ-
 χρονιώτερα γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ὄρνεσι τῶν ἀρρένων τὰ
 b θήλεα. ἐπινύκτει δὲ καὶ ἐκτρέφει καθάπερ ἡ ἀλεκ-
 τορίς. ὅταν δὲ γνῶ ὅτι θηρεύεται, προελθὼν τῆς
 νεοττιᾶς κυλινδεῖται παρὰ τὰ σκέλη τοῦ θηρεύον-
 τος, ἐλπίδα ἐμποιῶν τοῦ συλληφθῆσεσθαι, ἐξαπατᾷ
 τε ἕως ἂν ἀποπτῶσιν οἱ νεοττοί· εἶτα καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἐξίπταται. ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ ζῶον κακότηες καὶ πανοῦρ-
 γον, ἔτι δὲ ἀφροδισιαστικόν. διὸ καὶ τὰ ὦα τῆς
 θηλείας συντρίβει, ἵνα ἀπολαύῃ τῶν ἀφροδισίων.
 ὅθεν ἡ θήλεια γινώσκουσα ἀποδιδράσκουσα τίκ-
 τει.” τὰ αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Καλλιμάχος ἐν τῷ περὶ
 c ὀρνέων. μάχονται δὲ καὶ οἱ χῆροι αὐτῶν πρὸς
 ἀλλήλους καὶ ὁ ἡττηθεὶς ὀχεύεται ὑπὸ τοῦ νική-
 σαντος. Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ φησιν ὅτι τὸν ἡττηθέντα

¹ τὸν Kock.

² C: λαγνείαις A.

³ ἄγον νεούσας Schweighäuser: ἄγον εούσας A.

Pherecrates, or whoever wrote *Cheiron*^a: "He will come out this way unwillingly, like a partridge (*perdikos*)."^b Phrynichus in *The Tragedians*^c: "Also Cleombrotus, son of Partridge (*perdikos*)."^d The name of the creature is often employed symbolically to describe salaciousness. Nicophon in *Hand-to-mouth-toilers*^e: "The boiled small fry and those partridges yonder." Epicharmus makes the penult short in *Revellers*^f: "They brought cuttlefish a-swimming and partridges (*perdikas*) on the wing." Aristotle says of this creature^g: "The partridge lives on land and has parted toes; it lives for fifteen years, but the female may live even longer. For in the case of birds the females are more long-lived than the males. It sits on its eggs and hatches them out just as the hen does. When it becomes aware that it is being hunted, it proceeds away from the nest and hobbles along near the hunter's legs, exciting hopes of being caught, and so deceives him until the young have flown away, when it also flies out of reach. The creature is malicious and mischievous, also salacious. Hence it crushes the female's eggs in order to gratify its desires. The female, becoming aware of this, runs away and lays its eggs." The same facts are recorded by Callimachus also in his work *On Birds*.^h Those which have no mates fight against each other, and the one that is defeated is forced to mate with the victor. Aristotle saysⁱ that

^a Kock i. 192; not a good example, since the penultima may also be short in this position in the verse.

^b Kock i. 384.

^c *Ibid.* 779; on *hepseti* see 301 a-c (vol. iii. p. 348).

^d Kaibel 106.

^e 287 Rose.

^f Frag. 100 c 3 Schneider.

^g *Hist. An.* 614 a 2.

ATHENAEUS

πάντες ἐν μέρει ὀχεύουσιν. ὀχεύουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ
 τιθασοὶ τοὺς ἀγρίους. ἐπειδὴν δὲ κρατηθῇ τις
 ὑπὸ τοῦ δευτέρου, οὗτος λάθρα ὀχεύεται ὑπὸ τοῦ
 κρατιστεύσαντος. γίνεται δὲ τοῦτο κατὰ τινα
 ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους, ὡς καὶ ὁ Μύνδιός φησιν Ἀλέ-
 ξανδρος. νεοττεύουσι δὲ ἐπὶ γῆς οἱ ἄρρενες καὶ
 αἱ θήλειαι, διελόμενοι ἕκαστοι οἶκον. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν
 θηρεύοντα πέρδικα ὠθεῖται ὁ τῶν ἀγρίων ἡγεμὼν
 μαχούμενος¹. ἀλόντος δὲ τούτου ἕτερος ἔρχεται
 δ μαχούμενος.¹ καὶ ὁπότεν μὲν ἄρρην ἢ ὁ² θηρεύων,
 τοῦτο ποιεῖ· ὅταν δὲ θήλεια ἢ ἡ θηρεύουσα, ἄδει
 ἕως ἂν ἀπαντήσῃ³ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτῇ⁴. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
 ἀθροισθέντες⁵ ἀποδιώκουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς θηλείας, ὅτι
 ἐκείνη, ἀλλ' οὐχ ἑαυτοῖς προσέχει. ὅθεν πολλάκις
 διὰ ταῦτα σιγῇ προσέρχεται, ὅπως μὴ ἄλλος
 ἀκούσας τῆς φωνῆς ἔλθῃ μαχούμενος αὐτῷ.
 ἐνίοτε δὲ ἡ θήλεια τὸν ἄρρενα προσιόντα κατα-
 σιγάξει. πολλάκις τε ἐπωάζουσα ἐξίσταται, ὅταν
 προσερχόμενον ἐπαισθάνηται τὸν ἄρρενα τῇ θηρευ-
 ούσῃ, ὑπομένει τε ὀχευθῆναι, ἵνα αὐτὸν ἀποσπάσῃ
 e τῆς θηρευούσης. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον δ' ἐπτόνηται περὶ
 τὴν ὀχείαν οἱ πέρδικες καὶ οἱ ὄρτυγες ὡς εἰς τοὺς
 θηρεύοντας ἐμπίπτειν καθίζοντας ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν.⁶
 φασὶ δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἀγομένους θήλεις⁷ πέρδικας ἐπὶ
 θήραν, ὁπότεν ἴδωσιν ἢ ὁσφρωνται τῶν ἀρρένων
 κατ' ἄνεμον στάντων ἢ περιπετομένων, ἐγκύους
 γίνεσθαι, τινὲς δὲ καὶ παραντικά τίκτειν. πέτον-
 ταί τε περὶ τὸν τῆς ὀχείας καιρὸν χάσκοντες καὶ
 τὴν γλῶσσαν ἔξω ἔχοντες οἷ τε θήλεις καὶ οἷ⁸

¹ μαχούμενος Schneider: μαχόμενος AC.

² ὁ added from Aristotle. ³ ἀπαντήσῃ Casaubon: ἀπατηθῇ AC.

⁴ αὐτῇ Aristot.: αὐτῆς AC.

⁵ ἀθροισθέντες A.

all the males mate in turn with the defeated bird. Even the tame birds mate with the wild. When one bird is beaten by the second, it is mated by the victor in secret. This happens at a certain season of the year, as Alexander of Myndus also declares. Males and females nest on the ground, each in a separate place. Against a decoy partridge the leader of the wild birds forces his way to fight him ; if the leader is beaten another comes up to fight. Now when the decoy bird is a male, this is their procedure ; but when the decoy is a female, she sings until the leader comes to meet her. The other birds gather and try to chase him away from the female because he pays attention to her instead of to them. Hence it often happens, for this reason, that he approaches her silently, that no other bird may hear his call and come to fight him. Sometimes the female puts the male to silence when he approaches her. Often, too, it rises from the nest where it is brooding, whenever it sees her male approaching the decoy, and even submits to copulation in order to draw him away from the decoy. Partridges and quails are excited to such a degree over the act of copulation that they throw themselves among the decoy birds, alighting upon their heads. They even say that the female partridges, which are led as decoys to the hunt, the moment they catch sight or smell of the males standing or flying about to windward of them, become pregnant, and some even lay immediately. And so, at the season of mating, they fly about with beak open and with tongue projecting, the females

⁶ κεφαλῶν Kaibel (ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς Aristot.): κεράμων, "roof tiles," AC.

⁷ Schweighäuser: θηλείας AC (τὰς ἀγομένας E).

⁸ καὶ οἱ C: καὶ A.

f ἄρρενες. Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ Πανικοῦ
 “οἱ στρουθοί,” φησί, “χοὶ πέρδικες, ἔτι δὲ οἱ ἀλεκ-
 τρούνες καὶ οἱ ὀρυγες προΐενται τὴν γονὴν οὐ μόνον
 ἰδόντες τὰς θηλείας, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀκούσωσιν αὐτῶν
 τὴν φωνήν. τούτου δὲ αἴτιον ἢ τῇ ψυχῇ γινομένη
 φαντασία περὶ τῶν πλησιασμῶν. φανερώτατον δὲ
 γίνεται περὶ τὰς ὀχείας, ὅταν ἐξ ἐναντίας αὐτοῖς
 θῆς κάτοπτρον· προστρέχοντες γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἔμφασιν
 ἀλίσκονται τε καὶ προΐενται τὸ σπέρμα, πλὴν τῶν
 ἀλεκτρούνων. τούτους δ' ἢ τῆς ἐμφάσεως αἰσθησις
 εἰς μάχην προάγεται μόνον.” ταῦτα μὲν ὁ Κλέ-
 αρχος.

390 Καλοῦνται δ' οἱ πέρδικες ὑπ' ἐνίων κακκάβαι, ὥς
 καὶ ὑπ' Ἀλκμᾶνος λέγοντος οὕτως·

ἔπη δέ γε¹ καὶ μέλος Ἀλκμᾶν
 εὔρε γεγλωσσαμένον²
 κακκαβίδων στόμα³ συνθέμενος,

σαφῶς ἐμφανίζων ὅτι παρὰ τῶν περδίκων ἄδειν
 ἐμάνθανε. διὸ καὶ Χαμαιλέων ὁ Ποντικός ἔφη·
 “τὴν εὔρεσιν τῆς μουσικῆς τοῖς ἀρχαίοις ἐπινοηθῆναι
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐρημίαις ἁδόντων ὀρνίθων· ὧν
 κατὰ⁴ μίμησιν λαβεῖν στάσιν τὴν μουσικὴν.” οὐ
 πάντες δ' οἱ πέρδικες, φησί, κακκαβίζουσιν· Θεό-
 φραστος γοῦν ἐν τῷ περὶ ἑτεροφωνίας τῶν ὁμο-
 γενῶν “οἱ Ἀθήνησι,” φησίν, “ἐπὶ τὰδε πέρδικες τοῦ
 b Κορυδαλλοῦ πρὸς τὸ ἄστνυ κακκαβίζουσιν, οἱ δ'
 ἐπέκεινα τιττυρίζουσιν.” Βάσιλις δ' ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ

¹ ἔπη δέ γε Wilamowitz: ἐπηγε δὲ Α.

² γεγλωσσαμένον Meineke: τε γλωσσαμενον Α.

³ στόμα Emperius: ὄνομα Α.

⁴ ὧν κατὰ Musurus: ὧν τὴν κατὰ ΑC.

as well as the males. Clearchus says in the essay *On Panic* ^a: "Sparrows, partridges, cocks also, and quails emit semen not merely if they see the females, but even if they hear their call. The cause of this is the imaginative thought of union arising in their consciousness. This becomes most obvious at the season of mating, when you place a mirror directly in their path; for, deceived by the reflection, they run up to it and so are caught; they then emit semen—all, that is, excepting the barn-yard fowls. The latter are simply provoked to fight by the sight of the reflection." So much, then, for what Clearchus says.

Partridges are called *caccabae* by some writers, as, for example, Alcman when he says ^b: "Epic verses, indeed, and lyric melody full-tongued hath Alcman invented, composing the notes of the partridge (*caccabis*)," thus clearly indicating that he learned to sing from the partridges. Hence also Chamaeleon of Pontus has said ^c: "The men of old devised the invention of music from the birds singing in solitary places; by way of imitating them, men instituted the art of music." But not all partridges, he adds, utter the note *caccabê*; Theophrastus, at any rate, in the chapter *On the Difference in Voice among Congeners*, says ^d that "the partridges of Athens found on this side of Corydallus, in the direction of the city, cry *caccabê*, but those on the other side cry *tittybê*." ^e Basilis, in the second book of the *History of India*,

^a *F.H.G.* ii. 324.

^b *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 25.

^c Frag. 24 Koepke.

^d Frag. 181 Wimmer.

^e Cf. Aristoph. *Av.* 235 βῶλον ἀμφιτυβίλῃθ' ὧδε λεπτὸν ἡδομένα φωνᾷ, "twitter so lightly with pleasant note about the clod."

ATHENAEUS

τῶν Ἰνδικῶν “οἱ μικροί,” φησίν, “ἄνδρες οἱ ταῖς γεράνοις διαπολεμοῦντες πέρδιξιν ὀχήματι χρῶνται.” Μενεκλῆς δ’ ἐν πρώτῃ τῆς Συναγωγῆς “οἱ Πυγμαῖοι,” φησί, “τοῖς πέρδιξι καὶ ταῖς γεράνοις πολεμοῦσι.” τῶν δὲ περδίκων ἐστὶν ἕτερον γένος ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ ἀμαυρὸν τῇ πτερῶσει καὶ μικρότερον τῇ ἔξει, τὸ ρύγχος οὐχὶ κινναβάρινον ἔχον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν Κίρραν πέρδικες ἄβρωτον ἔχουσι τὸ κρέας διὰ τὰς νομάς. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἢ οὐ διαβαίνουσιν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἢ διαβαίνοντες τῇ φωνῇ διάδηλοι γίνονται, καθάπερ προειρήκαμεν. τοὺς δὲ περὶ Παφλαγονίαν γιγνομένους πέρδικας φησι Θεόφραστος δύο ἔχειν καρδίας. οἱ δ’ ἐν Σικιάθῳ τῇ νήσῳ κοχλίας ἐσθίουσι. τίκτουσι δ’ ἐνίοτε καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα καὶ ἰς’. πέτονται δὲ ἐπὶ βραχύ, ὥς φησι Ξενοφῶν ἐν πρώτῳ Ἀναβάσεως γράφων οὕτως· “τὰς δὲ ὠτίδας ἂν τις ταχὺ ἀνιστῇ ἐστὶ λαμβάνειν· πέτονταί τε γὰρ βραχὺ ὥσπερ οἱ πέρδικες καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσι. τὰ δὲ κρέα αὐτῶν ἡδέα ἐστίν.¹”

Ἀληθῇ λέγειν φησὶ τὸν Ξενοφῶντα ὁ Πλούταρχος περὶ τῶν ὠτίδων· φέρεσθαι γὰρ πάμπολλα τὰ ζῶα ταῦτα εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἀπὸ τῆς παρακειμένης Λιβύης, τῆς θήρας αὐτῶν τοιαύτης γινομένης. μιμητικὸν δέ² ἐστὶ τὸ ζῶον τοῦτο, ὁ ὦτος, μάλιστα ὧν ἂν ἴδῃ ποιοῦντα ἄνθρωπον. ποιεῖ δ’ οὖν ταῦτα ὅσα ἂν ἴδῃ τοὺς κυνηγοῦντας πράττοντας. οἱ δὲ στάντες αὐτῶν καταντικρὺ ὑπαλείφονται φαρμάκῳ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, παρασκευάσαντες ἄλλα φάρμακα

¹ ἡδέα ἐστίν A: ἡδιστα ἦν Xen.

² δέ om. C.

^a F.H.G. iv. 346.

^b Ibid. 450.

^c Above, 390 a.

says^a that "the dwarfs, who continually wage war with the cranes, use partridges as mounts to ride upon." But Menecles, in the first part of his *Collection*, says^b that "the Pygmies wage war on the partridges and the cranes." There is another kind of partridge in Italy with dark plumage and smaller in build, having a beak not of vermilion colour. The partridges from the neighbourhood of Cirrha have a flesh which is uneatable on account of their food. Those of Boeotia either do not cross over into Attica, or if they do, they become recognizable by their note, as we have said before.^c The partridges that are found in Paphlagonia, says Theophrastus,^d have two hearts; those on the island of Sciathos eat snails. Partridges sometimes lay as many as fifteen or even sixteen eggs. They can fly only a short distance, as Xenophon says in the first book of his *Anabasis*, writing as follows^e: "As for the bustards, if one starts them up suddenly it is possible to catch them; for they can fly only a short distance, like partridges, and they soon get tired. But their flesh is of good flavour."

Plutarch says that Xenophon is quite right about the bustards. For these creatures are brought in very large numbers to Alexandria from Libya, which is adjacent, and the mode of catching them is this. This creature, the *ôtus*,^f is given to mimicry, particularly of anything which it sees a man doing. At any rate, it does the same things that it sees the hunters doing. So the hunters take a position in plain sight of the birds and smear their eyes with an unguent after preparing other unguents which

^a Frag. 182 Wimmer.

^e i. 5. 3.

^f *ôtus*, long-eared owl, is here confused with *ôtis*, bustard.

ATHENAEUS

ε κολλητικὰ ὀφθαλμῶν καὶ βλεφάρων, ἅπερ οὐ πόρρω
 ἐαυτῶν ἐν λεκανίσκαις βραχείαις τιθέασιν. οἱ οὖν
 ὦτοι θεώμενοι τοὺς ὑπαλειφομένους τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ
 αὐτοὶ ποιοῦσιν ἐκ τῶν λεκανίδων¹ λαμβάνοντες καὶ
 ταχέως ἀλίσκονται. γράφει δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν Ἀριστο-
 τέλης οὕτως, ὅτι “ ἐστὶ μὲν τῶν ἐκτοπιζόντων καὶ
 σχιδανοπόδων καὶ τριδακτύλων, μέγεθος ἀλεκτρυό-
 νος μεγάλου, χρώμα ὄρνυγος, κεφαλὴ προμήκης,
 ῥύγχος ὀξύ, τράχηλος λεπτός, ὀφθαλμοὶ μεγάλοι,
 f γλῶσσα ὀστώδης, πρόλοβον² δ’ οὐκ ἔχει.” Ἀλέ-
 ξανδρος δ’ ὁ Μύνδιος καὶ προσαγορεύεσθαι φησιν
 αὐτὸν λαγωδίαν.³ φασὶ δ’ αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν τροφὴν
 ἀναμαρτυρεῖσθαι ἥδεσθαι τε ἵππῳ. εἰ γοῦν τις
 δορὰν ἵππων περιβοῦτο, θηρεύσει ὅσους ἂν θέλῃ⁴.
 προσίασι γάρ. ἐν ἄλλοις δὲ πάλιν φησὶν ὁ Ἀριστο-
 τέλης. “ ὁ⁵ ὦτός ἐστι μὲν παρόμοιος τῇ γλαυκί, οὐκ
 ἐστὶ δὲ νυκτερινός. ἔχει τε περὶ⁶ τὰ ὦτα πτερυγία,
 διὸ καὶ ὦτος καλεῖται· μέγεθος περιστερᾶς, μιμητῆς
 ἀνθρώπων· ἀντορχούμενος γοῦν ἀλίσκεται.” ἀνθρω-
 ποειδῆς δ’ ἐστὶ τὴν μορφήν καὶ πάντων μιμητῆς
 391 ὅσα ἄνθρωπος ποιεῖ. διόπερ καὶ τοὺς ἐξαπατω-
 μένους ῥαδίως ἐκ τοῦ τυχόντος οἱ κωμικοὶ ὦτους
 καλοῦσιν. ἐν γοῦν τῇ θήρᾳ αὐτῶν ὁ ἐπιτηδειότατος
 ὀρχεῖται στὰς κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν, καὶ τὰ ζῶα
 βλέποντα εἰς τὸν ὀρχούμενον νευροσπαστέεται.

¹ λεκανίδων C.

² C: πρόλογον A.

³ λαγωδίαν AC: λαγωπίαν (?) Lobeck.

⁴ θέλῃ Musurus: θέλοι AC.

⁵ ὁ C: om. A.

⁶ περὶ C, Aristot. H.A. 577 b 22: παρα A.

^a 292 Rose.

^b The word is apparently made like λαγῶπους (hare-foot),
 a kind of grouse, from λαγώς, hare, and so named because of
 266

cause eyes and eyelids to stick together ; these they place at no great distance from themselves in small pans. The bustards, therefore, seeing the men smearing themselves, take the unguent from the pans and do the same thing, and are quickly caught. Aristotle writes thus concerning them ^a : " It belongs to the class of migrating birds, and of those which have parted toes and are three-toed ; in size like a large rooster ; coloured like a quail, head elongated, beak sharp, neck slender, eyes large, tongue bony ; it has no crop." Alexander of Myndus says that it is also called *lagodias*.^b They say that it chews the cud and takes delight in a horse.^c If, at any rate, one should put on a horse's hide, he would catch as many as he likes. For they will come close. In another passage, again, Aristotle says ^d : " The otus is like the owl, but is not nocturnal. It has horns at the ears (*ota*), whence its name, *otus* ; it has the size of a pigeon, and imitates human beings ; when it dances, at any rate, in imitation of man, it can be caught." It looks like a man in its features, and is imitative of everything that a man does. This is why persons who are easily deceived on any chance occasion are called owls by the comedians.^e In catching owls, at any rate, the man who is most adept dances after he has taken his place where they can see him, and the creatures, looking at the dancer, move like mario-

the feathered feet. Lobeck's *λαγωπίαις* would refer to its large eyes.

^c On the delight of bustards in the companionship of horses see Plutarch 981 b.

^d 293 Rose.

^e So Aelius Dionysius *apud* Eustath. 561. 7, after describing the *ᾠτος*, says : " Hence they used to call vain and silly persons owls (*ᾠτους*)."

ATHENAEUS

ἄλλος δέ τις ὅπισθεν στὰς καὶ λαθὼν συλλαμβάνει, τῇ περὶ τὴν μίμησιν ἡδονῇ κατεχομένους. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ ποιεῖν λέγουσι καὶ τοὺς σκῶπας· καὶ γὰρ τούτους ὀρχήσῃ λόγος ἀλίσκεσθαι. μνημονεύει δ' αὐτῶν Ὅμηρος. γένος τε ὀρχήσεως ἀπ' αὐτῶν καλεῖται σκῶψ λαβὼν τοῦνομα ἀπὸ τῆς περὶ τὸ
b ζῶον ἐν τῇ κινήσει ποικιλίας. χαίρουσι δὲ οἱ σκῶπες καὶ ὁμοιότητι καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς σκώπτειν καλοῦμεν τὸ συνεικάζειν καὶ καταστοχαζέσθαι τῶν σκωπτομένων¹ διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπιτηδεύειν προαίρεσιν. πάντα δὲ τὰ τῶν ζώων εὐγλωττα καὶ διηρθρωμένα ἐστὶ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ μιμεῖται τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀρνίθων ἤχους ὥσπερ ψιττακὸς καὶ κίττα. “ὁ δὲ σκῶψ,” ὥς φησιν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μύνδιος, “μικρότερός ἐστι γλαυκὸς καὶ ἐπὶ μολυβδοφανεῖ τῷ χρώματι ὑπόλευκα στίγματα ἔχει δύο τε ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφρύων παρ' ἐκάτερον κρό-
c ταφον ἀναφέρει πτερά.” Καλλίμαχος δὲ φησι δύο γένη εἶναι σκωπῶν καὶ τοὺς μὲν φθέγγεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ οὐ. διὸ καὶ καλεῖσθαι τοὺς μὲν σκῶπας αὐτῶν, τοὺς δ' αἰίσκωπας· εἰσὶ δὲ γλαυκοί. ὁ δὲ Μύνδιος Ἀλέξανδρός φησι τοὺς παρ' Ὀμήρῳ χωρὶς τοῦ σκῶπας εἶναι, καὶ Ἀριστοτέλῃ οὕτως αὐτοὺς ὠνομακέναι. φαίνεσθαί τε τούτους αἰεὶ καὶ μὴ ἐσθίεσθαι. τοὺς δ' ἐν τῷ φθινοπώρῳ φαινομένους δύο ἡμέραις ἢ μιᾷ, τούτους εἶναι ἐδωδίμους. δια-

¹ τῶν σκωπτομένων C superscr. : τοὺς σκωπτομένους AC.

^a Apparently a small horned owl is meant in *skōps*.

^b Cf. Aelian *N.A.* xv. 28.

^c *Od.* v. 66.

^d Cf. Aristot. ps. 294 Rose.

^e γλαυξ, the generic term for owl in Greek, may here be specifically *Athene noctua*.

nettes. Another hunter, taking his station behind them, catches them when rapt in the pleasure of mimicry before they know it. They say that the horned owls ^a also do the same thing ^b; for it is common report that they are caught by dancing. Homer mentions them.^c A kind of dance is called *skôps* from them, receiving its name from the variety of movements observed in the creature. These owls also delight in mimicry, and from them we give the term *skôptein* to the copying and hitting off of persons we ridicule, because we practise the method of the owls (*skôpes*). All birds which have well-developed tongues can also make articulate tones, and can imitate the sounds made by men and by other birds; such are the parrot and the magpie. "Now the horned owl," as Alexander of Myndus says,^d "is smaller than the common owl,^e and upon a ground of lead-colour it has whitish spots; at the brows it bears feathers extending upwards beside each temple." Callimachus says ^f that there are two kinds of horned owls (*skôpes*), and that the one kind utters notes, the other does not. Hence, he says, the first are called *skôpes*, the second *aeiskôpes*; their eyes are glaring.^g Alexander of Myndus says that the word for horned owls in Homer is written without the *s* (*kôpes*), and Aristotle has called them by that name.^h These owls ⁱ appear at all seasons and cannot be eaten. But those which appear one or two days in the autumn are edible. They differ from the

^f Frag. 100 c 7 Schneider.

^g γλαυκοί: hence the name γλαυκες.

^h *Hist. An.* 617 b 31, from which this account is taken, has the form with *s* (*skôpes*).

ⁱ The *aeiskôpes*, here etymologized (from ἀεί "ever") as being non-migrating.

ATHENAEUS

φέρουσι δὲ τῶν ἀεισκώπων τῷ πάχει¹ καὶ εἰσι παρα-
d πλήσιοι τρυγόνι καὶ φάττῃ. καὶ Σπεύσιππος δ' ἐν
δευτέρῳ Ὀμοίων χωρὶς τοῦ ὁ κῶπας αὐτοὺς
ὀνομάζει. Ἐπίχαρμος· “σκῶπας, ἔποπας, γλαυ-
κας.” καὶ Μητροδωρος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ συνηθείας
ἀντορχουμένους φησὶν ἀλίσκεσθαι τοὺς σκῶπας.

Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν περδίκων λόγῳ ἐμνήσθημεν
ὅτι εἰσὶν ὀχευτικώτατοι, προσιστορήσθω ὅτι καὶ
ἀλεκτρυὼν ἀφροδισιαστικὸν τὸ ὄρνεον.² Ἀριστο-
τέλης γοῦν φησιν ὅτι τῶν ἀνατιθεμένων ἐν τοῖς
ἱεροῖς ἀλεκτρυόνων τὸν ἀνατεθέντα οἱ προόντες
e ὀχεύουσι μέχρι ἂν ἄλλος ἀνατεθῇ· εἰ δὲ μὴ ἀνα-
τεθείῃ,³ μάχονται πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ὁ ἡττήσας τὸν
ἡττηθέντα διὰ παντὸς ὀχεύει. ἱστορεῖται δὲ ὅτι καὶ
ἀλεκτρυὼν εἰσιὼν οἰανδήποτε θύραν ἐπικλίνει τὸν
λόφον καὶ ὅτι τῆς ὀχείας ἐτέρῳ δίχα μάχης οὐ
παραχωρεῖ. ὁ δὲ Θεόφραστος τοὺς ἀγρίους φησὶν
ὀχευτικωτέρους εἶναι τῶν ἡμέρων. λέγει δὲ καὶ
τοὺς ἄρρενας εὐθὺς ἐξ εὐνῆς ἐθέλειν πλησιάζειν, τὰς
δὲ θηλείας προβαινούσης μᾶλλον τῆς ἡμέρας. καὶ
οἱ στρουθοὶ δὲ εἰσὶν ὀχευτικοί· διὸ καὶ Τερψικλῆς
τους⁴ ἐμφαγόντας φησὶν στρουθῶν ἐπικαταφόρους
f πρὸς ἀφροδίσια γίνεσθαι. μήποτε οὖν καὶ ἡ
Σαπφὼ ἀπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας τὴν Ἀφροδίτην ἐπ'
αὐτῶν φησιν ὀχεῖσθαι· καὶ γὰρ ὀχευτικὸν τὸ ζῶον
καὶ πολύγονον. τίκτει γοῦν ὁ στρουθός, ὥς φησιν
Ἀριστοτέλης, καὶ μέχρι ὀκτώ. Ἀλέξανδρος δ' ὁ
Μύνδιος δύο γένη φησὶν εἶναι τῶν στρουθῶν, τὸ
μὲν ἡμερον, τὸ δ' ἄγριον· τὰς δὲ θηλείας αὐτῶν

¹ πάχει Aristot., Aelian: τάχει A.

² τὸ ὄρνεον om. C.

³ ἀνατεθείη Dindorf: ἀνατεθῇ· ἢ A.

⁴ C: om. A.

aeiskôpes in plumpness, and are similar to the turtle-dove and the ringdove. Speusippus, also, in the second book of *Similars*, gives them the name *kôpes*, without the *s*. Epicharmus has ^a: "Horned owls (*skôpes*), hoopoes, common owls." Metrodorus, again, says in the treatise *On Habit* that horned owls are caught by their imitation of dancing.

Since, in our account of partridges, we mentioned that they are very much given to copulation, let it be recorded that the bird which is also lustful is the rooster. Aristotle, at any rate, says ^b that when roosters are dedicated in sacred places, those which have been there for some time before cover the one newly dedicated until another bird is dedicated; and if none be dedicated, they fight against one another, and the victor continually covers the vanquished. It is also recorded that a rooster, when entering any door, raises his crest, and that he does not cede to another bird the right to cover without a battle. Theophrastus ^c declares that wild birds are more given to covering than the domestic. He even says that the males are eager to consort as soon as they rise from the nest, the females as the day advances farther. Sparrows, too, are given to copulation; hence Tersicles says that they who eat sparrows are prone to lust. Perhaps, then, Sappho draws from a fact in nature when she makes Aphrodite ride in a car drawn by sparrows ^d; for the creature is given to "riding," and is prolific. At any rate, the sparrow lays as many as eight eggs, according to Aristotle. ^e Alexander of Myndus says that there are two kinds of sparrows, domestic and wild; the females among them are

^a Kaibel 121.

^c Frag. 183 Wimmer.

^b *Hist. An.* 614 a 7.

^d Frag. 1.

^e 291 Rose.

ἀσθενεστέρας τά τ' ἄλλα εἶναι καὶ τὸ ῥύγχος
κερατοειδές¹ μᾶλλον τὴν χροάν, τὸ δὲ πρόσωπον
οὔτε λίαν λευκὸν ἐχούσας οὔτε μέλαν. Ἀριστο-
392 τέλης δὲ φησι τοὺς ἄρρενας τῷ χειμῶνι ἀφανίζε-
σθαι, διαμένειν δὲ τὰς θηλείας, τεκμαιρόμενος ἐκ
τῆς χροᾶς τὴν πιθανότητα· ἀλλάττεσθαι γὰρ ὡς
τῶν κοσσύφων καὶ φαλαρίδων, ἀπολευκαينوμένων
κατὰ καιρούς. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ καλοῦσι τοὺς στρουθοὺς
δειρήτας, ὡς Νίκανδρός φησιν ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν
τρίτῳ Γλωσσῶν.

ΟΡΤΥΓΕΣ. καθόλου ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ὕξ ληγόντων
ὀνομάτων ἐξήττηται τί δὴ ποτε τῷ αὐτῷ οὐ χρῶνται
ἐπὶ γενικῆς συμφώνῳ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς
τυπωτικῷ (λέγω δὲ ὄνυξ καὶ ὄρτυξ), τὰ δὲ εἰς ξ
b ἄρσενικὰ ἀπλᾶ δισσύλλαβα² ὅταν τῷ ὕ παρεδρεύη-
ται, ἔχῃ³ δὲ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς ἄρχον ἐν τι
τῶν ἀμεταβόλων ἢ δι' ὧν ἡ πρώτη συζυγία τῶν
βαρυτόνων λέγεται, διὰ τοῦ κ ἐπὶ γενικῆς κλίνεται,
κῆρυκος, πέλυκος, Ἑρυκος, Βέβρυκος, ὅσα δὲ μὴ
τοῦτον ἔχει⁴ τὸν χαρακτήρα, διὰ τοῦ γ, ὄρτυγος,
ὄρυγος, κόκκυγος. σημειῶδες δὲ τὸ ὄνυχος. καθ-
όλου τε τῇ πληθυντικῇ εὐθείᾳ ἐπομένη ἢ ἐνικῇ

¹ Coraes: κερατοειδεῖς A.

² A: δισύλλαβα C.

³ C: ἔχει A.

⁴ C: ἔχει A.

^a 291 Rose. The connexion of thought is obscure. Apparently Aristotle was able to note seasonal changes in the colours of the female, but not of the male.

^b Quarrellers? cf. Hesych. δειριᾶν· λαιδορεῖσθαι· Λάκωνες.

^c Frag. 123 Schneider.

^d Not compounds; yet ἄζυξ "not yoked," and σύζυξ "united," which are compounds, conform to the rule here stated for words not compounded.

^e Or, "when (in the genitive) the penultima contains y."

^f These, in the ancient nomenclature, were the liquids

more insignificant, especially in their beak, which is more hornlike in colour, and they have faces neither very white nor very dark. Aristotle declares ^a that the males disappear in winter, but the females remain through the season; he draws this probable inference from their colour; for he says that this changes, as in the case of blackbirds and coots, which grow white according to the season. The people of Elis call sparrows *deiretae*,^b as Nicander of Colophon says in the third book of his *Glossary*.^c

Quails.—The question is raised in general concerning nouns which end in *yx*, why it is that in the genitive these nouns do not employ the same consonant in forming the last syllable (I mean nouns like *onyx*, nail, and *ortyx*, quail). Simple ^d dissyllabic masculines ending in *x*, when preceded by *y*,^e and when they have at the beginning of the last syllable one of the unchangeable sounds,^f or one of the sounds characteristic of what is called the first declension of barytone words,^g are inflected in the genitive with *k*; thus *keryx*, herald, genitive *kerykos*; *pelyx*, axe, *pelykos*; *Eryx*, the mountain, *Erykos*; *Bebryx*, *Bebrykos*. But all those which do not have this character are inflected with *g*: *ortyx*, quail, genitive *ortygos*; *oryx*, pickaxe, *orygos*^h; *kokkyx*, cuckoo, *kokkygos*. Noteworthy is *onyx*, nail, *onychos*.^h Furthermore, as a general rule, the genitive singular follows the nominative plural (*l*, *r*) and the nasals (*m*, *n*); they did not “change” in inflections, as *k*, *g*, *ch*, *p*, *t*, *th*, *t*, *d*, *th*, and *p*, *b*, *ph*, seemed to do.

^a More lit., “sounds by which (is formed that declension) which is called the first declension of barytones”; but no example of this latter is given.

^h Neither *oryx* nor *onyx* conforms to this rule, since they have *r* and *n* as the initial sound in the last syllable. To *onyx* might have been added *monyx*, “single-hoofed,” which is a compound (cf. preceding note).

ATHENAEUS

γενικῇ χρῆται τῷ αὐτῷ συμφώνῳ τῆς τελευταίας τυπωτικῶ, καὶ ἄνευ συμφώνου λέγεται, ὁμοίως.

Ἀριστοτέλης δέ φησιν· “ὁ ὄρτυξ ἐστὶ μὲν τῶν ἐκτοπιζόντων καὶ σχιδανοπόδων, νεοττιὰν δὲ οὐ ποιεῖ, ἀλλὰ κονίστραν· καὶ ταύτην σκεπάζει φρυγάνοις διὰ τοὺς ἰέρακας, ἐν ᾗ ἐπώάζει.” Ἀλέξανδρος δ’ ὁ Μύνδιος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ ζώων “ὁ θῆλυς,” φησίν, “ὄρτυξ λεπτοτραχλός¹ ἐστὶ τοῦ ἄρρενος οὐκ ἔχων τὰ ὑπὸ τῷ γενεῖῳ μέλανα. ἀνατμηθεὶς δὲ² πρόλοβον οὐχ ὀράται μέγαν ἔχων, καρδίαν δ’ ἔχει³ μεγάλην, καὶ ταύτην τρίλοβον.⁴ ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἦπαρ καὶ τὴν χολὴν ἐν τοῖς ἐντέροις κεκολλημένην, σπλῆνα μικρὸν καὶ δυσθεώρητον, ὄρχεις δὲ ὑπὸ τῷ ἦπατι ὡς ἀλεκτρούνες.” περὶ δὲ τῆς γενέσεως αὐτῶν Φανόδημος ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀτθίδος φησίν· “ὡς κατείδεν Ἐρυσίχθων⁵ Δῆλον τὴν νῆσον τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχαίων καλουμένην Ὀρτυγίαν παρ’ ὅ⁶ τὰς ἀγέλας τῶν ζώων τούτων φερομένας ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους ἰζάνειν εἰς τὴν νῆσον διὰ τὸ εὖορμον εἶναι . . .” Εὐδοξος δ’ ὁ Κνίδιος ἐν πρώτῳ γῆς⁷ περιόδου τοὺς Φοίνικας λέγει θύειν τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ ὄρτυγας διὰ τὸ τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν Ἀστερίας καὶ Διὸς πορευόμενον εἰς Λιβύην ἀναιρεθῆναι μὲν ὑπὸ e Τυφῶνος, Ἰολάου δ’ αὐτῷ προσενέγκαντος ὄρτυγα

¹ λεπτοτραχλότερός Casaubon.

² δὲ C: δ’ ἐν A.

³ C: ἔχειν A.

⁴ τρίλοβον Casaubon: τρίβολον A.

⁵ Casaubon: εὐρυσίχθων A.

⁶ παρὸ A: παρὰ τὸ C.

⁷ Musurus: τῆς A.

and employs the same consonant in forming the last syllable.^a This is also true if the noun is inflected without a consonant.

Aristotle says ^b: "The quail belongs to the class of migrating birds, and of those which have parted toes; it does not make a nest, but a rolling-place in the dust; this it shelters with twigs, on account of the hawks, and here it broods over its eggs." Alexander of Myndus, in the second book of his work *On Animals*, says ^c: "The female quail is slender-necked, and has not the black markings of the male under the chin. When dissected, it is seen not to have a large crop, but it has a large heart, and this has three lobes. It has also the liver and the gall bladder tightly joined in the intestines, a spleen small and difficult to discover, and testicles under the liver, as in the case of roosters." Respecting their origin, Phanodemus says in the second book of his *Attic History* ^d: "When Erysichthon perceived the island of Delos, which was called Ortygia (Quail Island) by the ancients because the flocks of these birds, as they were borne from the sea, settled upon the island, since it offered security . . ." Eudoxus of Cnidus, in the first book of his *Description of the Earth*, says that the Phoenicians sacrifice quails to Heracles, because Heracles, the son of Asteria and Zeus, went into Libya and was killed by Typhon; but Iolaus brought a quail to him, and having put it close to him, he smelt

^a The rule, in conformity with most ancient grammarians, should have been stated in the other way: "The nominative plural follows the genitive singular, in having the same consonant"; thus, *ortygos*, *ortyges*, *kerykos*, *kerykes*.

^b P. 287 Rose.

^c Aristot. ps. p. 294.

^d *F.H.G.* i. 366; the sentence is incomplete, and the legend has been lost.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ προσαγαγόντος ὁσφρανθέντα ἀναβιῶναι.¹ ἔχαιρε γάρ, φησί, καὶ περιῶν τῷ ζώῳ τούτῳ. ὑποκοριστικῶς δὲ Εὐπολὶς ἐν Πόλεσιν αὐτοὺς κέκληκεν ὀρτύγια λέγων οὕτως·

ὀρτυγας ἔθρεψας² σύ τινας ἤδη πώποτε;
B. ἔγωγε μίκρ' ἄττ'³ ὀρτύγια. κάπειτα τί;

Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Ἀγροίκῳ ὀρτύγιον εἶρηκεν οὕτως·

ὥς δὴ σὺ τί
ποιεῖν δυνάμενος, ὀρτυγίου ψυχὴν ἔχων;

f Πρατίνας δ' ἐν Δυμαίναις⁴ ἢ Καρυάτισιν ἀδύφῳνον ἰδίως καλεῖ τὸν ὀρτυγα, πλὴν εἰ μὴ τι παρὰ τοῖς Φλιασίοις ἢ τοῖς Λάκῳσι φωνήεντες, ὥς καὶ οἱ πέρδικες. καὶ ἡ σιαλὶς⁵ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου ἂν εἴη, φησὶν ὁ Δίδυμος, ὠνομασμένη. σχεδὸν γὰρ τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν ὀρνέων ἀπὸ τῆς φωνῆς ἔχῃ τὴν ὀνομασίαν. ἡ δὲ ὀρτυγομήτρα καλουμένη, ἧς μνημονεύει Κρατῖνος⁶ ἐν Χείρῳσι λέγων· “Ἰθακησία 393 ὀρτυγομήτρα”—λέγει δὲ περὶ αὐτῆς ὁ Μύνδιος Ἀλέξανδρος ὅτι ἐστὶ τὸ μέγεθος ἡλικὴ τρυγῶν, σκέλη δὲ μακρά, δυσθαλῆς καὶ δειλὴ. περὶ δὲ τῆς τῶν ὀρτύγων θήρας ἰδίως ἱστορεῖ Κλέαρχος ὁ Σολεὺς ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Πλάτωνος Πολιτεία μαθηματικῶς εἰρημένων γράφων οὕτως· “οἱ ὀρτυγες περὶ τὸν τῆς ὀχείας καιρόν,

¹ A has the lemma: ἐντεῦθεν παροιμία ὀρτυξ ἔσωσεν Ἡρακλέα τὸν καρτερόν, “hence the proverb, ‘a quail saved Heracles the mighty.’”

² Schweighäuser: θρεψας A.

³ μίκρ' ἄττ' Porson: μικρά γ' A.

⁴ Toup: δυμαναις A.

⁵ σιαλὶς A.

⁶ Schweighäuser: κρατης A.

it and came to life again. For when he was alive, Eudoxus says, Heracles had delighted in this bird. Eupolis in *The Island Towns* gives a diminutive form to their name, saying^a: "A. Have you ever at any time kept quails? B. Indeed I have; some tiny little quails (*ortygia*). And what of it?" Antiphanes in *The Farmer* has this diminutive in the singular, thus^b: "Why! What then are you able to do, you with the heart of a quail (*ortygion*)?"^c Pratinas, singularly enough, in *The Dymaenae* or *Caryatids*, calls the quail "sweet-voiced"^d; but perhaps among the Phliasians or the Laconians they may be tuneless, as the partridges are. And the designation *sialis*, says Didymus,^e must be derived from this. For most birds, generally speaking, have their names from their notes. As for the land-rail (mentioned by Cratinus in *The Cheirons* when he says,^f "That Ithacan land-rail"), Alexander of Myndus says of it that in size it is as large as a turtle-dove, but has long legs, and is of poor growth and cowardly. Concerning quail-hunting, Clearchus of Soli records a singular circumstance in the essay entitled *On the Mathematical Passages in Plato's Republic*. He says^g: "In the mating season of the quails, if one places a

^a Kock i. 317; the second speaker appears to be Demos.

^b Kock ii. 14.

^c Quails were not regarded as timid; hence the expression appears to refer to the bellicose nature of the person addressed.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 559. Pratinas was a Phliasian.

^e P. 76 Schmidt. The word ought to mean "spittle-bird," but the writer evidently takes it to mean "whistler."

^f Kock i. 88, cf. Aristoph. *Av.* 870; the bird was supposed to lead the quails in migrating, and the reference here may be to Odysseus.

^g *F.H.G.* ii. 316.

ATHENAEUS

ἐὰν κάτοπτρον ἐξ ἐναντίας τις αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸ
 τούτου βρόχον θῇ, τρέχοντες πρὸς τὸν ἐμφαινόμε-
 νον ἐν τῷ κατόπτρῳ ἐμπίπτουσιν εἰς τὸν βρόχον.”
 καὶ περὶ τῶν κολοιῶν δὲ καλουμένων τὰ ὅμοια
 ἱστορεῖ ἐν τούτοις· “καὶ τοῖς κολοιοῖς¹ δὲ διὰ τὴν
 b φυσικὴν φιλοστοργίαν, καίπερ² τοσοῦτον πανουργία
 διαφέρουσιν,³ ὅμως ὅταν ἐλαίου κρατῆρ τεθῇ
 πλήρης, οἱ στάντες αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖλος καὶ κατα-
 βλέψαντες ἐπὶ τὸν ἐμφαινόμενον καταράττουσι.
 διόπερ ἐλαιοβρόχων γενομένων ἢ τῶν πτερῶν
 αὐτοῖς συγκόλλησις αἰτία γίνεται τῆς ἀλώσεως.”

Τὴν μέσσην δὲ τοῦ ὀνόματος συλλαβὴν ἐκτείνουσιν
 Ἀττικοὶ ὥς δοῖδουκα καὶ κήρυκα, ὥς ὁ Ἰξίωv φησὶ
 Δημήτριος ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων διαλέκτου.
 c Ἀριστοφάνης δ' ἐν Εἰρήνῃ συνεσταλμένως ἔφη διὰ
 τὸ μέτρον· “ὄρτυγες οἰκογενεῖς.” τῶν δὲ καλουμέ-
 νων ΧΕΝΝΙΩΝ (μικρὸν δ' ἐστὶν ὀρτύγιον) μνημο-
 νεύει Κλεομένης ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον ἐπιστολῇ
 γράφων οὕτως· “φαληρίδας⁴ ταριχηρὰς μυρίας,
 τυλάδας πεντακισχιλίας, χέννια ταριχηρὰ μύρια.”
 καὶ Ἰππαρχος ἐν τῇ Αἰγυπτία Ἰλιάδι·

οὐδέ⁵ μοι Αἰγυπτίων βίος ἤρεσεν οἶον ἔχουσι,
 χέννια τίλλοντες καὶ κιττία δεισαλέ' ὄντα.⁶

Οὐκ ἀπελείποντο δὲ ἡμῶν τοῦ συμποσίου πολ-
 d λάκις οὐδὲ κύκνοι, περὶ ὧν φησιν ὁ Ἀριστο-
 τέλης· “ὁ κύκνος εὐτεκνός ἐστι καὶ μάχιμος·
 ἀλληλοκτονεῖ γοῦν ὁ μάχιμος. μάχεται δὲ καὶ

¹ A: τοὺς κολοιοὺς C.

² καίπερ Kaibel: καὶ γὰρ A.

³ A: διαφέροντας C (omitting καὶ γὰρ) E.

⁴ Casaubon: ἀθληρίδας A.

⁵ οὐδέ Meineke: οὐ A.

⁶ καὶ κιττία δεισαλέ' ὄντα Ludwich: καλκατιαδεισαλέοντα A.

mirror in their path and a noose in front of the mirror, they will run to meet the reflection in the mirror and will be caught in the noose." Clearchus records similar facts of the birds called *koloioi* (jackdaws) in these words: "So it is also with jackdaws, because of their innate love of their kind. Although they beat everything else in craftiness, nevertheless when a bowl full of oil is set, those of them which stand on the brim and look down cast themselves headlong upon the reflection. Thus their wings become soaked with oil, and being glued together become the cause of their capture."

The middle syllable of the name for quail ^a is prolonged in Attic Greek, just as in *doidŷka* (pestle) and in *kerŷka* (herald); so Demetrius Ixion states in his treatise *On the Alexandrian Dialect*. But Aristophanes made it short in *The Peace*, for the sake of the metre ^b: "Home-bred quails" (*ortŷges*). The so-called *chennia* (it is a small quail) are mentioned by Cleomenes in his *Letter to Alexander*, writing as follows: "Ten thousand smoked coots, five thousand thrushes, ten thousand smoked quails (*chennia*)."
And Hipparchus in *The Egyptian Iliad*: "And I liked not the life which the Egyptians lead, for ever plucking quails (*chennia*) and slimy magpies."

Even swans were not often missing at our banquet; of them Aristotle says ^c: "The swan loves its young, and it is belligerent; the belligerent, at any rate, is inclined to mutual slaughter. It will even fight the

^a In the oblique cases, *ortŷgas*, etc.

^b Vs. 788.

^c 285 Rose.

ATHENAEUS

τῷ αἰετῷ,¹ αὐτὸς μάχης μὴ προαρξάμενος. εἰσὶ δ' ὠδικοὶ καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὰς τελευτάς. διαίρουσι² δὲ καὶ τὸ πέλαγος ἄδοντες. ἐστὶν δὲ τῶν στεγανοπόδων καὶ ποηφάγων." ὁ δὲ Μύνδιός φησιν Ἀλέξανδρος πολλοῖς τελευτῶσιν παρακολουθήσας οὐκ ἀκοῦσαι ἄδόντων. ὁ δὲ τὰ Κεφαλίωνος ἐπιγραφόμενα Τρωικὰ συνθεὶς Ἑγησιάναξ ὁ
 θ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖ μονομαχήσαντα Κύκνον φησὶ τραφῆναι ἐν Λευκόφρυνι πρὸς τοῦ ὁμωνύμου ὄρνιθος. Βοῖος δ' ἐν Ὀρνιθογονίᾳ ἢ Βοιώ, ὥς φησι Φιλόχορος; ὑπὸ Ἀρεως τὸν Κύκνον ὀρνιθωθῆναι καὶ παραγενόμενον ἐπὶ τὸν Σύβαριν ποταμὸν πλησιάσαι γεράνῳ. λέγει δὲ καὶ ἐντίθεσθαι αὐτὸν τῇ νεοττιᾷ πόαν τὴν λεγομένην λυγέαν.³ καὶ περὶ τῆς γεράνου δέ φησιν ὁ Βοῖος ὅτι ἦν τις παρὰ τοῖς Πυγμαίοις γυνὴ διάσημος, ὄνομα Γεράνα. αὕτη κατὰ θεὸν τιμωμένη πρὸς τῶν πολιτῶν αὐτὴ τοὺς ὄντως θεοὺς ταπεινῶς⁴ ἦγε, f μάλιστα δὲ Ἦραν τε καὶ Ἄρτεμιν. ἀγανακτήσασα οὖν ἢ Ἦρα εἰς ἀπρεπῇ τὴν ὄψιν⁵ ὄρνιν μετεμόρφωσε πολέμιόν τε⁶ καὶ στυγητὴν κατέστησε τοῖς τιμῆσασιν αὐτὴν Πυγμαίοις, γενέσθαι τε λέγει ἐξ αὐτῆς καὶ Νικοδάμαντος τὴν χερσαίαν χελώνην. καθόλου δὲ ὁ ποιήσας ταῦτα τὰ ἔπη πάντα τὰ ὄρνεα ἀνθρώπους ἱστορεῖ πρότερον γεγονέναι.

ΦΑΣΣΑΙ. Ἀριστοτέλης φησὶ περιστερῶν μὲν εἶναι ἐν γένος, εἶδη δὲ πέντε, γράφων οὕτως·
 394 "περιστερά, οἰνάς, φάψ, φάσσα, τρυγών." ἐν δὲ

¹ αἰετῷ Aristot. H.A. 610 a 1: αὐτῷ Α.

² Schweighäuser: διαιροῦσι AC.

³ λυγέαν Gulick (cf. Eust. 834. 38): λυγαίαν Α.

⁴ ταπεινοὺς C.

⁵ τὴν ὄψιν Meineke: ὄψιν τὴν AE.

⁶ τε C: γε Α.

eagle, though it will not provoke the fight. They are also given to song, especially as their end draws near. They even sing while they are crossing the deep sea. It belongs to the class of web-footed and grass-eating birds." But Alexander of Myndus says that, although he has closely followed many dying swans, he never heard them sing. Hegesianax of Alexandria, who composed the work entitled *Cephalion's Trojan War*, says ^a that the Cynus (Swan) who fought in single combat against Achilles was reared in Leucophrys by the bird whose name he bore. According to Philochorus, Boeus, or Boeô, in the *Ornithogony*,^b says that Cynus was changed into a bird by Ares, and coming to the Sybaris river he consorted with a crane. He also says that Cynus placed in his nest the grass that is called willow-grass. Boeus says also, of the crane, that she had been a woman eminent among the Pygmies, named Gerana. She, honoured as a god by her citizens, held the true gods in low esteem herself, especially Hera and Artemis. Hera, therefore, became angry, 'metamorphosed her into a bird of ugly shape, and made her an enemy and hateful to the Pygmies who had honoured her; Boeus also says that from her and Nicodamas was born the land tortoise. The author of this epic records that all the birds without exception had once been human beings.

Ring-doves.—Aristotle says that the pigeons constitute a single class, with five varieties; he writes as follows ^c: "Pigeon, rock-dove, stock-dove, ring-dove, turtle-dove." But in the fifth book of *Parts of*

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 69.

^b Formed like *Theogony*, but narrating *Metamorphoses into Birds*; *F.H.G.* i. 417.

^c 288 Rose.

ATHENAEUS

πέμπτῳ περὶ ζώων μορίων τὴν φάβα οὐκ ὀνομάζει, καίτοι Αἰσχύλου ἐν τῷ σατυρικῷ¹ Πρωτεῖ οὕτω μνημονεύοντος τοῦ ὄρνιθος·

σιτουμένην δύστηνον ἀθλίαν φάβα,
μέσακτα πλευρὰ πρὸς πτύοις πεπλεγμένην.²

κὰν Φιλοκτήτῃ δὲ κατὰ γενικὴν κλίσιν φαβῶν εἶρηκεν. “ ἡ μὲν οὖν οἰνάς,” φησὶν ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης, “ μείζων ἐστὶ τῆς περιστερᾶς, χρώμα δ’ ἔχει οἰνωπόν, ἡ δὲ φάψ μέσον περιστερᾶς καὶ οἰνάδος, ἡ δὲ φάσσα ἀλέκτορος τὸ μέγεθος, χρώμα δὲ σποδιόν, ἡ δὲ
b τρυγῶν πάντων ἐλάττων, χρώμα δὲ τεφρόν. αὕτη δὲ θέρους φαίνεται, τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα φωλεύει. ἡ δὲ φάψ καὶ ἡ περιστερὰ αἰεὶ φαίνονται, ἡ δ’ οἰνάς φθινοπώρῳ μόνῳ. πολυχροنيωτέρα δὲ εἶναι λέγεται τούτων ἡ φάσσα· καὶ γὰρ τριάκοντα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ζῆ ἔτη. οὐκ ἀπολείπουνσι δ’ ἕως θανάτου οὔτε οἱ ἄρρενες τὰς θηλείας οὔτε αἱ θήλειαι τοὺς ἄρρενας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τελευτήσαντος χηρεύει ὁ ὑπολειπόμενος. τὸ δ’ αὐτὸ ποιοῦσι καὶ κόρακες καὶ κορώναι καὶ κολοιοί· ἐπωάζει δ’ ἐκ διαδοχῆς πᾶν τὸ περιστεροειδὲς γένος, καὶ γενομένων τῶν νεοττῶν ὁ ἄρρην ἐμπτύει αὐτοῖς, ὡς μὴ βασκαν-
c θῶσι. τίκτει δὲ ὡς δύο, ὧν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἄρρεν ποιεῖ, τὸ δὲ δεύτερον θήλυ. τίκτουσι δὲ πᾶσαν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους· διὸ δὴ καὶ δεκάκις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τιθέασιν, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δὲ δωδεκάκις. τεκοῦσα γὰρ τῇ ἐχομένῃ ἡμέρᾳ συλλαμβάνει.” ἔτι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ³

¹ Casaubon: τραγικῷ Α.

² πεπληγμένην Schweighäuser.

³ ἐν ἄλλοις Rose.

^a *Hist. An.* v. 544 b. ^b *T.G.F.* 71. ^c *Phaba*, accus. sing.

^d *T.G.F.* 82. ^e Hence its name, *oinas*, from *oînos*, wine.

Animals^a he does not mention the stock-dove, although Aeschylus, in the satyric drama *Proteus*, mentions the bird thus^b: "The poor, unhappy stock-dove^c feeding, its shattered sides broken in two when caught on the winnowing-fans." In *Philoctetes*,^d declining the word in the genitive (plural), he has *phabôn*. "Now the rock-dove," Aristotle says, "is larger than the pigeon, and has a winey colour.^e The stock-dove is intermediate between the pigeon and the rock-dove, while the ring-dove is of the size of the cock, with ashy colour; the turtle-dove is smaller than all the others, and has a grey colour. It appears in summer, but during the winter lives in holes. The stock-dove and the pigeon appear at all seasons, but the rock-dove only in the autumn. The ring-dove is said to be more long-lived than these others; in fact it lives thirty or forty years. Until death comes, the males do not desert the females, nor the females the males, but when one dies, whichever is left lives in solitary bereavement. The same is true also of crows, ravens, and jackdaws. In the entire pigeon class, male and female sit on the eggs in turn, and when the young are hatched the male spits on them that they may not be bewitched.^f It lays two eggs, the first of which makes a male, the second a female. They lay at all seasons of the year; hence they lay as much as ten times in the year, in Egypt even twelve times. Having laid once, the hen conceives again the next day." Again, in the same passage,^g

^f The word *βασκανίω* is used of the malignant power of the evil eye. Cf. Theocr. vi. 39 *ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ τοῖς ἔπτυσσά*, "I spat thrice, that I might not be bewitched." On saliva superstition see *Harvard Studies in Class. Phil.* viii. pp. 23 ff.

^g Cf. Aristot. *Hist. An.* 544 b.

ATHENAEUS

φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ὅτι περιστερὰ ἕτερον, πελειὰς δ' ἔλαττον, καὶ ὅτι ἡ πελειὰς τιθασὸν γίνεται, περιστερὰ¹ δὲ καὶ μέλαν καὶ μικρὸν καὶ ἐρυθρό-
 πουν² καὶ τραχύπουν· διὸ οὐδεὶς τρέφει. ἴδιον δὲ
 d λέγει τῆς περιστερᾶς τὸ κυνεῖν αὐτὰς ὅταν μέλλω-
 σιν ἀναβαίνειν ἢ οὐκ ἀνέχεσθαι τὰς θηλείας. ὁ δὲ
 πρεσβύτερος, φησί, καὶ προαναβαίνει καὶ μὴ κύσας·
 οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι αἰεὶ τοῦτο ποιήσαντες ὀχεύουσιν.
 καὶ αἱ θήλειαι δ' ἀλλήλας ἀναβαίνουνσιν, ὅταν ἄρρην
 μὴ παρῇ, κυνήσασαι³. καὶ οὐδὲν προιέμεναι εἰς
 ἀλλήλας τίκτουςιν ὥα, ἐξ ὧν οὐ γίνεται νεοττός.
 οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς τὴν πελειάδα ἀντὶ περιστερᾶς τιθέα-
 σιν, ὡς Σώφρων ἐν γυναικείοις. Καλλίμαχος δ'
 ἐν τῷ περὶ ὀρνέων ὡς διαφορὰς ἐκτίθεται φάσσαν,
 e πυραλλίδα, περιστερὰν, τρυγόνα. ὁ δὲ Μύνδιος
 Ἀλέξανδρος οὐ πίνειν φησὶ τὴν φάσσαν ἀνα-
 κύπτουσιν ὡς τὴν τρυγόνα καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος μὴ
 φθέγγεσθαι, εἰ μὴ εὐδίας γενομένης. λέγεται δὲ
 ὅτι ἡ οἰνὰς εἰς φαγοῦσα τὸ τῆς ἰξίας σπέρμα ἐπί-
 τινος ἀφοδεύσῃ δένδρου, νέαν⁴ ἰξίαν φύεσθαι.
 Δαῖμαχος δ' ἐν τοῖς Ἰνδικοῖς ἱστορεῖ περιστερὰς
 μηλίνας γίνεσθαι ἐν Ἰνδοῖς. Χάρων δ' ὁ Λαμβια-
 κηνὸς ἐν τοῖς Περσικοῖς περὶ Μαρδονίου ἱστορῶν
 καὶ τοῦ διαφθαρέντος στρατοῦ Περσικοῦ περὶ τὸν

¹ Following Aristotle, this passage should read: ὅτι περιστερὰ ἕτερον καὶ πελειὰς, καὶ ὅτι ἔλαττον μὲν ἡ πελειὰς, τίθασον δὲ γίνεται μᾶλλον ἢ περιστερὰ· ἡ πελειὰς δὲ καὶ μέλαν.

² Aristotle: ἐρυθρὸν AC.

³ A: κύσασαι C, κυνήσασαι and κύσασαι mss. of Aristot., E.

⁴ νέαν Diels: ἰδίαν A.

^a From the wild pigeon (*peleias*).

^b See crit. note. The true statement is that the pigeon

Aristotle says that the pigeon (*peristera*) is different ^a; that the wild pigeon is smaller, and that it becomes tame; the pigeon, moreover, is dark and small, with red, rough feet; hence nobody keeps it as a domestic fowl.^b A peculiarity of the pigeon, he says,^c is that they bill each other when they are about to couple; otherwise the females will not tolerate the male. But the older bird, he says, can mount the female first even without billing. Younger birds always cover only after they have done this. Even the females cover each other when no male is near, after billing. And though they eject nothing into each other, they lay eggs, but no chick comes from them. The Dorians use the word *peleias* for *peristera*, as, for example, Sophron in his *Mimes of Women*. But Callimachus, in his book *On Birds*, explains ^a *phassa* (ring-dove), *pyrallis*, pigeon, and turtle-dove, as different birds. Alexander of Myndus says that the ring-dove, does not raise its head when drinking, as does the turtle-dove, and that it makes no sound in the winter season except after a period of fair weather. It is said that if the rock-dove eats the seed of the mistletoe and then lets a dropping fall upon a tree, a new growth of mistletoe is produced. Daïmachus, in his *History of India*, records ^e that yellow pigeons occur in India. Charon of Lampsacus, in giving an account of Mardonius and the Persian host that was destroyed off Mount Athos, writes, in his *History of*

(*peristera*) is more easily tamed than the wild pigeon (*peleias*), and the wild pigeon is dark and small, and cannot be domesticated.

^c *Hist. An.* 560 b 25.

^a Frag. 100 c. 4 Schneider. The word *pyrallis*, to-day used of a genus of moths, here refers to a bird unknown; it may have been a pigeon.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 440.

ATHENAEUS

"Αθω γράφει καὶ ταῦτα· "καὶ λευκαὶ περιστεραι
 τότε πρῶτον εἰς Ἑλληνας ἐφάνησαν, πρότερον οὐ
 f γιγνόμεναι." ὁ δ' Ἀριστοτέλης φησὶν ὡς αἱ περι-
 στεραι¹ γινομένων τῶν νεοττῶν τῆς ἀλμυρίζουσας²
 γῆς διαμασσησάμεναι ἐμπτύουσιν αὐτοῖς διοιγνῦσαι
 τὸ στόμα, διὰ τούτου παρασκευάζουσιν αὐτοὺς
 πρὸς τὴν τροφήν. τῆς δὲ Σικελίας ἐν Ἑρυκι
 καιρὸς τις ἐστίν, ὃν καλοῦσιν Ἀναγωγάς,³ ἐν ᾧ
 φασὶ τὴν θεὸν εἰς Λιβύην ἀνάγεσθαι. τότε οὖν αἱ
 περὶ τὸν τόπον περιστεραι ἀφανεῖς γίνονται ὡς δὴ
 τῇ θεῷ συναποδημοῦσαι. καὶ μεθ' ἡμέρας ἐννέα
 395 ἐν τοῖς λεγομένοις Καταγωγίοις μιᾶς προπετα-
 σθείσης ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους περιστερᾶς καὶ εἰς τὸν
 νεῶν εἰσπτάσης παραγίνονται καὶ αἱ λοιπαί. ὅσοι
 οὖν τότε περιουσίας εἶ ἤκουσι τῶν περιοίκων
 εὖωχοῦνται, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κροταλίζουσιν μετὰ
 χαρᾶς, ὅζει τε πᾶς ὁ τόπος τότε βούτυρον, ᾧ δὴ
 τεκμηρίῳ χρῶνται τῆς θείας ἐπανόδου. Αὐτο-
 κράτης ἐν τοῖς Ἀχαϊκοῖς καὶ τὸν Δία ἱστορεῖ
 μεταβαλεῖν⁴ τὴν μορφήν εἰς περιστερὰν ἐρασθέντα
 παρθένου Φθίας ὄνομα ἐν Αἰγίῳ. Ἀττικοὶ δὲ
 ἀρσενικῶς περιστερὸν καλοῦσιν. Ἀλεξὶς Συντρέ-
 χουσιν·

- b λευκὸς⁵ Ἀφροδίτης εἰμὶ γὰρ περιστερός.
 ὁ δὲ⁶ Διόνυσος οἶδε τὸ μεθύσαι μόνον·
 εἰ δὲ νέον ἢ παλαιόν, οὐ πεφρόντικεν.

¹ αἱ περιστεραι Musurus: ἐπ' ἀριστερᾶ Α.

² λαμυρίζουσας Α.

³ Ἀναγωγή more correctly Aelian *V.H.* i. 15, *Nat. An.* iv. 2.

⁴ μεταβαλεῖν Aelian: μεταβάλλειν Α.

Persia ^a: "On that occasion white pigeons appeared for the first time in Greece, having never occurred there before." Aristotle says ^b that when their young are hatched, pigeons open their mouths and spit into them salty earth which they have chewed, and by this means prepare them for taking their food. On Mount Eryx, in Sicily, there is a stated time, called the Festival of Embarkation, when, they say, the goddess ^c embarks for Libya. On that occasion the pigeons which flock about the place disappear as if they had joined the goddess in her journey. And after nine days, at the so-called Festival of Debarkation, one pigeon flies forth out of the sea and alights upon the temple, and then all the rest appear. Thereupon all the inhabitants round about who enjoy ample means begin to feast, while the rest applaud joyfully, and the whole place smells of butter,^d which they employ as a sign of the goddess's return. Autocrates in his *Achaean History* records ^e that Zeus even changed himself into a pigeon when he fell in love with a maiden of Aegium named Phthia. Attic writers have a masculine form, *peristeros*. Alexis in *Running Mates* ^f: "For I am Aphrodite's white pigeon (*peristeros*).^g As for Dionysus, all he knows is getting drunk, and whether a thing be young or old, he does not care." But

^a *F.H.G.* i. 32.

^b *Hist. An.* 613 a 2.

^c Aphrodite. The name of the authority for this statement has been lost.

^d Here a kind of plant; Hesych. *s.* βούτυρος· βοράνης εἶδος. Διονύσιος.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 346.

^f Kock ii. 375.

^g *i.e.* I am still young.

⁵ λευκὸς Schweighäuser: ὁ λευκὸς A.

⁶ ὁ δὲ Schweighäuser: οἱ δὲ A, οἷδε C.

ATHENAEUS

ἐν δὲ Δορκίδι¹ ἢ Ποππυζούσῃ θηλυκῶς εἶρηκε καὶ ὅτι αἱ Σικελικαὶ διάφοροί εἰσι·

περιστερὰς

ἐνδον τρέφω τῶν Σικελικῶν τούτων πάντ²
κομψάς.

Φερεκράτης ἐν Γραυσί³ φησιν·

ἀπόπεμψον ἀγγέλλοντα τὸν περιστερόν.

ἐν δὲ Πετάλῃ·

c ἄλλ', ὧ περιστέριον, ὅμοιον Κλεισθένει,⁴
πέτου, κόμισον δέ μ' ἐς Κύθηρα καὶ Κύπρον.

Νίκανδρος δὲ ἐν δευτέρῳ Γεωργικῶν τῶν Σικελικῶν μνημονεύων πελειάδων φησί·

καί τε σύ γε θρέψαιο Δρακοντιάδας διτοκεύσας
ἢ Σικελὰς⁵ μεγάροισι⁶ πελειάδας· οὐδέ φιν ἄρπαι⁷
οὐδ' ὄφεις ὀστρακέοις⁸ λωβήσιμοι⁹ ἐξενέπονται.¹⁰

ΝΗΤΤΑΙ. τούτων, ὥς φησιν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μύνδιος, ὁ ἄρρην μείζων καὶ ποικιλώτερος. τὸ δὲ λεγόμενον γλανκίον διὰ τὴν τῶν ὀμμάτων χροάν
d μικρῷ ἔλαττόν ἐστι νήττης. τῶν δὲ βοσκάδων καλουμένων ὁ μὲν ἄρρην κατάγραφος· ἐστὶ δὲ ἦττον¹¹ . . . νήττης. ἔχουσι δὲ οἱ ἄρρενες σιμά τε καὶ ἐλάττονα τῇ συμμετρίᾳ τὰ ρύγχη. ἡ δὲ μικρὰ κολυμβίς, πάντων ἐλαχίστη τῶν ἐνύδρων, ῥυπαρο-

¹ Δορκίδι Athen. 104 d, 431 a: 'Ροδίῳ A.

² τοῖτων πάντ Musurus: τοῖτων πάντ τούτων A.

³ Meineke: γραφεῦσι A.

⁴ Porson: καλλισθένει A.

⁵ Musurus: σικελικὰς A.

⁶ I. G. Schneider: μεγάροιο A.

⁷ φιν ἄρπαι Heringa: φιναρσαι A.

⁸ οὐδ' ὄφεις ὀστρακέοις O. Schneider: οὐδεφινοςτρακεοι A.

⁹ O. Schneider: νωμήσιμοι A.

¹⁰ Heringa: ἐξενίπτονται A.

¹¹ ἐστὶ δὲ ἦττον added in C after τὰ ρύγχη below: om. A.

in *Dorcis* or *The Woman who Smacks* he has the feminine form *peristera*, and says that the pigeons of Sicily are particularly fine ^a: "I keep pigeons in my house, the Sicilian kinds, which are very choice." Pherecrates in *Old Women* has the masculine ^b: "Send the pigeon to tell the news." And in *The Broad* he has a neuter diminutive ^c: "Nay, little pigeon (*peristerion*), soft as Cleisthenes, fly, and take me to Cythera and to Cyprus." Nicander, mentioning the pigeons of Sicily in the second book of his *Georgics*, says ^d: "And so thou must at least keep Dracontiad or Sicilian pigeons in thy halls; they lay two eggs at a time, and not ravening birds, and not snakes, it is said, can harm their shelly coats." ^e

Ducks.—Alexander of Myndus says ^f that in the case of these birds the male is larger and more varied in colour. The kind called *glaucion*, ^g because of the colour of its eyes, is a little smaller than the common duck. Of those called "feeders," ^h the male has conspicuous markings; but it is less . . . ⁱ than the duck. The males have beaks which are flat and proportionately smaller than the duck's. The little grebe, smallest of all aquatic birds, is a dirty black in colour,

^a Kock ii. 316.

^b Kock i. 154.

^c *Ibid.* 185.

^d Frag. 73 Schneider.

^e If the adjective is right (see critical note) it must refer to their glossy colour.

^f Cf. Aristot. ps. 293 Rose.

^g Little owl; perhaps the white-eyed duck.

^h Perhaps the teal.

ⁱ In the lacuna may possibly be supplied, "conspicuously marked."

ATHENAEUS

μέλαινα τὴν χροιάν καὶ τὸ ῥύγχος ὁξὺ ἔχει σκέπον τε τὰ ὄμματα, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καταδύεται. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλο γένος βοσκάδων μείζον μὲν νήττης, ἔλαττον δὲ χηναλώπεκος. αἱ δὲ λεγόμεναι φασκάδες μικρῶ μείζονες οὖσαι τῶν μικρῶν κολυμβίδων τὰ λοιπὰ νήτταις εἰσὶ παραπλήσιοι. ἡ δὲ λεγομένη οὐρία οὐ πολὺν λείπεται νήττης, τῷ χρώματι δὲ ῥυπαροκέραμός¹ ἔστι, τὸ δὲ ῥύγχος μακρόν τε καὶ στενὸν ἔχει. ἡ δὲ φαλαρίς καὶ αὕτη στενὸν ἔχουσα τὸ ῥύγχος στρογγυλωτέρα τὴν ὄψιν οὖσα ἔντεφρος τὴν γαστέρα, μικρῶ μελαντέρα τὸν νῶτον. τῆς δὲ νήττης καὶ κολυμβάδος, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ τὸ νήχεσθαι καὶ κολυμβᾶν εἴρηται, μνημονεύει μετὰ καὶ ἄλλων λιμναίων πολλῶν Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ἀχαρνεῦσι διὰ τούτων·

νάσσας, κολοιούς, ἀτταγᾶς, φαλαρίδας,
f τροχίλους, κολύμβους.

μνημονεύει αὐτῶν καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν τῷ περὶ ὀρνέων.

Παρήσαν δὲ πολλάκις ἡμῖν καὶ οἱ καλούμενοι ΠΑΡΑΣΤΑΤΑΙ, ὧν μνημονεύει Ἑπαίνετος ἐν Ὀψαρτυτικῷ καὶ Σιμάριστος² ἐν γ' Συνωνύμων καὶ τετάρτῳ. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ ὄρχεις οὕτω καλούμενοι.

Συγκεκνισωμένων δέ τινων κρεῶν ζωμῶ³ παρα-
396 φερομένων ἐπεὶ τις ἔφη “τῶν ΠΝΙΚΤΩΝ κρεαδίων δός,” ὁ τῶν ὀνομάτων Δαίδαλος Οὐλπιανὸς “αὐτὸς ἐγώ,” φησὶν, “ἀποπνιγήσομαι εἰ μὴ ἐρεῖς⁴ ὅπου καὶ σὺ εὔρες τὰ τοιαῦτα κρεᾶδια. οὐ μὴ γὰρ ὀνομάσω

¹ Musurus: ῥυποκέραμος AC.

² Casaubon: σιμαρος A.

³ καὶ after ζωμῶ deleted by Schweighäuser.

⁴ ἐρεῖς Kaibel: εἴπης A.

and it has a beak which is sharp and protects the eyes ; it dives below frequently. There is also another kind of feeder larger than the common duck, but smaller than a Nile goose. The birds called *phaskades* are a little larger than the grebes ; they resemble ducks in other respects. The so-called *uria*^a is not much smaller than a duck ; in colour it is of a dirty clay, and it has a long and narrow bill. The coot, likewise, has a narrow bill ; it is rounder in appearance ; its breast is ashy-coloured, its back somewhat darker. The duck (*netta*) and the grebe (*kolymbas*), from which are derived the verbs *nechesthai* (swim) and *kolymbân* (dive), are mentioned along with many other marsh birds by Aristophanes in *The Acharnians*, in these lines^b : “ Ducks, jackdaws, francolins, coots, sandpipers, grebes.” Callimachus, too, mentions them in his work *On Birds*.^c

We often had, also, the so-called *Parastatai*,^d which are mentioned by Epaenetus in *The Art of Cookery*, and by Simaristus in the third and fourth books of his *Synonyms*. The testes are called by this name.

Certain meats were brought in which had been stewed together in a broth, and someone said, “ Give me some ‘ choked ’^e bits of meat ” ; whereupon that word-architect, Ulpian, said : “ I shall choke myself to death unless you tell where you could have found such meat as that ! I certainly will never use the

^a Probably a guillemot or murre, of the auk family.

^b *Ach.* 875.

^c Frag. 100 c 5 Schneider.

^d Comrades, witnesses, explained in what follows.

^e *i.e.* “ smothered.” But Ulpian disapproves of such a word for “ stewed.”

ATHENAEUS

πρὶν μαθεῖν.” ὁ δὲ “Στράττις εἶπεν,” ἔφη, “ἐν Μακεδόσιν ἢ Πανσανία¹.

πνικτόν τι τοίνυν ὄψον² ἔστω σοι συχρὸν τοιοῦτον.

καὶ Εὐβουλος Κατακολλωμένω·

καὶ πνικτὰ Σικελὰ³ πατανίων σωρεύματα.

Ἀριστοφάνης τ’ εἶρηκεν ἐν Σφηξίν· ‘ἐν λοπάδι⁴ πεπνιγμένον.’ Κρατῖνος δ’ ἐν Δηλιάσι·

β τῷ δ’ ὑποτρίψας τι μέρος πνίξον καθαρύλλως.

Ἀντιφάνης δ’ ἐν Ἀγροίκῳ·

καὶ πρῶτα μὲν
αἶρω ποθεινὴν μᾶζαν, ἣν φερέσβιος
Δηῷ⁵ βροτοῖσι χάρμα δωρεῖται φίλον·
ἔπειτα πνικτὰ τακερὰ μηκάδων μέλη,
χλόην⁶ καταμπέχοντα σάρκα νεογενῇ.

Β. τί λέγεις; Α. τραγωδίαν περαίνω⁷ Σοφοκλέους.”

ΓΑΛΛΟΘΗΝΩΝ δὲ χοίρων ποτὲ περιενεχθέντων καὶ
c περὶ τούτων ἐζήτησαν οἱ δαιταλεῖς εἰ τὸ ὄνομα εἶρηται. καὶ τις ἔφη· “Φερεκράτης Δουλοδιδοσκάλω· ‘γαλαθὴν’ ἔκλεπτον οὐ τέλεα.’ ἐν δὲ Αὐτομόλοις· ‘οὐ γαλαθηνὸν ἄρ’ ὕν θύειν μέλλεις.’ Ἀλκαῖος Παλαίστρα·

ὁδὶ⁸ γὰρ αὐτός ἐστιν· εἴ τι γρύξομαι
ὦν σοι λέγω πλέον τι γαλαθηνοῦ μύος.

Ἡρόδοτος δ’ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ φησὶν ὅτι ἐν Βαβυλῶνι

¹ Meineke: κινήσιαι Α.

² ὄψον added by Meineke.

³ Bentley: σικελικά Α.

⁴ ἐν ολοπαδι Α.

⁵ Casaubon: δημήτηρ Α.

word until I have found out." He replied: "Strattis used it in *The Macedonians* or *Pausanias*^a: 'Be sure you have something smothered as a delicacy,—a lot of that kind of thing.' And Eubulus in *Glued Together*^b: 'And Sicilian smothered meats in heaps of stewpans.' So Aristophanes says in *The Wasps*^c: 'Smothered in casserole.' And Cratinus in *Women of Delos*^d: 'Rub a little portion in it and smother it tidily.' Antiphanes in *The Farmer*^e: 'A. And first of all I take the wished-for barley cake, which life-bringing Deô lavishes as a dear joy upon mortals; then the smothered, tender limbs of kids' flesh newly born, clad in green herbs. B. What's that you say? A. I'm just reciting a play of Sophocles.'"^f

On one occasion sucking-pigs (*galathena*) were served all round, and our men of Dinnerville asked whether the word is actually found. Someone replied: "Pherecrates in *Slave-Teacher* has^g: 'They stole some sucking-pigs, not full-grown.' And in *The Deserters*^h: 'You are not going to sacrifice a sucking-pig after all.' Alcaeus in *Palaestra*ⁱ: 'Here he comes himself. If I utter, of what I am telling you, so much as the grunt of a sucking—mouse!' Herodotus says in the first book^j that 'on the golden altar at Babylon it is not permitted to

^a Kock i. 719.

^b Kock ii. 180.

^c Vs. 511.

^d Kock i. 21.

^e Kock ii. 12.

^f Nauck, *T.G.F.*² 294, thinks this flowery language borrowed directly from Sophocles. It may be a parody.

^g Kock i. 157.

^h *Ibid.* 153.

ⁱ *Ibid.* 761; the sentence is interrupted by the approach of the new-comer. The name *Palaestra* (lit. wrestling-school), of a courtesan, recurs in Plautus's *Rudens*.
^j Ch. 183.

⁶ χλόη Kock.

⁷ Casaubon: παραιῶ A.

⁸ Schweighäuser: ὀδεῖ A.

ATHENAEUS

ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ βωμοῦ οὐκ ἔξεστι θύειν ὅτι μὴ
γαλαθηνὰ μοῦνα. Ἀντιφάνης Φιλεταίρω·

d κομψός γε μικρὸς κρωμακίσκος¹ οὕτοσὶ
γαλαθηνός.

Ἠνίοχος Πολυεύκτω·

ὁ βοῦς ὁ² χαλκοῦς ἦν ἂν ἐφθός δεκάπαλαι,³
ὁ δ' ἴσως γαλαθηνὸν τέθυκε τὸν χοῖρον λαβών.

καὶ Ἀνακρέων δέ φησιν·

οἶά τε νεβρὸν νεοθηλέα
γαλαθηνόν, ὅς τ' ἐν ὕλῃ κεροέσσης⁴
ἀπολειφθεὶς ἀπὸ μητρὸς ἐπτοήθη.

Κράτης Γείτοσι·

νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν παιδικῶν ἄλις, ἄλις
ὅπως⁵ περ ἀρνῶν ἔστι γαλαθηνῶν τε καὶ
χοίρων.

e Σιμωνίδης δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ Περσέως τὴν Δανάην ποιεῖ
λέγουσαν·

ὦ τέκος, οἶον ἔχω πόνον·
σὺ δ' ἄωτεῖς,⁶ γαλαθηνῶ δ' ἥτορι κνώσσεις.

καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐπ' Ἀρχεμόρου εἴρηκεν·

ἰοστεφάνου γλυκεῖαν ἐδάκρυσαν
ψυχὰν ἀποπνέοντα γαλαθηνὸν τέκος.

Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν τοῖς περὶ βίων εἰς τοῦτό φησιν
ὡμότητος Φάλαριν τὸν τύραννον ἐλάσαι ὥς γαλα-
θηνὰ θοινᾶσθαι βρέφη. θῆσθαι δ' ἐστὶ τὸ θη-
λάζειν τὸ γάλα. Ὅμηρος·

f Ἐκτωρ γὰρ θνητός τε γυναικὰ τε θήσατο μαζόν,

¹ κρωμακίσκος A: κωραλίσκος, 'young,' Dindorf, γρυλλακί-
σκος, 'little grunter,' Kock.

sacrifice any but sucking-pigs.' Antiphanes in *A True Friend*^a: 'Choice indeed is this little sucking-pigling here.' Heniochus in *Polyeuctus*^b: 'The Bronze Bull could have been stewed a very long time by now; but he has probably taken our sucking-pig and butchered it.' Anacreon, also, says^c: 'Even as a new-born sucking fawn, which has been left behind in the forest by its horned dam and is affrighted.' Crates in *Neighbours*^d: 'For the present we've had enough of childish things, just as we've had enough of lambs and of pigs, suckling or full grown.' Simonides makes Danaë say of Perseus^e: 'Oh, my babe, what woe is mine! Yet thou dost sleep, and in thy tender^f heart hast slumber.' And in another poem he says of Archemorus^g: 'They wept for the tender^f babe of the violet-crowned mother,^h as it breathed out its sweet soul.' Clearchus, in his work *On the Lives*, saysⁱ that the tyrant Phalaris pursued his cruelty so far that he feasted on sucking babes. The verb *thêsthai* (whence *gala-thena*) means to suck milk (*gala*). Homer^j: 'For Hector was but mortal, and was suckled

^a Kock ii. 104. See critical note.

^b *Ibid.* 432. The Bronze Bull was on the Athenian Acropolis, Hesych. s.v. βούς ἐν πόλει.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 51.

^d Kock i. 130.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 37.

^f Lit. "suckling."

^g Frag. 52.

^h Eurydice.

ⁱ *F.H.G.* ii. 309; the title is usually *Βίοι* simply, "Biographies."

^j *Il.* xxiv. 58.

² ó added by Porson.

³ δεκάπαλαι Jacobs: δὲ καὶ παλαι A.

⁴ Schol. Pind. *Ol.* iii. 52: καιροσσης A.

⁵ ἄλις οκως (οκως corrupt) Jacobs: δαισοκως A: ἄλις (iterum) added by Capps.

⁶ σὺ δ' ἄνωγεις Casaubon: σὺ δ' αὐτε εἰς A.

διὰ τὸ ἐντίθεσθαι τὰς θηλὰς εἰς τὰ στόματα τὰ βρέφη, καὶ ὁ τιτθὸς ἐνθένδε διὰ τὸ ἐντίθεσθαι τὰς θηλάς·

νεβροὺς κοιμήσασα νεηγενέας γαλαθηνούς.”

- 397 Περιενεχθειςὼν δέ ποτε καὶ ΔΟΡΚΑΔΩΝ ὁ Ἑλεατικὸς Παλαμήδης ὁ ὀνοματολόγος ἔφη· “οὐκ ἄχαρι κρέας τὸ τῶν δορκάωνων.” πρὸς δὲ ὁ Μυρτίλος ἔφη· “μόνως δορκάδες λέγονται, δόρκωνες δὲ οὐ. Ξενοφὼν Ἀναβάσεως πρώτῳ· ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες.”

ΤΑΩΣ. ὅτι σπάνιος οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις δημοῖ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Στρατιώτῃ ἢ Τύχωνι λέγων οὕτως·

τῶν ταῶν μὲν ὡς ἅπαξ τις² ζεύγος ἤγαγεν μόνον,

σπάνιον δὲ τὸ χρῆμα· πλείους δ’ εἰσὶ νῦν τῶν ὀρτύγων.

καὶ Εὐβουλος ἐν Φοίνικι. καὶ γὰρ ὁ ταῶς διὰ τὸ **b** σπάνιον θαυμάζεται. “ὁ ταῶς,” φησὶν Ἀριστοτέλης, “σχιδανόπους ἐστὶ καὶ ποιολόγος καὶ τίκτει τριέτης γενόμενος, ἐν οἷς³ καὶ τὴν ποικιλίαν τῶν πτερῶν λαμβάνει. ἐπῳάζει δ’ ἡμέρας πρὸς λ’. τίκτει⁴ τε ἅπαξ τοῦ ἔτους ὥς δώδεκα· ταῦτα δὲ οὐκ εἰς ἅπαξ, ἀλλὰ παρ’ ἡμέρας δύο· αἱ δὲ πρωτόκοι ὀκτώ. τίκτει δὲ καὶ ὑπηνέμια, ὡς ἡ ἀλεκτορίς, οὐ πλείω δὲ τῶν δύο. ἐκλέπει δὲ καὶ ἐπῳάζει καθάπερ ἡ ἀλεκτορίς.” Εὐπολις δ’ ἐν Ἀστρατεύτοις φησὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ οὕτως·

¹ ὁ added by Foerster.

² ἅπαξ τις 654 e: ἀπάξης A.

³ χρόνοις after οἷς deleted by Rose, om. Aristot.

⁴ The sentence τίκτει . . . δώδεκα occurs after ποιολόγος above: transpos. by Basle editors, cf. Aristot. *Hist. An.* 564 a 26. E has δ’ for τε.

at a woman's breast.' It is related to *tithesthai* (place), because babes place the nipples in their mouths; and the nipple (*tiththos*) is so called because the nipples (*thelai*) are placed therein.^a (Homer also has the word *galathenos* (unweaned)^b :) 'A doe has put to sleep her new-born fawns unweaned.' "

On one occasion, also, gazelles (*dorkades*) were served, and Palamedes, the Eleatic lexicographer, said: "Not unpleasing is the flesh of roes (*dorkônes*)." In answer to him Myrtilus said: "Only the form *dorkades* is used, not *dorkônes*. Thus Xenophon in the first book of the *Anabasis*^c: 'There were in the desert also bustards and gazelles.' "

The Peacock.—Antiphanes, in *The Soldier* or *Tychon*, shows that this bird was rare when he says^d: "When anyone imported just a pair of peacocks, it was a rare thing; but to-day they are more numerous than quails." So Eubulus in *Phoenix*.^e For in fact the peacock is an object of wonder because of its rarity. "The peacock," says Aristotle,^f "has parted toes, is graminivorous, and lays eggs when it is three years old; in this period it also acquires the varied colours of its plumage. It sits on its eggs for about thirty days. Once a year it lays twelve eggs; these are laid not all at once, but at intervals of two days. Yet the birds which lay for the first time lay only eight eggs. It also lays wind eggs, like the hen, but not more than two to the clutch. It hatches and broods like the hen." Eupolis in *Out of the Service*^g:

^a It is hardly necessary to point out the absurdity of this etymology.

^b *Od.* iv. 336.

^c *Ch.* 5. 2.

^d *Kock* ii. 99, *Athen.* 654 e.

^e The quotation is lost; *Kock* ii. 205.

^f *P.* 291 *Rose*.

^g *Kock* i. 266.

ATHENAEUS

ο μή ποτε θρέψω
παρὰ Φερσεφόνη τοιόνδε ταῶν,¹ ὃς τοὺς εὐδοντας
ἐγείρει.

Ἀντιφῶντι δὲ τῷ ῥήτορι λόγος μὲν γέγραπται ἔχων
ἐπίγραμμα περὶ ταῶν, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ λόγῳ
οὐδεμία μνεία τοῦ ὀνόματος γίνεται, ὄρνεις δὲ
ποικίλους πολλάκις ἐν αὐτῷ ὀνομάζει, φάσκων
τούτους τρέφειν Δῆμον τὸν Πυριλάμπους καὶ πολ-
λοὺς παραγίνεσθαι κατὰ πόθον τῆς τῶν ὀρνίθων
θέας ἔκ τε Λακεδαίμονος καὶ Θετταλίας καὶ
σπουδῇν ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ὥων μεταλαβεῖν. περὶ δὲ
d τῆς ιδέας αὐτῶν λέγων γράφει· “εἴ τις ἐθέλοι
καταβαλεῖν εἰς πόλιν τοὺς ὄρνιθας, οἰχήσονται
ἀναπτόμενοι. ἐὰν δὲ τῶν πτερύγων ἀποτέμῃ, τὸ
κάλλος ἀφαιρήσεται· τὰ πτερὰ γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸ κάλλος
ἐστίν, ἄλλ’ οὐ τὸ σῶμα.” ὅτι δὲ καὶ περισπού-
δαστος ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ θέα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ πάλιν
φησίν· “ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν νομηνίας ὁ βουλόμενος
εἰσῆει, τὰς δ’ ἄλλας ἡμέρας εἴ τις ἔλθοι βουλόμενος
θεάσασθαι, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις ἔτυχε. καὶ ταῦτα οὐκ
ἐχθρὸς οὐδὲ πρῶην, ἀλλ’ ἔτη πλέον ἢ τριάκοντά
e ἔστιν.” ταῶς δὲ λέγουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς φησι
Τρύφων, τὴν τελευταίαν συλλαβὴν περισπῶντες
καὶ δασύνοντες. καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκουσι μὲν οὕτως
παρ’ Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Ἀστρατεύτοις—πρόκειται δὲ τὸ
μαρτύριον—καὶ ἐν Ὀρνισιν Ἀριστοφάνους·

Τηρεὺς γὰρ εἰ σύ; πότερον ὄρνις ἢ ταῶς;
καὶ πάλιν·

ὄρνις δῆτα. τίς ποτ’ ἐστίν; οὐ δήπου ταῶς;

¹ ταῶν Α.

"Lest haply I keep such a peacock in the House of Persephone,^a waking up the sleepers there." There is a speech written by the orator Antiphon containing an epigram on peacocks, and in the course of the speech there occurs no mention whatever of their name; in it he calls them "spangled birds," and says that they were kept by Demus, the son of Pyrilampes, and that many persons, in eager desire for a sight of the birds, came from Lacedaemon and Thessaly, and bent every effort to get some of the eggs. Describing their appearance he writes ^b : "Should anyone desire to establish these birds in town, they would fly up and be off. Yet if one clips their wings, they will be robbed of their beauty; for their plumage, not their body, is their beauty." And that the sight of them was eagerly desired he shows again in the same speech : "Any who wished could enter on the first day of the month, but if anyone came wishing to see them on the other days, in no case was he successful. And all this is not a matter of recent times,^c but has been going on for more than thirty years." "The word for peacock (*tahós*)," says Tryphon,^d "is pronounced by the Athenians with a circumflex accent and the rough breathing on the last syllable. And it is in this way that the reading occurs in Eupolis, *Out of the Service* (the testimony has been given above), and in *The Birds* of Aristophanes ^e : 'What! You are really Tereus? Are you a bird or a peacock (*tahós*)?' And again ^f : 'It's a bird, of course. What in the world is it? It can't be a peacock (*tahós*), can it?' They also use the dative

^a *i.e.* in the underworld.

^b Frag. 58 Blass.

^c Lit. "yesterday or the day before."

^d Frag. 5 Velsen.

^e l. 101.

^f l. 269.

ATHENAEUS

λέγουσι δὲ καὶ τὴν δοτικὴν ταῶνι,¹ ὥς ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ Ἀριστοφάνη. ἀμήχανον δὲ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς καὶ Ἰωσιν ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὀνόμασι τὴν τελευτῶσαν ἀπὸ φωνήεντος ἀρχομένην δασύνεσθαι. f πάντως γὰρ εἶναι ψιλὴν αὐτὴν παρηκολούθηκεν, οἶον νεῶς,² λεῶς, Τυνδάρεως, Μενέλεως, λειπόνεως, εὔνεως, Νείλεως, πρᾶος, υἱός, Κεῖος, Χίος, διός, χρεῖος, πλείος, λείος, λαιός, βαιός, φαιός, πηός, γός, θός, ρός, ζωός. φίλαρχος γὰρ οὔσα καὶ ἡγεμονικὴ τὴν φύσιν ἢ δασύτης τοῖς τελευταίοις 398 μέρεσι τῶν ὀνομάτων οὐδαμῶς ἐγκαθεύργνυται. ὠνόμασται δὲ ταῶς ἀπὸ τῆς τάσεως τῶν πτερῶν. Σέλευκος δ' ἐν τῷ πέμπτῳ περὶ Ἑλληνισμοῦ· “ταῶς· παραλόγως δ' οἱ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ δασύνουσι καὶ περισπῶσι. τοῖς δὲ πρώτοις τῶν φωνηέντων κατὰ τὰς ἀπλᾶς τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐκφορὰς συνεκφέρεσθαι ἐθέλει καὶ ἐνταυθοῖ προάπτουσα³ καὶ τάχιον ἐκθέουσα δι' ἐπιπολῆς ἐστὶ τῶν λέξεων. τεκμαιρόμενοι οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ διὰ τῆς τάξεως τὴν ἐνοῦσαν τῇ προσωδίᾳ φύσιν οὐκ ἐπὶ τῶν φωνηέντων αὐτὴν τιθέασιν ὥσπερ τὰς ἄλλας, πρὸ δὲ τούτων τάσσουσιν. οἶμαι δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ Ἡστοιχείου τυπώσασθαι τοὺς παλαιοὺς τὴν δασεῖαν. b διόπερ καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸ πάντων τῶν δασυνομένων ὀνομάτων τὸ Ἡ προγράφουσι, τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν αὐτῆς διασημαίνοντες. εἰ δὲ τοιαύτη ἢ δασύτης, μήποτ'

¹ ταῶνι AE, which may be what Tryphon wrote, though the mss. of Aristoph. have ταῶνι.

² In all these examples A, but not C, omits the smooth breathing on the last syllable.

³ Schweighäuser: πρᾶπτουσα A, πρῶπτουσα C.

form *tahoni*, as Aristophanes in the same play.^a But it is difficult for Athenians and Ionians, in words of more than one syllable, to put the rough breathing on the last syllable beginning with a vowel. In any case consistency requires that the last syllable have the smooth breathing, like *neós* (temple),^b *leós* (people), *Tyndareós*, *Meneleós*, *leiponeós* (deserting the ship), *euneós* (supplied with ships), *Neileós*, *praos* (mild) *hyios* (son), *Ceios* (Cean), *Chios* (Chian), *dios* (divine), *chreios* (useful), *pleios* (full), *leios* (smooth), *laios* (left), *baios* (little), *phaios* (grey), *pēos* (kinsman), *goos* (mourning), *thoos* (quick), *rhoos* (stream), *zoos* (alive). For by its very nature, the rough breathing is fond of the first position^c and likes to take the lead, and so it cannot in any way be imprisoned in the last parts of a word. The bird is called *tahós* from the extending (*tasis*) of its feathers." Seleucus, in the fifth book of his work *On Hellenistic Greek*, says: "*Tahós*; contrary to the rule, Attic writers aspirate and circumflex. In the simple pronunciation of words, the rough breathing is wont to be pronounced in connexion with the initial vowel, and in that position it speeds forward and hurries faster and so extends over the whole word. Hence the Athenians, recognizing also the true nature of this accent by its position, do not put it directly over the vowels as they do the other marks of accent, but place it in front of them. I believe also that the ancients expressed the rough breathing by the letter *H*. Hence, too, the Romans write *H* before all aspirated words, thus marking clearly its quality of leadership. If, then, that is the nature of the rough

^a l. 884.

^b i.e. not *nehós*, *lehós*, etc.

^c A fair description of the "glottal catch," which is not our *h*.

ATHENAEUS

ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτῶσαν συλλαβὴν τὸ ταῶς¹
πρὸς τῶν Ἀττικῶν προσπνέεται.”

Πολλῶν οὖν καὶ ἄλλων ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ περὶ
ἐκάστου τῶν εἰσκομιζομένων ῥηθέντων, “ ἀλλὰ κα-
γώ,” φησὶν ὁ Λαρήνσιος, “ κατὰ τὸν πάντα ἄριστον
Οὐλπιανὸν προτείνω τι καὶ αὐτὸς ὑμῖν· ζητήσεις
γὰρ σιτούμεθα· τὸν τέτρακα τί νομίζετε; ” καὶ
c τινος εἰπόντος “ εἶδος ὀρνέου ” (ἔθος δὲ γραμ-
ματικῶν παισὶν περὶ πάντων τῶν προβαλλομένων
λέγειν, εἶδος φυτοῦ, εἶδος ὀρνέου, εἶδος λίθου), ὁ
Λαρήνσιος ἔφη· “ καὶ αὐτός, ἀνδρῶν λῶστε, ὅτι ὁ
χαρίεις Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν τοῖς Ὀρνισι μνημονεύει ἐν
τούτοις οἶδα· ‘ πορφυρίωνι καὶ πελεκᾶντι καὶ
πελεκίνῳ καὶ φλέξιδι καὶ τέτρακι καὶ ταῶνι.²’
ζητῶ δ’ ἐγὼ παρ’ ὑμῶν μαθεῖν εἰ καὶ παρ’ ἄλλω
τινὶ αὐτοῦ τις γίνεται μνήμη. Ἀλέξανδρος γὰρ
ὁ Μύνδιος ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ πτηνῶν ζώων οὐ
τοῦ ὀρνίθου τοῦ μεγάλου μνημονεύει, ἀλλὰ τινος
d τῶν σμικροτάτων. λέγει γὰρ οὕτως· ‘ τέτραξ τὸ
μέγεθος ἴσος σπερμολόγῳ, τὸ χρῶμα κεραμεοῦς,
ῥυπαραῖς στιγμαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις γραμμαῖς ποικίλος,
καρποφάγος. ὅταν ὥτοκῇ δέ, τετράζει τῇ φωνῇ.’
καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος ἐν Ἡβας Γάμῳ·

λαμβάνοντι γὰρ

ὄρτυγας στρουθοὺς τε³ κορυδαλλὰς τε⁴ φιλο-
κονίονας⁵
τέτραγὰς τε σπερματολόγους⁶ κάγλαας συκαλ-
λίδας.

¹ τὸ ταῶς Kaibel: ὁ ταῶς A, τοῦ ταῶς C. ² ταῶνι A.

³ καὶ after τε deleted by Porson. ⁴ τε added by Porson.

⁵ φιλοκονίονας Kaibel: φιλοκονέμονας A.

⁶ τέτραγὰς τε σπερματολόγους Porson: τέτραγας σπερματο-
λόγους τε A.

breathing, perhaps its addition on the last syllable of the word *taos* by Attic writers is irrational."

Many other remarks were made in the course of the symposium concerning each of the dishes brought in ; and Larensis then said : " Well, even I myself, like the altogether noble Ulpian, have something to propound to you ; for we feed on questions. What do you think the *tetrax* is ? " Someone replied, " A kind of bird." Now it is the fashion among grammarians to say to their pupils, concerning all kinds of problems, " That's a kind of plant," or " A kind of bird," or " A kind of stone." Larensis said : " Even I know, good sir, that the witty Aristophanes mentions it in these words, in *The Birds* ^a : ' To the purple coot and the pelican, to the *pelicinus* ^b and the *phlevis*, ^b to the *tetrax* ^c and the peacock.' I am anxious to learn from you whether any mention of it occurs in any other author. For Alexander of Myndus, in the second book of his work *On Winged Animals*, makes no mention of the large bird called *tetrax*, but of one which is very small. He says, namely : ' The *tetrax* is equal in size to the francolin ^d ; in colour it is like clay, varied with dusky spots and large lines ; it is a fruit-eater. When it lays an egg, it utters a cackling sound.' ^e And Epicharmus in *The Marriage of Hebe* ^f : ' For they take quails and sparrows, and crested larks that love to roll in the dust, seed-picking pheasants too, and shining fig-

^a Vs. 884 ; the priest is sacrificing to the bird-gods.

^b Unknown.

^c A kind of pheasant.

^d See p. 61 note c, also 388 a.

^e *τετράξει*, showing that the bird's name, *τέτραξ*, is onomatopoeic.

^f Kaibel 99, Athen. 65 b.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις δέ φησιν·

ἦν δ'¹ ἔρωδιοί τε πολλοὶ μακροκαμπυλαύχενες²
τέτραγές τε σπερματολόγοι.

ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑμεῖς οὐδὲν ἔχετε (σιωπᾶτε γάρ), ἐγὼ καὶ
e τὸ ὄρνεον ὑμῖν ἐπιδείξω. ἐπιτροπεύων γὰρ ἐν
Μοισίᾳ³ τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοκράτορος καὶ προιστάμενος
τῶν τῆς ἐπαρχίας ἐκείνης πραγμάτων τεθέσθαι
ἐπὶ τῇ χώρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοῦ ὄρνεον. καὶ μαθὼν οὕτω
καλούμενον παρὰ τοῖς Μοισοῖς³ καὶ Παίοσιν ὑπ-
εμνήσθη ἐκ τῶν ὑπ' Ἀριστοφάνους εἰρημένων τὸν
ὄρνιθα. νομίζων δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῷ πολυμαθεστάτῳ
Ἀριστοτέλει μνήμης ἡξιῶσθαι τὸ ζῶον ἐν τῇ
πολυταλάντῳ πραγματείᾳ (ὀκτακόσια γὰρ εἰλη-
φέναι τάλαντα παρ' Ἀλεξάνδρου τὸν Σταγίριτῃν
λόγος ἔχει εἰς τὴν περὶ τῶν ζώων ἱστορίαν) ὥς
f οὐδὲν εὔρον περὶ αὐτοῦ λεγόμενον, ἔχαιρον ἔχων
ἐχεγγνώτατον μάρτυρα τὸν χαριέντα Ἀριστοφάνη.
ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα λέγοντος αὐτοῦ εἰσῆλθέ τις φέρων
ἐν τῷ ταλάρῳ τὸν τέτρακα. ἦν δὲ τὸ μὲν μέγεθος
ὑπὲρ ἀλεκτρυόνα τὸν μέγιστον, τὸ δὲ εἶδος πορ-
φυρίωνι παραπλήσιος· καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὠτων ἐκατέ-
ρωθεν εἶχε κρεμάμενα ὥσπερ οἱ ἀλεκτρυόνες τὰ
399 κάλλαια⁴. βαρεῖα δ' ἦν ἡ φωνή. θαυμασάντων
οὖν ἡμῶν τὸ εὐανθὲς τοῦ ὄρνιθος μετ' οὐ πολὺ
καὶ ἐσκευασμένος παρηνέχθη, καὶ τὰ κρέα αὐτοῦ
ἦν παραπλήσια τοῖς τῆς μεγάλης στρουθοῦ, ἦν
καὶ αὐτὴν πολλάκις κατεδαισάμεθα.

ΨΥΑΙ. ὁ τὴν τῶν Ἀτρειδῶν κάθοδον πεποιηκὼς
ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ φησίν·

¹ ἦν δ' 65 b: ἡδ' A.

² 65 b: μακρὸν καμπυλαύχενες A.

peckers.' And in other verses he says ^a: 'There were also many herons with long curving necks, and seed-picking pheasants.' Now, since you have nothing to add (for you are silent), I will exhibit the bird to you. For being procurator of the Lord Emperor ^b in Moesia and having charge of the administration of that province, I have seen the bird in that country. Learning that that was the name given to the bird among the Moesians and the Paeonians, I recalled it in the verses of Aristophanes. I thought, too, that the creature must have been deemed worthy of mention by the learned Aristotle in that costly treatise of his; for the story goes that the Stagirite received eight hundred talents from Alexander to further his research on animals; but I could not find anything said about it, and I was glad to have the witty Aristophanes as a most trustworthy witness." As he said these words, someone came in bringing the pheasant in its cage. In size it was larger than the largest cock, in appearance it resembled a purple coot; from its ears, on each side of the head, hung the wattles, like those of cocks; its voice was of low pitch. When we had admired the brilliant colours of the bird, it was dressed and served not long afterward, and its flesh resembled that of the ostrich, on which, also, we have often feasted.

Loin-Muscles.—The author of *The Return of the Atreidae* says in the third book ^c: "Hermioneus, with

^a Kaibel 99, Athen. 65 b.

^b Commodus.

^c Powell 246.

³ Μοισία, Μοισοῖς Gulick; μυρία, μυσοῖς AC.

⁴ κάλλαια Musurus: κάλλεα AE, κάλλια C.

ATHENAEUS

Ἴσον δ' Ἑρμιονεὺς ποσὶ καρπαλίμοισι μετασπῶν
ψοίας¹ ἔγχει νύξε.

Σιμάριστος δ' ἐν τρίτῳ Συνωνύμων οὕτως γράφει·
b “ὁσφύος αἱ ἐκ πλαγίων σάρκες ἐπανεστηκῦναι
ψύαι. τὰ δ' ἐκατέρωθεν κοιλώματα λέγουσι κύμ-
βους ἢ γλήνας.²” Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ περὶ
σκελετῶν οὕτως φησί· “σάρκες μυωταὶ καθ'
ἐκάτερον μέρος, ἃς οἱ μὲν ψύας, οἱ δὲ ἀλώπεκας,
οἱ δὲ νεφρομήτρας³ καλοῦσι.” μνημονεύει δὲ τῶν
ψυῶν καὶ Ἱπποκράτης ὁ ἱερώτατος. ὠνομάσθησαν
δ' οὕτως διὰ τὸ ῥαδίως ἀποψᾶσθαι ἢ⁴ οἷόν τις⁵
ἐπιψαύουσα σὰρξ καὶ ἐπιπολῆς τοῖς ὀστέοις
ὑπάρχουσα. μνημονεύει αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐφρων ὁ
κωμικὸς ἐν Θεωροῖς·

c λοβός τις ἐστὶ καὶ ψοαί⁶ καλούμεναι·
ταύτας ἐπιτεμὼν πρὶν θεωρῆσαι μαθὼν . . .

Οἴθαρ. Τηλεκλείδης Στερροῖς·

ὥς οὔσα θήλυς εἰκότως οὔθαρ φορῶ.

Ἡρόδοτος δ' ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν φησιν
. . . σπανίως δ' ἐστὶν εὐρεῖν τὸ οὔθαρ ἐπὶ τῶν
ἄλλων ζώων λεγόμενον.

ΤΠΟΓΑΣΤΡΙΟΝ δὲ μόνον ὥς ἐπὶ τῶν ἰχθύων
λέγεται. Στράτις Ἀταλάντη·

ὑπογάστριον θύννου τι κακροκώλιον.

¹ ψοίας Photius, s.v. Phryn. p. 300 Lobeck: ψύας A.

² κύμβους ἢ γλήνας Diels (cf. Galen ii. 736, iv. 410): κύβους
γαλλίας A (cf. Hesych. γάλλια· ἐντερα).

³ νευρομήτρας A.

⁴ ἢ C, om. A.

⁵ οὔσα after τις deleted by Wilamowitz.

⁶ ψύαι A.

swift feet following close, pierced Isus in the muscles of his loins with his spear." Simaristus, in the third book of his *Synonyms*, writes as follows: "The fleshy parts rising up transversely in the loins are called *psyae*. The hollows on each side they call 'cups' or 'sockets.'" Clearchus, in the second book of his work *On Anatomy*,^a says: "The muscular pieces of flesh on each side, which some call *psyae*, others *alopeces* (foxes), and others *nephrometrae* (kidney-matrices)." The most sacred Hippocrates,^b also, mentions the loin-muscles. They got the name of *psyae* because they can be easily wiped off (*apopsasthai*), or as being flesh of a sort that lightly touches (*epi-psauousa*) the bones on the surface of which it rests. They are mentioned also by the comic poet Euphron in *The Pilgrims* ^c: "There is the lobe ^d and what are called *psocae*. Make an incision in these before going on your pilgrimage, and learn . . ."^e

The Udder.—Telecleides in *Hard-boiled* ^f: "Being a female, I naturally wear an udder." Herodotus, in the fourth book of his *Histories*, says ^g: . . . But it is rare to find the word "udder" used of other animals.

The Belly-piece is a term used in general only of fish. Strattis in *Atalanta* ^h: "The belly-piece of a tunny, and a pig's trotter." Theopompus in

^a Lit. "On Mummies"; *F.G.H.* ii. 324.

^b Athen. i e, note f (vol. i. p. 7).

^c Kock iii. 321.

^d Of the liver.

^e *Sc.* what portends for the future.

^f Kock i. 217.

^g The account of the milking of the Scythian mares (iv. 2) has dropped out of the text.

^h Kock i. 713, Athen. 302 d.

ATHENAEUS

d Θεόπομπος Καλλαίσχρω·

ἰχθύων δὲ δὴ
ὑπογάστρι', ὦ Δάματερ.¹
ἐν δὲ Σειρήσιν ὑπήτρια καλεῖ τὰ ὑπογάστρια
λέγων οὕτως·

θύνων τε λευκῶν² Σικελικῶν ὑπήτρια·

ΛΑΓΩΣ. περὶ τούτου ὁ μὲν ὀψοδαίδαλος Ἀρχέ-
στρατος οὕτως φησί·

τοῦ δὲ λαγὼ πολλοὶ τε τρόποι πολλαὶ τε θέμιστες³
σκευασίας⁴ εἰσὶν. κείνος δ' οὖν ἐστὶν ἄριστος,
ἂν πίνουσι⁵ μεταξὺ φέρης κρέας ὁππὸν ἐκάστω,
e θερμόν, ἀπλῶς ἀλίπαστον, ἀφαρπάζων ὀβελίσκου
μικρὸν ἐνωμότερον. μὴ λυπεῖτω δέ σ' ὀρώντα
ἰχώρα στάζοντα κρεῶν, ἀλλ' ἔσθιε λάβρως.
αἱ δ' ἄλλαι περίεργοι ἔμοιγ' εἰσὶν διὰ παντὸς
σκευασίαι γλοιῶν⁶ καταχύσματα καὶ κατάτυρα
καὶ κατέλαια λίαν,⁷ ὥσπερ γαλεοψοποιούντων.⁸

Ναυσικράτης⁹ δ' ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς ἐν Περσίδι
f σπανίως, φησὶν, ἐστὶν εὐρεῖν δασύποδα περὶ τὴν
Ἀττικήν· λέγει δὲ ὧδε·

ἐν τῇ γὰρ Ἀττικῇ τίς εἶδε πώποτε
λέοντας ἢ τοιοῦτον ἕτερον θηρίον;
οὐ¹⁰ δασύποδ' εὐρεῖν ἐστὶν οὐχὶ ῥάδιον.

Ἀλκαῖος δ' ἐν Καλλιστοῖ καὶ ὥς πολλῶν ὄντων ἐμ-
φανίζει διὰ τούτων·

¹ 302 d: ὑπογαστρίῳ διαματερ A, ὑπογάστρια alone C.

² λευκῶν AE: λευκὰ Kaibel. But the hypallage is common.

³ θέμιστες Ribbeck: θέσεις A, θέσεις μὲν Schweighauser.

⁴ σκευασίης Brandt.

⁵ πίνουσι Brandt: πείνωσι A (i.e. πίωσι), πεινώσι C, Kaibel.

Callaeschrus^a: "And belly-pieces of fish, O Demeter!" But in *The Sirens* he calls these belly-pieces (*hypogastria*) "paunches" (*hypetria*), writing as follows^b: "White paunches of Sicilian tunnies."

The Hare.—Concerning this animal Archestratus, that Daedalus of cookery, has this to say^c: "As to the hare, there are many ways and many laws for dressing it. This, however, is the best, if thou bring the meat roasted to each guest in the midst of the drinking; let it be hot, simply sprinkled with salt, and take it off the spit when slightly underdone. Let it not trouble thee to see the divine blood^d oozing from the flesh, but eat it greedily. But all other modes of dressing are utterly superfluous in my eyes—sticky sauces with too much cheese and oil poured on, as though you were preparing an entrée of dogfish." The comic poet Nausicrates, in *The Woman from Persia*, says that one seldom finds a hare in Attica. His words are^e: "Really, who has ever yet seen lions in Attica, or any other beast like that? Why! It isn't easy to find even a hare there." But Alcaeus, in *Callisto*, makes it plain that there were a good many, in these lines^f: "A. What's

^a Kock i. 738, Athen. 302 e.

^b Kock i. 747.

^c Frag. 57 Ribbeck 57 Brandt.

^d "Ichor," which flows in the veins of gods; see vol. iii. p. 131, note e.

^e Kock ii. 296.

^f Kock i. 759.

⁶ γλοιῶν C, Eustath. 1626. 34: γλυῶν A.

⁷ λίην Brandt.

⁸ γαλεοψοποιούντων Ribbeck: γαλῆ ὀψοποιούντες A (-ούντων C).

⁹ Grotius: ναυκράτης AC.

¹⁰ οὐ Musurus: οὐ A, οὐδὲ C.

ATHENAEUS

κορίαννον ἵνα τί¹ λεπτόν; β. ἵνα τοὺς δασύποδας
οὓς ἂν λάβωμεν ἅλσι διαπάττειν ἔχῃς.

400 Τρύφων δέ φησι. “ τὸν λαγὼν ἐπ’ αἰτιατικῆς
ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης ὀξύτόνως καὶ μετὰ τοῦ
ῆ λέγει.

λύσας² ἴσως ἂν τὸν λαγὼν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμῶν.
καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεῦσιν.

ἀπόλωλα· τίλλων τὸν λαγὼν ὀφθήσομαι.

Ξενοφῶν δ’ ἐν Κυνηγετικῷ χωρὶς τοῦ ῆ λαγῷ καὶ
περισπωμένως, ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ’ ἡμᾶς ἐστι λαγός.
ὥσπερ δὲ ναὸν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοί φασιν νεῶν
καὶ λαὸν λεῶν, οὕτω λαγὸν ὀνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι
b λαγὼν ἐροῦσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὸν ἐνικῇ αἰτιατικῇ
ἀκόλουθός ἐστιν ἢ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῳ
σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ ὀνομαστικῇ.

γέρανοι, χελῶναι, γλαῦκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.

τῇ δὲ λαγὼν ἢ διὰ τοῦ ὦ παραπλησίως προσ-
αγορευομένη λαγὼ παρ’ Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Κόλαξιν. ‘ ἵνα
πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγὼ καὶ γυναικες εἰλίποδες.’
εἰσὶν δ’ οἱ καὶ ταῦτ’³ ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευ-
τῶσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ
c ὀξύτονεῖν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ὅς λήγοντα τῶν
ὀνομάτων ὁμότονά ἐστι, καὶ μεταληφθῇ εἰς τὸ ὦ

¹ ἵνα τί Bergk: εἶναι τι A.

² ἀνύσας, “quickly,” Kock.

³ καὶ ταύτην Kaibel.

^a Frag. 19 Velsen.

^b Kock i. 456; see critical note.

^c With long o.

^a Ibid. 445.

^e Either a slang use of the word τίλλων, “plucking,” or else a proverb of any futile undertaking; cf. “bearding the lion,” “watering the clouds,” etc.

the purpose of the powdered coriander-seed? B. That you may have some seasoning to sprinkle over the hares we catch."

Tryphon says ^a: "Aristophanes, in *The Daughters of Danaus*, pronounces the word for hare in the accusative with an acute accent and with an *n* on the last syllable ^b: 'He might perhaps let loose our hare (*lagón* ^c), and make clean off with it.' And in *Men of Dinnerville* ^d: 'I'm lost! I shall be seen plucking the hare.' ^e But Xenophon, in the *Art of Hunting*, has ^f the accusative without the *n*, and with a circumflex accent, *lagô*, which is curious, since the word with us is *lagós*. ^g And just as we say *naós* (temple) and *laós* (people) when they say *neós* and *leós*, so where we say *lagós* they will say *lagôs*. Consistent with the accusative singular *lagón* is the nominative plural found in Sophocles' satyric play *Amycus* ^h: 'Cranes, tortoises, owls, kites, hares (*лагоι*).' On the other hand, the nominative plural *lagôî* (*λαγῶι*), pronounced with a long *o* like the accusative singular *lagôn* (*λαγών*), is found in *The Flatterers* of Eupolis ⁱ: 'Where there are rays and hares (*λαγῶι*) and ladies with rolling gait.' Some authorities, however, even here pronounce the last syllable, inconsistently, with a circumflex accent. ^j But the word should have an acute accent on the last syllable, since nouns ending in *os* have the same pitch throughout, even when they change over to

^f Ch. 5. 1.

^g And, therefore, should make an accus. *lagón* with short *o* and acute accent.

^h *T.G.F.* ² 154, Demianzcuk, *Suppl. Com.* 36.

ⁱ Kock i. 303; see the fuller and more metrical citation in Athen. 286 b (vol. iii. p. 284).

^j *i.e.* they give the form *λαγῶι*.

ATHENAEUS

παρ' Ἀττικοῖς· ναὸς νεώς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δ' ἐχρήσατο τῷ ὀνόματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος καὶ ὁ τοὺς Εἰλωτας ποιήσας. εἰτά ἐστὶ τὸ μὲν Ἰακὸν λαγός·

λαγὸν ταραξας πῖθι¹ τὸν θαλάσσιον,
τὸ δὲ λαγὼς Ἀττικόν. λέγουσι δὲ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ
λαγός, ὡς Σοφοκλῆς·

d γέρανοι, κορώναι, γλαῦκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.²

τὸ μέντοι ἢ πτώκα λαγῶν· εἰ μὲν ἐστὶν Ἰωνικόν, πλεονάζει τὸ ᾠ, εἰ δ' Ἀττικόν, τὸ ὦ. λαγῶα δὲ λέγεται κρέα.”

Ἡγήσανδρος δ' ὁ Δελφὸς ἐν ὑπομνήμασι “κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιγόνου τοῦ Γονατᾶ” φησιν “βασιλείαν τοσοῦτον πλήθος γενέσθαι λαγῶν ἐν Ἀστυπалаίᾳ, ὡς τοὺς Ἀστυπалаίεις περὶ αὐτῶν μαντεύσασθαι. καὶ τὴν Πυθίαν εἰπεῖν κύνας τρέφειν καὶ κυνηγετεῖν· ἁλῶναί τε ἐν ἐνιαυτῷ³ πλείους τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. ἐγένετο δὲ τὸ πλήθος τοῦτο⁴ Ἀναφαίου τινὸς ἐμβαλόντος δύο λαγωὺς εἰς τὴν νῆσον· ὡς καὶ πρότερον Ἀστυπалаίεως τινὸς ἀφέντος δύο πέρδικας εἰς τὴν Ἀνάφην τοσοῦτον πλήθος ἐγένετο περδίκων ἐν τῇ Ἀνάφῃ, ὡς κινδυνεῦσαι ἀναστάτους γενέσθαι τοὺς κατοικοῦντας. κατ' ἀρχὰς δ' ἢ μὲν Ἀστυπάλαια οὐκ εἶχεν λαγὼς, ἀλλὰ πέρδικας, ἢ δὲ Ἀνάφη οὐ πέρδικας, ἀλλὰ λαγὼς.⁵” πολύγονον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ζῶον ὁ λαγὼς, ὡς Ξενοφῶν εἴρηκεν ἐν τῷ Κυνηγετικῷ. καὶ Ἡρόδοτος δ' οὕτως

¹ πῖθι 446 d: πείθει A.

² γέρανοι καὶ κορώναι γλαῦκες λαγοί A.

³ ἐνὶ ἐνιαυτῷ Kaibel.

⁴ τοσοῦτο Meyer.

the long *o* form in Attic Greek^a; thus *naós*, *neós* (temple), *kálos*, *kálōs* (rope). So the form of the noun is used in Epicharmus, in Herodotus, and in the author of *The Helots*. Further, the Ionic form *lagós* (hare) occurs in^b 'Stir in the sea-hare and drink.' But the form *lagōs* is Attic, though even Attic writers say *lagós*, as Sophocles^c: 'Cranes, ravens, owls, kites, hares.' In the phrase 'or cowering hare' (*lagōón*),^d however, if it is Ionic, the long *ō* is superfluous; if Attic, the short *o*. The meat is called *lagōia*."

Hegesander of Delphi, in his *Commentaries*, says^e that "during the reign of Antigonus Gonatas such a quantity of hares occurred in Astypalaea that the Astypalaeans consulted the oracle about them. And the Pythian priestess told them to keep dogs and go a-hunting; so, within a year, more than six thousand were caught. This number resulted from a certain man of Anaphe letting loose two hares on the island; because on a former occasion a man of Astypalaea had let go two partridges on the island of Anaphe, and so great a number of partridges resulted in Anaphe that the inhabitants ran the risk of being driven from house and home. Now in the beginning Astypalaea had no hares, but it did have partridges; whereas Anaphe had no partridges, but had hares." This animal, the hare, is very prolific, as Xenophon says in *The Art of Hunting*.^f And

^a In the so-called Attic second declension.

^b Ameipsias, Athen. 446 d, Kock i. 675. An Ionic physician is giving a prescription.

^c Cf. above, 400 b.

^d Il. xxii. 310.

^e F.H.G. iv. 421.

^f Ch. 5. 13.

^g ἡ δὲ Ἀνάφη . . . λαγώς added by Meineke from a lemma in A.

φησίν· “ τοῦτο μὲν ὅτι ὁ λαγῶς ὑπὸ πάντων θη-
 ρεύεται, καὶ θηρίου καὶ ὄρνιθος καὶ ἀνθρώπου, οὕτω
 δὴ τι πολύγονόν ἐστιν, ἐπικυΐσκει τε μόνον πάντων
 θηρίων, καὶ τὸ μὲν δασὺ τῶν τέκνων ἐν τῇ γαστρί,
 f τὸ δὲ ψιλόν, τὸ δὲ ἄρτι ἐν τῇ¹ μήτρῃσι πλάσσεται,
 τὸ δ’ ἐπαναίρεται.” Πολύβιος δ’ ἐν τῇ δωδεκάτῃ
 τῶν ἱστοριῶν γίνεσθαι φησι παρόμοιον τῷ λαγῷ
 ζῶον τὸν κούνικλον καλούμενον, γράφων οὕτως·
 “ ὁ δὲ κούνικλος² καλούμενος πόρρωθεν μὲν ὀρώμε-
 νος εἶναι δοκεῖ λαγῶς μικρός· ὅταν δ’ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας
 λάβῃ τις, μεγάλην ἔχει διαφορὰν καὶ κατὰ τὴν
 ἐπιφάνειαν καὶ κατὰ τὴν βρῶσιν. γίνεται δὲ τὸ
 401 πλείον κατὰ γῆς.” μνημονεύει δ’ αὐτῶν καὶ Ποσει-
 δώνιος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν τῇ ἱστορίᾳ· “ καὶ ἡμεῖς
 εἶδομεν πολλοὺς κατὰ τὸν ἀπὸ Δικαιαρχείας πλοῦν
 ἐπὶ Νέαν πόλιν. νῆσος γάρ ἐστιν οὐ μακρὰν τῆς
 γῆς κατὰ τὰ τελευταῖα μέρη τῆς Δικαιαρχείας ὑπ’
 ὀλίγων μὲν κατοικουμένη, πολλοὺς δὲ ἔχουσα τοὺς
 κουνίκλους τούτους.” καλοῦνται δέ τινες καὶ χελι-
 δονῖαι λαγωοί. μνημονεύει Δίφιλος ἢ Καλλιάρχης
 ἐν Ἀγνοίᾳ οὕτως·

τί τοῦτο; ποδαπὸς οὗτος;

β. χελιδόνειος ὁ δασύπους, γλυκεῖα³ δ’ ἡ μίμαρ-
 κυς.

b Θεόπομπος δὲ ἐν τῇ κ’ τῶν ἱστοριῶν περὶ τὴν
 Βισαλτίαν φησὶ λαγῶους γίνεσθαι δύο ἡπάτα
 ἔχοντας.

Στοσ δὲ ἀγρίου ἐπεισενεχθέντος, ὃς κατ’ οὐδὲν

¹ τῇσι C.

² κύνικλος Polybius.

³ γλυκεῖα Meineke: γλαυκία A.

Herodotus says ^a: "First, because the hare is hunted by all creatures, beast and bird, as well as by man, therefore it is so very prolific, and it is the only one of all the animals which becomes pregnant again before the first foetus is born, and has in its womb one of its young covered with fur, while another is bare, another is just being shaped in the matrix, and still another is being conceived." Polybius, in the twelfth book of his *Histories*, says that an animal occurs similar to the hare which is called the *cuniculus*; he writes as follows ^b: "The cuniculus, as it is called, looks like a small hare when seen from a distance; but when one takes it in his hands, it has great differences in appearance and in its qualities as food. It occurs mostly underground." The philosopher Poseidonius, also, mentions them in his *History* ^c: "We too have seen many in the voyage from Dicaearchia to Naples. For there is an island not far from land, along by the last districts of Dicaearchia, which has few inhabitants but many of these cuniculi." There are some also which are called "brown hares." Diphilus (or Calliades) mentions them thus in *A Mistake* ^d: "A. What's this? Whence does he come? B. Brown is the hare, sweet is the jugged hare." Theopompus, in the twentieth book of the *Histories*, says ^e that in the neighbourhood of Bisaltia hares occur which have two livers.

When a wild boar was next brought in, which was

^a iii. 108, cf. Aristot. *De Gen. An.* iv. 5, who, however, does not give these details.

^b xii. 3. 10. *Cuniculus*, said to be a Spanish word, means 'rabbit'; cf. Eng. *coney*, Germ. *Kaninchen*. The rabbit, as Polybius correctly says, burrows in the ground, whereas the hare makes forms in the grass.

^c *F.H.G.* iii. 275.

^d Kock ii. 541.

^e *F.H.G.* i. 301.

ATHENAEUS

ἦν ἐλάττων τοῦ καλοῦ γραφομένου Καλυδωνίου, “προβάλλω,” τὶς ἔφη, “σοὶ ζητεῖν,¹ φροντιστὰ καὶ λογιστὰ Οὐλπιανέ, τίς ἰστόρηκε τὸν Καλυδώνιον σὺν θήλειαν τε γεγονέναι καὶ λευκὸν τὴν χροάν.” ὁ δὲ σφόδρα φροντίσας καὶ² τὸ προβληθὲν ἀποδιοπομπησάμενος “ἀλλ’ ὑμεῖς³ γε,” ἔφη, “ἄνδρες γὰρ στρωνες, εἰ μὴ κόρον ἤδη ἔχετε τοσούτων ἐμπλησθέντες, ὑπερβάλλειν μοι δοκεῖτε πάντας τοὺς ἐπὶ πολυφαγία διαβοήτους γενομένους· καὶ τίνες εἰσὶν οὗτοι ζητεῖτε. προφέρεσθαι δὲ δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς σὺν τῷ σ̄ σὺς ἐτυμώτερον· παρὰ τὸ σεύεσθαι γὰρ⁴ καὶ ὀρμητικῶς ἔχειν τὸ ζῶον εἴρηται. τέτριπται δὲ καὶ τὸ λέγειν χωρὶς τοῦ κατ’ ἀρχὰς σ̄ υῖς. οἱ δὲ σὺν εἰρήσθαι οἰονεῖ θῦν, τὸν εἰς θυσίαν εὐθετοῦντα. νῦν δέ, εἰ δοκεῖ, ἀποκρίνασθέ μοι τίς μνημονεύει κατὰ τὸ σύνθετον ὁμοίως ἡμῖν σνάγρου ἐπὶ τοῦ d σνὸς τοῦ ἀγρίου. Σοφοκλῆς μὲν γὰρ ἐν Ἀχιλλέως Ἐρασταῖς ἐπὶ κυνὸς ἔταξε τοῦνομα ἀπὸ τοῦ σὺς ἀγρεύειν, λέγων·

σὺ δ’, ὦ Σνάγρε, Πηλιωτικὸν τρέφος.⁵

παρ’ Ἡροδότῳ δὲ ὄνομα κύριον Σνάγρος Λάκων γένος, ὁ πρὸς Γέλωνα τὸν Συρακόσιον πρεσβεύσας περὶ τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Μήδους συμμαχίας ἐν τῇ

¹ σοὶ ζητεῖν Schweighäuser: συζητεῖν A.

² κα̑τα Kaibel (?).

³ ὑμεῖς Schweighäuser: ὑμῖν A.

⁴ After γὰρ Meyer adds διὰ τὸ (cf. 74 b). But παρὰ approaches the meaning of διὰ in later Greek.

⁵ βρέφος C.

^a The word λογιστής may also refer to the *curatores urbium* of whom Ulpian may have been one; see vol. i. pp. xii-xiii; φροντιστὰ καὶ λογιστὰ make a verse.

quite as large as the beautiful Calydonian boar of story, someone said : " I propose for your investigation, Ulpian, careful student and reasoner " that you are, the question, who has recorded the Calydonian boar as being a female as well as white in colour ? " But he, after much thought, solemnly waived the question and said : " Certainly, you pot-bellied gentlemen, if you haven't had enough of such weighty matters already, you seem to me to surpass all those who have become notorious for gluttony ; suppose you inquire who they are. However, it is only right that you should pronounce the word *sys* (swine) with the initial *s*, being nearer its etymology. For the animal has its name because it bursts forth (*seuesthai*) and is of an aggressive disposition. But the custom has obtained of pronouncing the word also without the initial *s*, *hys*. Others think that *sys* is a form, as it were, for *thys*, that is, the animal which is suitable for sacrifice (*thysia*). Now then, if you please, answer me, who is it that (like ourselves) mentions the compound form *syagrus* for ' wild boar ' ? Sophocles, indeed, applied the word to a dog in *Lovers of Achilles*, deriving it from *sys agreuein*, ' hunting boars. ' ^b He says ^c : ' You there, Syagrus, nurseling of Pelion ! ' In Herodotus we find a proper name, Syagrus ; he was a Lacedaemonian by birth, and went on an embassy to Gelon of Syracuse to negotiate the alliance against the Medes. This is in the seventh book. ^d I also know

^b i.e. he takes the last part of *syagrus* as derived, not from *agrios*, ' wild, ' but from *agreuein*, ' to roam the wild ' like a hunter.

^c *T.G.F.*² 166.

^d Ch. 153.

ATHENAEUS

ἐβδόμη. καὶ Αἰτωλῶν δὲ οἶδα στρατηγὸν Σύαγρον, οὗ μνημονεύει Φύλαρχος ἐν τετάρτῃ ἱστοριῶν.” καὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος ἔφη· “ αἰεὶ ποτε σύ, ὦ Οὐλπιανέ, οὐδενὸς μεταλαμβάνειν εἴωθας τῶν παρασκευαζομένων πρὶν μαθεῖν εἰ ἡ χρῆσις μὴ εἴη¹ τῶν ὀνομάτων παλαιά. κινδυνεύεις οὖν ποτε διὰ ταύτας τὰς φροντίδας ὥσπερ ὁ Κῶος Φιλίτας² ζητῶν τὸν καλούμενον ψευδολόγον³ τῶν λόγων ὁμοίως ἐκείνῳ ἀφανανθῆναι.⁴ ἰσχνὸς γὰρ πάνν τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὰς ζητήσεις γενόμενος ἀπέθανεν, ὡς τὸ πρὸ τοῦ μνημείου αὐτοῦ ἐπίγραμμα δηλοῖ.

ξέινε, Φιλίτας⁵ εἰμί. λόγων ὁ ψευδόμενός με ὤλεσε καὶ νικτῶν⁶ φροντίδες ἐσπέριοι.

ἔν’ οὖν μὴ καὶ σὺ ζητῶν τὸν σύαγρον ἀφανανθῆς, μάθε ὅτι Ἀντιφάνης μὲν ἐν Ἀρπαζομένη οὕτως ὠνόμασε·

f λαβὼν ἐπανάξω⁷ σύαγρον εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτῆς καὶ λέοντα καὶ λύκον.

Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ τύραννος ἐν τῷ Ἀδώνιδι·

νυμφῶν ὑπὸ σπήλυγγα τόνδ⁸ αὐτόστεγον
σύαγρον ἐκβόλειον εὖθρον κυσίν,⁹
ὅπλās τ’¹⁰ ἀπαρχὰς ἀκροθινιάζομαι.

Λυγκεὺς δ’ ὁ Σάμιος ἐν τῇ πρὸς Ἀπολλόδωρον
402 ἐπιστολῇ γράφει οὕτως· ‘ ἵνα τὰ μὲν αἴγεια τοῖς
παισὶ, τὰ δὲ σνάγρεια μετὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτὸς ἔχῃς.’

¹ ἡ χρῆσις ἐστὶ (del. μὴ) Lumb.

² φιλιτᾶς A, φιλητᾶς C.

³ ψευδόμενον Herwerden (cf. below).

⁴ ἀφανανθῆναι Kaibel (διαφανθῆναι Herwerden): διαλυθῆναι AC.

⁵ φιλιτας A.

⁶ καὶ νικτῶν Kaibel: καὶ νυκτῶν A.

of an Aetolian general named Syagrus, mentioned by Phylarchus in the fourth book of his *Histories*.^a Thereupon Democritus said: "It is always your custom, Ulpian, to decline your share of any dish until you have learned whether the use of the word for that dish is ancient. Like Philitas of Cos, therefore, who pondered what he called 'the deceitful word,' you run the risk some day of being quite dried up, as he was, by these worries. For he became very much emaciated in body through these studies, and died, as the epitaph on his monument shows: 'Stranger, I am Philitas. The deceiving word caused my death, and studies of riddles late at eve.' In order, then, that you also may not wither away by your study of the *syagrus*, learn that Antiphanes mentioned it in *Kidnapped* thus^b: 'I will get and bring back to the house this very night a wild boar (*syagrus*), a lion, and a wolf.' And Dionysius the Tyrant in *Adonis*^c: 'Beneath this cave of the Nymphs, roofed o'er by nature's hand, I take as my spoil the miscarried matrix^d of the wild boar, easy prey of dogs, and its hooves as first-fruits.' Lynceus of Samos, in his *Letter to Apollodorus*, writes as follows: 'That the goat meat shall be for the slaves, but the wild boar meat you shall keep for yourself and

^a *F.H.G.* i. 335.

^b Kock ii. 27; the title refers to a girl.

^c *T.G.F.*² 793.

^d See Athen. 101 a (vol. i. p. 434).

⁷ ἐπανήξω, "return," Cobet.

⁸ σπήλυγγα τόνδ' Kaibel, σπήλυγγ' ἄγων Lumb: σπήλυγγα τόν A.

⁹ κυσίν Lumb: κλύειν A.

¹⁰ ὀπάδας τ' Haupt: ᾧ πλείστ' A.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ Ἰππόλοχος δὲ ὁ Μακεδών, οὗ ἐμνημονεύσαμεν
 ἐν τοῖς πρὸ τούτων, ἐν τῇ πρὸς τὸν προειρημένον
 Λυγκέα ἐπιστολῇ ἐμνήσθη συάγρων πολλῶν. ἐπεὶ
 δὲ σὺ καὶ τὸ προβληθέν σοι ἀποπροσπεποίησαι
 περὶ τῆς χροᾶς τοῦ Καλυδωνίου συός, εἴ τις αὐτὸν
 ἱστορεῖ λευκὸν τὴν χροᾶν γεγονότα, ἐροῦμεν ἡμεῖς
 τὸν εἰπόντα· τὸ δὲ μαρτύριον ἀνίχνευσον σύ. πάλαι
 γὰρ τυγχάνω ἀνεγνωκὼς τοὺς Κλεομένους τοῦ Ῥη-
 γίνου διθυράμβους, ὧν ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Με-
 b λεάγρῳ τοῦτο ἱστόρηται. οὐκ ἄγνοῶ δ' ὅτι οἱ περὶ
 τὴν Σικελίαν κατοικοῦντες ἀσχέδωρον καλοῦσι τὸν
 σύαγρον. Αἰσχύλος γοῦν ἐν Φορκίσι παρεικάζων
 τὸν Περσέα τῷ ἀγρίῳ τούτῳ συί φησιν·

ἔδω δ' ἐς ἄντρον ἀσχέδωρος ὥς.

καὶ Σκίρας (εἰς δ' ἐστὶν οὗτος τῆς Ἰταλικῆς καλου-
 μένης κωμωδίας ποιητής, γένος Ταραντίνος) ἐν
 Μελεάγρῳ φησίν·

ἐνθ' οὔτε ποιμὴν ἀξιοῖ νέμειν βοτὰ
 οὔτ' ἀσχέδωρος νεμόμενος καπρώζεται.¹

ὅτι δὲ Αἰσχύλος διατρίψας ἐν Σικελίᾳ πολλαῖς
 c κέχρηται φωναῖς Σικελικαῖς οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν."

Περιεφέροντο καὶ ΕΡΙΦΟΙ πολλάκις ποικίλως
 ἐσκευασμένοι· ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πολλὸν τοῦ ὁποῦ ἔχοντες,
 οἷτινες οὐ τὴν τυχούσαν ἡδονὴν παρείχον ἡμῖν.
 καὶ γὰρ τὸ τοῦ αἰγὸς κρέας τροφिमώτατόν ἐστι.
 Κλειτόμαχος γοῦν ὁ Καρχηδόνιος οὐδενὸς δεύτερος
 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς νέας Ἀκαδημείας κατὰ τὴν θεωρίαν
 ὦν Θηβαῖόν τινα ἀθλητὴν ὑπερβαλεῖν ἰσχύι φησὶ
 τοὺς καθ' ἑαυτὸν κρέασιν αἰγείοις χρώμενον. εὐ-

¹ καταπρώζεται Madvig (καππρώζεται Kaibel), "feeds without danger."

your friends.' Hippolochus of Macedonia, whom we mentioned in a preceding passage,^a in his *Letter* to the afore-mentioned Lynceus, also spoke of many wild boars. But since you have also dismissed the question you raised about the colour of the Calydonian boar, whether, that is, anyone records it as having been white in colour, we will tell who the author is ; do you investigate this testimony. For it is a long time since I have happened to read the dithyrambs of Cleomenes of Rhegium ; in the one which is entitled *Meleager* this fact is recorded.^b And I am not unaware that the inhabitants round about Sicily call the wild boar *aschedorus*. Aeschylus, at any rate, when he likens Perseus in *The Phorcydes* to this wild boar, says ^c : ' He entered the cave like a wild boar (*aschedorus*). ' And Sciras (he is a poet of what is called the Italian comedy, a native of Tarentum) says in *Meleager* ^d : ' Where neither shepherd dares to feed his flocks, nor wild boar wantons as he feeds.' That Aeschylus, who lived in Sicily, has made use of many Sicilian words, is nothing surprising."

There were also often served kids prepared in great variety ; among others were those which had a great deal of silphium, and they afforded us no ordinary pleasure. What is more, the flesh of the goat is very nourishing. Cleitomachus of Carthage, at any rate, who is second to none in the New Academy as regards philosophic attainments, tells of a Theban athlete who surpassed his contemporaries in strength because he used goat's flesh as a diet. For the juices are

^a Athen. 128 a (vol. ii. p. 90).

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 564.

^c *T.G.F.*² 83.

^d Kaibel 190 ; see Eurip. *Hipp.* 75.

ATHENAEUS

ῥ τονοι γὰρ καὶ γλίσχροι οἱ¹ χυμοὶ καὶ πολὺν χρόνον
ὑπομένειν ἐν τοῖς ὄγκοις δυνάμενοι. ἐσκώπτετο
δὲ ὁ ἀθλητῆς διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδρώτων δυσωδίαν.
τὰ δ' ὕεια καὶ ἄρνεια κρέα ἀδιαπόνητα² ταῖς ἑξεσιν
ὑπάρχοντα ῥᾶστα φθείρεται διὰ τὴν πιμελήν.

Τὰ δὲ παρὰ τοῖς κωμωδιοποιοῖς λεγόμενα δείπνα
ἡδίστην ἀκοὴν παρέχει τοῖς ὥσιν μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ
φάρνγγι, ὥσπερ τὰ παρὰ Ἀντιφάνει μὲν ἐν
Ἀκεστρίᾳ.

κρέας³ δὲ τίνος ἡδιστ' ἂν ἐσθίῃς (φησὶν);

B. τίνος;

εἰς εὐτέλειαν. τῶν προβάτων μὲν οἷς ἔνι⁴

μῆτ' ἔρια μῆτε τυρός, ἄρνός, φίλτατε.
τῶν δ' αἰγιδίων⁵ κατὰ ταῦθ' ἃ μὴ τυρὸν ποιεῖ,
ἐρίφου. διὰ τὴν ἐπικαρπίαν γὰρ τῶν ἀδρῶν
ταῦτ' ἐσθίων τὰ φαῦλ'⁶ ἀνέχομαι.

ἐν δὲ Κύκλωπί φησι·

τῶν χερσαίων δ' ὑμῖν ἥξει
παρ' ἐμοῦ ταυτί·
βοῦς ἀγελαῖος, τράγος ὑλιβάτης,⁷
αἰξ οὐρανία, κριὸς τομίας,
κάπρος ἐκτομίας, ὕς οὐ τομίας,
δέλφαξ, δασύπους, ἔριφοι, . . .
τυρὸς χλωρός, τυρὸς ξηρός,
τυρὸς κοπτός, τυρὸς ξυστός,
τυρὸς τμητός, τυρὸς πηκτός.

Μνησίμαχος δ' ἐν Ἱπποτρόφῳ τοιαῦτα παρα-
σκευάζει·

vigorous and clinging, and capable of lasting a long time in the bodily substance. But the athlete was laughed at because of the bad odour from his sweat.^a Pork and lamb, on the other hand, when they remain undigested in the body, are easily corrupted on account of their fat.

The dinners spoken of in the comic poets afford very pleasant hearing to the ear, rather than delight to the gullet. For example, the lines of Antiphanes in *The Sempstress*: he says ^b: "A. What animal's flesh would you like to eat most? B. What, you ask? Something that doesn't cost much. If it's sheep, let it be what has neither wool nor cheese; I mean lamb, dear sir. If goat's meat, by the same rule, what produces no cheese; I mean a kid. For the profits derived from full-grown animals are such that I can put up with eating these cheap ones." And in *Cyclops* Antiphanes says ^c: "These land animals shall come to you as a present from me—an ox from the herd, a forest-roving he-goat, a she-goat from heaven, a castrated ram, a castrated boar, a pig not castrated, a shoat, a hare, kids, . . . green cheese, dry cheese, crushed cheese, grated cheese, sliced cheese, cream cheese."

Mnesimachus dishes up the following in *The Horse-*

^a Cf. Athen. 44 c (vol. i. p. 192).

^b Kock ii. 17.

^c *Ibid.* 65.

¹ οἱ added by Kaibel.

² ἀδιαμένητα Kaibel, ἀνεκπόνητα Herwerden.

³ Meineke: κρέα ACE.

⁴ οἷς ἐνι AC: ὧν ἂν ᾗ Herwerden.

⁵ Dobree: αἰγέλων AC.

⁶ φανλότατα E.

⁷ A: ὕληβάτας C, ἡλιβάτας Eustath. 1753. 22.

ATHENAEUS

f βαῖν' ἐκ θαλάμων κυπαρισσορόφων¹
 ἔξω, Μάνη· στεῖχ' εἰς ἀγορὰν
 πρὸς τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς,
 οὗ προσφοιτῶσ' οἱ φύλαρχοι,
 τοὺς τε μαθητὰς τοὺς ὠραίους
 οὓς ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους
 μελετᾷ Φεῖδων καὶ καταβαίνειν·
 οἶσθ' οὓς φράζω;
 τούτοις τοίνυν ἄγγελ²,² ὅτι
 ψυχρὸν τοῦτον, τὸ ποτὸν θερμόν,
 ξηρὸν φύραμ', ἄρτοι ξηροί·
 403 σπλάγχν' ὀπτᾶται, χναῦμ'³ ἥρπασται,
 κρέας ἐξ ἄλμης ἐξήρηται,
 τόμος ἀλλᾶντος, τόμος ἡνύστρου,
 χορδῆς ἕτερος, φύσκης ἕτερος
 διαλαιμοτομεῖθ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἔνδον·
 κρατῆρ ἐξερροῖβδητ' οἴνου·
 πρόποσις χωρεῖ· λέπεται⁴ κόρδαξ·
 ἀκολασταίνει νοῦς μεираκίων⁵.
 πάντ' ἐστ'⁶ ἔνδον τὰ κάτωθεν ἄνω.
 μέμνησ'⁷ ἃ λέγω, πρόσσεχ' οἷς φράζω.
 χάσκεῖς οὗτος⁸;
 βλέψον δευρί· πῶς⁹ αὐτὰ φράσεις;
 αὐτίκ' ἐρῶ σοι πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς·
 ἦκειν ἤδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν
 b τῷ τε μαγεύω μὴ λυμαίνεσθ',
 ὡς τῶν ὄψων ἐφθῶν ὄντων,
 ὀπτῶν ὄντων, ψυχρῶν ὄντων,
 καθ' ἕκαστα λέγων· βολβός, ἐλαία,
 σκόροδον, καυλός, κολοκύντη, ἔτνος,

¹ Casaubon: κυπαρισσοτρόφων AC.

² C: ἄγγελ' A.

³ χναῦμ' Meineke: χναυα A.

Breeder^a: "Come forth, Manes, from chambers cypress-roofed^b; go to the market-place, near the row of Herms^c there, where the officers of the cavalry resort, and accost the handsome pupils whom Pheidon is drilling in mounting and dismounting. You know whom I mean? Well, tell them this—that the fish is cold,^d the wine is warm, the dough is dry, the loaves are crusted, the entrails are roasting, crisp bits have been snatched from the fire, the meat taken from its pickle; there's a slice of salami, a slice of tripe, another of black-pudding, another of sausage—all having their throats cut by the guests inside, and they are emptying in gulps a bowl of wine; the drinking of healths is going on; they are dancing the fling in complete abandon,^e and the lads' heads are full of naughtiness. Everything indoors is topsyturvy. Remember what I say, pay attention to what I tell you. What! You stand with mouth open? Look this way! How are you going to give the message? I will repeat it to you now from the beginning. Tell them to come straightway, and not delay, and not insult the cook; for there is fish that's boiled and fish that's baked, now cold; tell them the menu—bulbs, olives, garlic, cauliflower, squash,

^a Kock ii. 437, cf. Athen. 301 d, 322 d, e, 329 d.

^b Cf. Athen. 207 e (vol. ii. p. 438).

^c See Athen. 167 f and note e (vol. ii. p. 261).

^d Cold fried fish is highly esteemed in Greece.

^e For the indecent dance called the *κόρδαξ* see Athen. 631 d, and for the slang *λέπεται*, 663 d.

⁴ Meineke: *λείπεται* AC.

⁵ Schweighäuser: *κολασταίνει . . . μειράκιον* A.

⁶ *πάντ' ἐστ'* Dobree: *πάντες δ'* A, *πάντες* C.

⁷ C: *μέμνησθ'* A; so E, but *σα* supersc.

⁸ Casaubon: *αὐτός* AC.

⁹ Dobree: *δεῦρ' εἰ πως* AC.

ATHENAEUS

θρίον, φυλλάς, θύννου τεμάχη,
 γλάνιδος, γαλεοῦ, ρίνης, γόγγρου·
 φοξῖνος¹ ὄλος, κορακῖνος ὄλος,
 μεμβράς, σκόμβρος,
 θυννίς, κωβίος, ἡλακατῆνες,²
 κυνὸς οὐραῖον τῶν καρχαριῶν,
 νάρκη, βάτραχος, πέρκη, σαῦρος,
 c τριχίας, φυκίς, βρίγκος,³ τρίγλη,
 κόκκυξ, τρυγών, σμύραινα, φάγρος,
 μύλλος, λεβίας, σπάρος, αἰολίας,⁴
 θραῖττα, χελιδών, καρίς, τευθίς,
 ψῆττα, δρακαινίς,
 πουλυπόδειον,⁵ σηπία, ὀρφῶς,⁶
 κάραβος, ἔσχαρος, ἀφύαι, βελόναι,
 κεστρεῦς, σκορπίος, ἔγχελυσ, ἄρκτος,⁷
 κρέα τ' ἄλλα (τὸ πλῆθος ἀμύθητον)
 χηνός, χοίρου, βοός, ἄρνός, οἰός,
 κάπρου, αἰγός, ἀλεκτρυόνος, νήπτης,
 κίττης, πέрдικος, ἄλωπεκίου.
 καὶ μετὰ δεῖπνον θαυμαστὸν ὅσ' ἔστ'
 ἀγαθῶν πλήθη.
 πᾶς δὲ κατ' οἴκους μάττει, πέττει,
 d τίλλει, κόπτει, τέμνει, δεύει,⁸
 χαίρει, παίζει, πηδᾷ, δειπνεῖ,
 πίνει, σκιρτᾷ, λορδοῖ, κεντεῖ.⁹
 σεμναὶ δ' αὐλῶν ἀγαναὶ φωναί,
 μολπά, κλαγγά θράττει, πνεῖται¹⁰
 κούραν κασίας
 ἀπὸ γᾶς ἀγίας, ἀλίας Συρίας·
 ὁσμὴ σεμνὴ μυκτῆρα δονεῖ
 λιβάνου, μάρου,¹¹ σμύρνης, καλάμου,

¹ Dalechamp: φυξικινος A.

pease-porridge, fig-leaf, vine-leaf, slices of tunny, of sheat-fish, dog-fish, file-fish, conger eel; a whole carp,^a a whole crow-fish, anchovy, mackerel, she-tunny, goby, spindle-fishes, a slice cut from the tail of one of the dog-sharks, electric ray, fishing-frog, perch, lizard-fish, herring, forked hake, brincus, red mullet, piper, roach, lamprey, bream, mullet, lebias, gilt-head, speckled-beauty, Thracian wife, flying-fish, shrimp, squid, plaice, dracaena, polyp, cuttle-fish, sea-perch, crayfish, sole, small fry, needle-fishes, grey mullet, sculpin, eel, bear-crab; there is meat besides (the quantity is not to be told)—meat of goose, pig, steer, lamb, sheep, boar, goat, cock, duck, magpie, partridge, thresher-shark.^b And after dinner it's marvellous, the quantities of good things there. Everyone in the house is kneading, cooking, plucking, chopping, slicing, soaking, laughing, playing, jumping, dining, drinking, skipping, yielding, forcing.^c There are the solemn, gentle tones of flutes; dancing and singing and mirth resound and breathe forth the daughter of cassia from the sacred sea-dunes of Syria. The nostrils are in commotion from the solemn odour of frankincense, sage, myrrh,

^a The *φοξίνος* is an unknown river-fish.

^b So L. & S. (1925). But the mention of a fish at this point in the recital seems curious after the long list ending above.

^c The two verbs are here used *sens. obsc.* The next five lines are a parody of some tragedian.

² 301 d: ἡλακατινος A.

³ 322 e: βρέγχος A.

⁴ 329 d: σπάρος σκάρος A.

⁵ πολυπόδιον A.

⁶ ὀρφός A.

⁷ Meineke: ἀρτοι A.

⁸ δένει Dindorf: δ' ὕει C, εὔει A, εὔει E.

⁹ βινεῖ after κεντεῖ deleted by Meineke.

¹⁰ νεῖται before πνεῖται deleted by Meineke. I have deleted the period after πνεῖται and placed a colon after Συρίας.

¹¹ Meineke: μακροῦ A.

ATHENAEUS

στύρακος, βάρου,¹
 λίνδου, κίνδου, κισθοῦ, μίνθου².
 τοιάδε δόμους ὁμίχλη κατέχει
 πάντων ἀγαθῶν ἀνάμεστος.

Ἐπὶ τούτοις λεγομένοις παρηνέχθη ἡ ῥοδουντία καλουμένη λοπάς· περὶ ἧς ἐξετραγώδησεν ὁ σοφὸς ἐκεῖνος μάγειρος, πρὶν καὶ ἐπιδεῖξαι ὃ τι φέρει. διεχλεύαζε τε τοὺς πάνυ μαγείρους γενομένους, ὧν καὶ μνημονεύων ἔφη· “τί τοιοῦτον ἐξεῦρεν ὁ παρὰ Ἀναξίππῳ³ τῷ κωμικῷ μάγειρος, ὃς⁴ ἐν τῷ Ἐγκαλυπτομένῳ τοιάδε ὠγκώσατο;

Σόφων Ἀκαρνὰν καὶ Ῥόδιος Δαμόξενος ἐγένονθ'· ἐαυτῶν συμμαθηταὶ τῆς τέχνης· ἐδίδασκε δ' αὐτοὺς Σικελιώτης Λάβδακος.
 οὔτοι τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ θρυλούμενα ἀρτύματ' ἐξήλειψαν ἐκ τῶν βιβλίων καὶ τὴν θυῖαν⁵ ἠφάνισαν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου, οἷον λέγω κύμινον, ὄξος, σίλφιον, τυρόν, κορίαννον, οἷς ὁ Κρόνος ἀρτύμασιν ἐχρήτο,⁶ πάντ' ἀφείλον εἶναί θ' ὑπέλαβον τὸν τοῖς τοιούτοις⁸ παντοπώλην χρώμενον.
 αὐτοὶ δ' ἔλαιον καὶ λοπάδα καινὴν, πάτερ, πῦρ τ' ὄξυν καὶ μὴ πολλάκις φυσώμενον ἐπόθουν⁹. ἀπὸ τούτου πᾶν τὸ δεῖπνον εὐτρεπές. οὔτοί τε πρῶτοι δάκρυα καὶ πααρμόν πολὺν ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης καὶ σιάλον ἀπήγαγον, τῶν τ' ἐσθιόντων ἀνεκάθηραν τοὺς πόρους.

¹ βάρου Dindorf: καὶ οὐβαρ A.

² Casaubon: μισθον A.

³ Ἀναξίππῳ Valckenaer, Pierson: ξανθίππῳ C, ἀνθίππῳ A.

⁴ ὃς added by Schweighäuser.

sweet-flag, storax, marjoram, lindus, cindus, cistus, mint; such is the vaporous fragrance, laden with all good things, which pervades the house."

Upon these words, we were handed the "rose-dish," as it is called, the praises of which our wise cook declaimed before he showed us what he was bringing. And he laughed in mockery at the celebrated cooks of the past, mentioning whom he said: "What did the cook in the comic poet Anaxippus ever invent to equal this? That cook boasted thus in *Behind the Veil*^a: 'A. Sophon of Acarnania and Damoxenus of Rhodes were fellow-pupils in this art; their teacher was Labdacus of Sicily. These men, to be sure, wiped out the old trite seasonings from the cookery-books, and utterly abolished from our midst the mortar; I mean, for example, caraway-seed, vinegar, silphium, cheese, coriander, seasonings which Cronus^b used; all of these they have removed, thinking that he who used such devices was a mere huckster. But they themselves, governor, desired only oil and a new stewpan, and a fire that was quick and not blown too often; with that they prepare every dinner. They were the first to take away tears and loud sneezing and sniffing from the table, and they cleaned completely the

^a Kock iii. 296.

^b For the contemptuous allusion to antediluvian customs cf. Aristoph. *Nub.* 398.

⁵ *θυϊαν* (i.e. *θυελαν*) Gulick: *θυϊαν* AC.

⁶ Herwerden: *ἐχρᾶτο* AC.

⁷ *πάντ' . . . εἶναι θ'* Dobree: *πάντα φίλων το εἶναι θ* A.

⁸ *τοιούτοις* added by Dindorf.

⁹ *ἐπόθουν* Kock: *ἐποίουν* A.

ATHENAEUS

- ὁ μὲν οὖν Ῥόδιος πίων τιν' ἄλμην ἀπέθανεν·
b παρὰ τὴν φύσιν γὰρ τὸ ποτὸν ἦν. B. μάλ' εἰκότως.
A. ὁ Σόφων δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἔχει, ἐμὸς γενόμενος, ὦ πάτερ, διδάσκαλος. καὐτὸς φιλοσοφῶ καταλιπεῖν συγγράμματα σπεύδων ἐμαυτοῦ καινὰ τῆς τέχνης. B. παπαῖ· ἐμὲ κατακόψεις, οὐχ ὃ θύειν μέλλομεν.
A. τὸν ὄρθρον ἐν ταῖς χερσί μ' ὄψει¹ βιβλία ἔχοντα καὶ ζητοῦντα τὰ² κατὰ τὴν τέχνην,
c οὐδὲν Διοδώρου διαφέρω τᾶσπενδίου.³ γεύσω δ', εἰὰ βούλῃ, σέ⁴ τῶν εὐρημένων· οὐ ταῦτά προσάγω πᾶσιν ἀεὶ βρώματα· τεταγμέν' εὐθύς ἐστὶ μοι πρὸς τὸν βίον· ἕτερ' ἐστὶ τοῖς ἐρῶσι καὶ τοῖς φιλοσόφοις καὶ τοῖς τελώναις. μειράκιον ἐρωμένην ἔχον⁵ πατρώαν οὐσίαν κατεσθίει· τούτῳ παρέθηκα σηπίας καὶ τευθίδας καὶ τῶν πετραίων ἰχθύων τῶν ποικίλων ἐμβαμματίοις γλαφυροῖσι κεχορηγημένα·
d ὁ γὰρ τοιοῦτός ἐστιν οὐ δειπνητικός, πρὸς τῷ φιλεῖν δὲ τὴν διάνοιάν ἐστ' ἔχων. τῷ φιλοσόφῳ παρέθηκα κωλῆν ἥ⁶ πόδας· ἀδηφάγον τὸ ζῶον εἰς ὑπερβολὴν ἐστίν. τελώνῃ γλαῦκον, ἔγχελυν, σπάρων. ὅταν ἐγγὺς ἦ⁷ τῷ δ' ἡ σορός,⁸ ἀρτύω φακῇ καὶ τὸ περιδιδίπνον τοῦ βίου λαμπρὸν ποιῶ. τὰ τῶν γερόντων στόματα διαφορὰν ἔχει,

¹ χερσί μ' ὄψει Kock: χερσὶν ὄψει A.

² τὰ added by Casaubon.

³ οὐδὲν . . . τᾶσπενδίου Kock (οὐδὲν Διοδώρου Meineke): οὐθὲν χονδρενουςι διαφέρω τᾶσπενδίου A.

⁴ βούλῃ, σε Tyrwhitt: βούλησθε A.

ducts of the eaters. Now the Rhodian died from drinking a briny pickle; for that drink was against nature. B. Why, of course! A. But Sophon now sways the whole of Ionia, and he was my teacher, governor. I myself am making researches, eager to leave behind me new treatises of my own on the art. B. Bah! You'll butcher me, not the animal we intend to sacrifice. A. At early morn you will see me, books in hand, studying the details of my art, in nowise different from Diodorus of Aspendus.^a I'll give you a taste, if you like, of my inventions; I don't place the same viands before all persons all the time; they are designed at the start to meet their modes of life; some foods are for lovers, some for philosophers, some for tax-collectors. A lad has a girl he is courting, he is eating up his father's estate. Before him I place cuttle-fishes, squids, and various rock-fishes served with dainty sauces; for a person like that is not particular what he eats, but has his thoughts continually on love-making. Before the philosopher I place a ham, or pigs' feet; the creature is excessively greedy. Before a tax-collector, a grey-fish, an eel, a gilt-head. When one is near the grave,^b I prepare for him some lentil-soup, and make the crowning meal^c of his life glorious. The palates of old men are different, and they are much duller

^a See Athen. 163 d-e.

^b Lit. "when one has the coffin near."

^c The *περίδειπνον* was properly a funeral feast held in honour of a deceased person—a kind of wake.

⁵ τὴν after ἐχον deleted by Toup; E has παροῦσαν for πατρώαν.

⁶ κωλῆν ἢ Kaibel: κωλέαν A.

⁷ ᾗ Dindorf: ᾗν A.

⁸ τῷ δ' ἢ σορός Kock (τῷ δ' δλεθρός Morel): δὲ δδ' ὕστερος A.

ATHENAEUS

νωθρότερα¹ πολλῶ δ' ἐστὶν ἢ τὰ τῶν νέων.
 ο σίναπυ παρατίθημι² τούτοις καὶ ποιῶ
 χυλοὺς ἐχομένους δριμύτητος τὴν φύσιν,
 ἵνα διεγείρας πνευματῶ τὸν ἀέρα.
 ἰδὼν τὸ πρόσωπον γνώσομ' οὐ³ ζητεῖ φαγεῖν
 ἕκαστος ὑμῶν.

καὶ ὁ παρὰ Διονυσίῳ⁴ δὲ ἐν Θεοδοφόρῳ μάγειρος,
 ἄνδρες δαιταλεῖς (οὐ χεῖρον γὰρ καὶ τούτου
 μνησθῆναι), τί φησίν;

σφόδρα μοι κεχάρισαι, Σιμία,⁵ νῆ τοὺς θεοὺς,
 ταυτὶ προείπας· τὸν μάγειρον εἰδέναι
 f πολὺν δεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ πρότερον οἷς μέλλει ποιεῖν
 τὸ δεῖπνον ἢ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐγχειρεῖν ποιεῖν.
 ἂν μὲν γὰρ ἔν τις τοῦτ' ἐπιβλέψῃ μόνον,
 τοῦψον ποιῆσαι κατὰ τρόπον πῶς δεῖ, τίνα
 τρόπον παραθεῖναι δ' ἢ πότ' ἢ⁶ πῶς σκευάσαι
 δεῖ,⁷ μὴ προῖδηται⁸ τοῦτο μηδὲ φροντίσῃ,
 οὐκέτι μάγειρος, ὀψοποιός ἐστι δέ.⁹
 οὐ ταῦτό¹⁰ δ' ἐστὶ τοῦτο, πολὺ διήλλαχεν.
 ὥς οὐ¹¹ στρατηγὸς πᾶς καλεῖθ' ὅς ἂν λάβῃ
 405 δύναμιν, ὁ μέντοι δυνάμενος κἂν πράγμασιν
 ἀναστραφῆναι καὶ διαβλέψαι τί που
 στρατηγός ἐστιν, ἡγεμῶν δὲ θάτερον,
 οὕτως ἐφ' ἡμῖν σκευάσαι μὲν ἢ τεμεῖν
 ἡδύσμαθ' ἐψῆσαί τε καὶ φυσᾶν τὸ πῦρ
 ὁ τυχὼν δύναιτ' ἄν· ὀψοποιός οὖν¹² μόνον
 ἐστὶν ὁ τοιοῦτος, ὁ δὲ μάγειρος ἄλλο τι.

¹ Toup: νωθρότατα AC.

² Casaubon: παρατίθημι σίναπι AC.

³ οὐ Toup: εἰ A.

⁴ C: διονύσῳ A.

⁵ κεχάρισαι, Σιμία Porson: καὶ χάρις αἰεὶ μία A.

⁶ δ' ἢ πότ' ἢ Meineke: δέ ποτε ἢ A.

than those of the young. To the old I serve mustard and make sauces as pungent as their own natures, that I may excite and expand^a the gas within them. After seeing a man's face I shall know what every one among you desires to eat.' Again, gentlemen of Dinnerville, what says the cook in *The Law-giver*^b of Dionysius? For it is worth while to mention him also: 'A. You have done me a great favour, Simias, the gods are my witness, in giving me this warning; for the cook must know a very long time before he undertakes to prepare his dinner the persons for whom he is to prepare the dinner. If he simply looks at this one question alone, how he is to prepare a dish according to style, and does not foresee and take thought of this, namely, in what manner he is to serve it, or at what moment or in what way he is to dress it, then he is no longer a cook, but only a hash-slinger. No, it is not the same thing, the difference is great. For not every one is called a general who gets office, but only he who is able to move at ease amid trouble, and see clearly what is to be done, is a general, while the other is merely a leader; just so it is in our power to dress dishes, to carve, to cook sauces, to blow the fire; anybody can do that; a hash-slinger is only the man of that sort, but the cook is something else. To understand

^a i.e. dispel.

^b Kock ii. 423.

⁷ δει added by Meineke.

⁸ Dobree: προδῆτε A.

⁹ ἐστὶ δέ Schweighäuser: ἐστὶν A.

¹⁰ Musurus: ταύτον A.

¹¹ ὥς οὐ added by Morel.

¹² Casaubon: οὐ A.

ATHENAEUS

- b συνιδεῖν τόπον, ὥραν, τὸν καλοῦντα, τὸν πάλιν δειπνοῦντα, πότε δεῖ καὶ τίν' ἰχθὺν ἀγοράσαι, οὐ τοῦ τυχόντος¹. πάντα μὲν λήψει σχεδὸν αἰεὶ γάρ· οὐκ αἰεὶ δὲ τὴν τούτων χάριν ἔχεις² ὁμοίαν οὐδ' ἴσην τὴν ἡδονήν. Ἄρχέστρατος γέγραφέ τε καὶ δοξάζεται παρά τισιν οὕτως ὡς λέγων τι χρήσιμον. τὰ πολλὰ δ' ἠγνόηκε κοῦδὲ ἓν λέγει.
- c μὴ πάντ' ἄκουε μηδὲ πάντα μάθανε. τῶν βιβλίων³ ἔσθ' ἕνεκα τὰ περὶ τὴν τέχνην⁴ κενὰ μᾶλλον ἢ τόθ' ὅτ' οὐδέπω γεγραμμέν' ἦν.⁵ οὐδ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν περὶ μαγειρικῆς, ἐπεὶ εἰπ' ἀρτίως . . .
- ὅρον γὰρ οὐκ ἔσχηκεν οὐδὲ κύριον⁶ αὐτῇ δ' ἑαυτῆς ἐστι δεσπότης. ἐὰν δ' εὖ μὲν σὺ χρήσῃ τῇ τέχνῃ, τὸν τῆς τέχνης καιρὸν δ'⁷ ἀπολέσῃς, παραπόλῳλεν ἡ τέχνη. ΣΙΜ. ἄνθρωπε, μέγας⁸ εἶ. Α. τουτονὶ δ', ὃν ἀρτίως
- d ἔφης ἔχοντα πείραν ἤκειν πολυτελῶν πολλῶν τε δείπνων, ἐπιλαθέσθαι, Σιμμία,⁹ πάντων ποιήσω, θρίον ἂν δείξω μόνον παραθῶ τε¹⁰ δεῖπνον ὅζον αὔρας Ἀττικῆς. ἐξ ἀντλίας ἤκοντα καὶ γέμοντ' ἔτι¹¹ φορτηγικῶν¹² μοι βρωμάτων κἀγωνίας¹³ τῇμῃ¹⁴ ποιήσω νυστάσαι παροψίδι."

¹ οὐ τοῦ τυχόντος added by Dobree.

² χάριν ἔχεις Jacobs: ἀρχὴν ἔχει θ' Α.

³ βιβλίων Emperius: βιαίων Α.

⁴ περὶ τὴν τέχνην Wilamowitz: γεγραμμένα Α.

⁵ τόθ' ὅτ' οὐδέπω γεγραμμέν' ἦν Wilamowitz: ὅτε ἦν οὐδέπω γεγραμμένα Α.

the proper place, season, host, and again the guest, when and what fish he should buy, is not for any ordinary person; you can always get the same dish, nearly, everywhere; but you can't always feel the same charm in these dishes nor have the flavour equal. Archestratus is an authority who has won repute in this way among certain persons, as though what he said were good advice. But he is ignorant of most things, and doesn't tell us anything. Don't listen to everything, and don't try to learn everything.^a So far as books are concerned, what there pertains to our art is more useless than it was when the books had not yet been written.^b No, you can't explain the art of cookery; for someone lately said . . . For the art has taken on no limits and no authority, and she is her own master. But though you may pursue the art well, yet lose the crucial moment in it, the art is lost besides. SIMIAS. Man, you're great! A. Yes, but as for that fellow who, you said just now, has come with knowledge of many sumptuous banquets, I'll make him forget them all, Simias, if I can only show him an omelette, and set before him a dinner redolent of the Attic breeze. He will come to me as from dirty bilge-water, still full of the food they serve in a freight-ship, with all its agony, but I will put him to sleep with my entrée.' "

^a *Sc.* that is written.

^b *i.e.* the written directions are worse than useless. *Cf.* Sotades, *Athen.* 293 e.

⁶ οὐδὲ κύριον Meineke (οὐχ ὁ κύριος Schweighäuser): οὐδὲ καιρός AC. ⁷ καιρὸν δ' Casaubon: δὲ καιρὸν AC.

⁸ γὰρ after μέγας deleted by Adam.

⁹ Meineke: σημεία A.

¹⁰ τε added by Musurus.

¹¹ ἤκοντα . . . ἔτι Meineke: ἤκοντι καὶ γέμωνται A.

¹² Meineke: φορτηγικῶν A.

¹³ κάγωνίας Fritzsche: ἀγωνίας A. ¹⁴ Fritzsche: εἰ μὴ A.

ATHENAEUS

Πρὸς ταῦτα Αἰμιλιανὸς ἔφη·

“ βέλτιστε, πολλοῖς πολλὰ περὶ μαγειρικῆς
εἰρημέν’ ἐστί

κατὰ τοὺς Ἡγησίππου Ἀδελφούς· σὺ οὖν ἢ δρῶν
e τι φαίνου καινὸν (παρὰ τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν) ἢ μὴ κόπτ’
ἐμέ, καὶ δείξον ὃ φέρεις καὶ λέγε τί ἐστί.” καὶ ὅς·
“ B. καταφρονεῖς ὅτι μάγειρός εἰμι ἴσως· ὅσον ἀπὸ
ταύτης τῆς τέχνης εἴργασμ’ ἐγώ, κατὰ τὸν κωμικὸν
Δημήτριον, ὃς ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Ἀρεοπαγίτῃ
ταυτ’ εἴρηκεν·

ὅσον δ’¹ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς τέχνης εἴργασμ’ ἐγώ,
οὐδεὶς ὑποκριτῆς ἐσθ’ ὅλως εἰργασμένος.
καπνίζομένη τυραννὶς αὕτη ἴσθ’ ἢ τέχνη.
f ἄβυρτακοποιὸς παρὰ Σέλευκον ἐγενόμην,
παρ’ Ἀγαθοκλεῖ δέ² πρῶτος εἰσήνεγκ’ ἐγὼ
τῷ Σικελιώτῃ τὴν³ τυραννικὴν φακῇν.
τὸ μέγιστον οὐκ εἴρηκα· Λαχάρους τινός,
ὅτ’ ἦν ὁ λιμός, ἐστιῶντος τοὺς φίλους,
ἀνάληψιν ἐποίησ’⁴ εἰσενέγκας κάππαριν.”
“ A. γυμνὴν Ἀθηναῖαν τότε ἐποίησε Λαχάρης
οὐδὲν ἐνοχλοῦσαν· σέ⁵ δ’ ἐνοχλοῦντα νῦν ἐγώ,⁶

ὃ Αἰμιλιανὸς ἔφη, εἰ μὴ δείξεις ὃ τι φέρεις.” καὶ ὅς
406 μόλις ἔφη· “ ῥοδωνιὰν καλῶ μὲν τὴν λοπάδα ταύτην
ἐγώ· ἐσκεύασται δ’ οὕτως, ἵνα καὶ ἥδυσμα στεφα-
νωτικὸν μὴ μόνον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς λαβὼν σχῆς,

¹ δ’ added by Capps.

² δέ added by Musurus.

³ τὴν added by Casaubon.

⁴ Musurus: ἐποίησεν A.

⁵ σέ added by Schweighäuser.

⁶ γυμνὴν . . . ἐγώ recognized as part of the quotation by Dindorf, Meineke, Kaibel: ἐποίησεν Ἀθηναῖαν Λαχάρης A.

^a Kock iii. 312, Athen. 290 b. Capps restores the verses,

In answer to this Aemilianus said: "As Hegesippus says in *Brothers*^a: 'My good sir, much has been said by many men on the subject of cookery.'

'A. Do you either prove that you can do something novel (as compared with your predecessors), or else stop butchering me; and show us what you are bringing in and tell us what it is.'" The cook replied: "'B. You despise me perhaps because I am a cook; for what I have accomplished in this art of mine,'—to quote Demetrius; he says, in the play entitled *The Areopagite*^b: 'B. But what I have accomplished in this art of mine, no play-actor has ever accomplished at all. This art of mine is an empire of smoke. I was a sour-sauce-maker at the court of Seleucus, and in the household of Agathocles of Sicily I was the first to introduce the royal lentil-soup. But I haven't mentioned the thing most important; a certain Lachares^c was trying to entertain his friends in time of famine, and I saved the day by introducing some capers.'" "

"'A. Yes, Lachares stripped Athena bare, though she never bothered him at all; but I will strip you bare this minute, because you bother me,' unless you show what you are bringing in," said Aemilianus. So at last the cook said: "I give the name of 'rose-dish' to this casserole; it is prepared in such a fashion that when you get it you may have not merely a sauce

assigning to Demetrius: A. *σύ γ' οὖν | ἢ δρῶν τι φαίνου καινὸν ἢ μὴ κόπτε με | καὶ δεῖξον δ φέρεις καὶ τί ἐστι νῦν λέγε.* | B. *ἢ καταφρονεῖς σὺ ὅτι μάγειρός εἰμ' ἴσως | κτλ.* ^b Kock iii. 357.

^c Commander of the mercenary troops of Athens, he quarrelled with another general, Charias (ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν δπλων) for the mastery over Athens. A blockade resulted in a severe famine, and Lachares stole the gold from the shields on the Acropolis and from the chryselephantine statue of Athena in the Parthenon. *Pap. Oxy.* xvii. 2082; Ferguson, *Class. Philol.* xxiv. 1.

ATHENAEUS

ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔνδον σεαυτοῦ καὶ πανδαισία τὸ σωματίον
 πᾶν ἐστιάσης. ῥόδα τὰ εὖοσμότατα ἐν ἴγδει
 τρίψας ἐπέβαλον ἐγκεφάλους ὀρνίθων τε καὶ χοίρων
 ἐφθούς σφόδρα ἐξινασθέντας καὶ τῶν ὤων τὰ
 χρυσᾶ, μεθ' ἃ ἔλαιον, γάρον, πέπερι, οἶνον. καὶ
 b ταῦτα διατρίψας ἐπιμελῶς ἐνέβαλον εἰς λοπάδα
 καινὴν, ἀπαλὸν καὶ συνεχές διδούς τὸ πῦρ.¹ καὶ
 ἅμα λέγων ἀναπετάσας τὴν λοπάδα τοσαύτην
 εὐωδίαν παρέσχε τῷ συμποσίῳ, ὥς ἀληθῶς τινα
 τῶν παρόντων εἰπεῖν.

τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ
 ἔμψης ἐς γαίαν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ' αὐτμή.

τοσαύτη διεχύθη ἀπὸ τῶν ῥόδων εὐωδία.

Μετὰ ταῦτα περιενεχθεῖσων “ὀρνίθων τε ὀπτῶν
 φακῆς τε καὶ πισῶν αὐταῖς χύτραις,” ἔτι δὲ τῶν
 c τοιούτων περὶ ὧν Φαινίας ὁ Ἑρέσιος ἐν τοῖς περὶ
 φυτῶν τάδε γράφει. “πᾶσα γὰρ χεδροπώδης ἡμερος
 φύσις ἐνσπέρματος ἢ μὲν ἐψήσεως ἕνεκα σπείρεται,²
 οἶον ὁ κύαμος, πισός· ἐτνηρὸν γὰρ ἐκ τούτων
 ἔψημα γίνεται· τὰ δὲ πάλιν αὖθις λεκιθώδη, καθά-
 περ ἄρακος· τὸ δὲ φακῆς, οἶον ἀφάκη, φακός· τὸ δὲ
 χόρτου ἕνεκα τῶν τετραπόδων ζῶων, οἶον ὄροβος
 μὲν ἀροτήρων βοῶν, ἀφάκη δὲ προβάτων.” πισοῦ
 δὲ τοῦ ὀσπρίου μνημονεύει καὶ Εὐπολις ἐν Χρυσῷ
 d γένει. Ἡλιοδώρος δ' ὁ περιγηγητής ἐν α' περὶ
 ἀκροπόλεως “τῆς τῶν πυρῶν,” φησὶν, “ἐψήσεως
 ἐπινοηθείσης οἱ μὲν παλαιοὶ πύανον, οἱ δὲ νῦν

¹ καὶ ταῦτα διατρίψας . . . τὸ πῦρ are remnants of verse.

² δὲ after σπείρεται deleted by Musurus.

^a An extravagant metaphor, cf. p. 523 note b.

^b Il. xiv. 173, referring to oil used by Hera in anointing her body.

fit to wreathe the head,^a but even inside of you, you may feast your little body with a complete dinner. I crushed the most fragrant roses in a mortar, then laid on carefully boiled brains of fowls and pigs, from which the stringy fibres had been removed, also the yolks of eggs ; then olive-oil, garum-sauce, pepper, and wine. All this I stirred thoroughly and placed in a new casserole, giving it a fire that was gentle and steady." With these words he opened the casserole and produced for the company such a delicious odour that one of the company truly said : " If it were but shaken, in the bronze-floored mansion of Zeus, its fragrance went forth even to earth and to heaven." ^b So great was the fragrance diffused from the roses.

After this there were brought in " roast fowls, lentil-soup and peas, pots and all " ^c ; also such foods as Phaenias of Eresus writes of in his work *On Plants*. He says : " Every cultivated leguminous plant that is grown from seed is sown in order to be boiled, as the bean and the pea ; for a boiled dish like porridge is the result ; then there are, again, the yolk-coloured vetches, like the chickling ; and the sort boiled to make lentil-soup, as the tare and lentil ; again there is that which is used as fodder for four-footed animals, like bitter-vetch for plough-cattle, and tares for sheep." The leguminous vegetable called the pea is mentioned by Eupolis in *The Golden Age*.^d The geographer Heliodorus in the first book of his work *On the Acropolis* ^e says : " When the boiling of wheat grains was invented, the ancients called the dish

^c A remnant of two iambic verses ; Kock iii. 487.

^d Kock i. 339.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 425.

ATHENAEUS

δλόπυρον προσαγορεύουσιν.” τοιούτων¹ ἔτι πολλῶν λεγομένων ὁ Δημόκριτος ἔφη· “ἀλλὰ κἂν² τῆς φακῆς ἐάσατε ἡμᾶς μεταλαβεῖν ἢ αὐτῆς γε τῆς χύτρας, μὴ καὶ λίθοις τις ὑμῶν βεβλήσεται, κατὰ τὸν Θάσιον Ἑγήμονα.” καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη· “τίς δ’ αὖτη ἡ λιθίνη³ βαλλητύς; Ἐλευσίνι γὰρ τῇ ἐμῇ οἶδά τινα πανήγυριν ἀγομένην καὶ καλουμένην Βαλλητύν· περὶ ἧς οὐκ ἂν τι⁴ εἴποιμι μὴ παρ’ ἐκάστου e μισθὸν λαβών.” “ἀλλ’ ἔγωγε,” φησὶν ὁ Δημόκριτος, “οὐκ ὦν λαβάργυρος ὠρολογητῆς” κατὰ τὸν Τίμωνος Πρόδικον⁵ λέξω τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἑγήμονος. Χαμαιλέων ὁ Ποντικὸς ἐν ἔκτῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας κωμωδίας ‘Ἑγήμων,’ φησὶν, ‘ὁ Θάσιος δ’⁶ τὰς παρωδίας γράψας πρῶτος⁷ Φακῇ ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ ἐποίησεν ἐν τινι τῶν παρωδιῶν·

ταῦτά μοι ὀρμαίνοντι παρίστατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
χρυσῇν ῥάβδον ἔχουσα, καὶ ἤλασεν εἰπέ τε μῦθον.
f δεινὰ παθοῦσα, Φακῇ βδελυρή, χώρει ’ς τὸν
ἀγῶνα.
καὶ τότε ἐγὼ θάρσησα.

εἰσῆλθε δέ ποτε καὶ εἰς τὸ θέατρον διδάσκων κωμωδίαν λίθων ἔχων πλήρες τὸ ἱμάτιον, οὓς βάλλων εἰς τὴν ὀρχήστραν διαπορεῖν ἐποίησε τοὺς θεατάς. καὶ ὀλίγον διαλιπὼν εἶπε·

¹ Dindorf: τοιούτων A.

² κἂν A: ἤδη Kaibel (?).

³ ἢ after λιθίνη deleted by Casaubon.

⁴ τι Casaubon: τις A.

⁵ Πρόδικον Meineke: προδειπνον A.

⁶ ὁ added by Kaibel.

⁷ πρῶτος added by Gulick (Aristot. *Poet.* 1448 a 14).

pyanos,^a but the moderns call it *holopyros* (whole wheat)." While much conversation of this sort was in progress, Democritus said: "Yes, but at least permit us to get our share of the lentil-soup, or of the pot itself, if you don't want to be pelted with stones, like Hegemon of Thasos." And Ulpian said: "What means this stony pelting? I know, indeed, of a festival held in my own Eleusis which is called Pelting (*Balletys*). But I'll not say a word about it unless I get a reward from every one of you." "Why," said Democritus, "not being myself a 'money-grabbing speaker-by-the-hour,' like Timon's *Prodicus*,^b I will tell what I know about Hegemon freely. Chamaeleon of Pontus in the sixth book of his work *On the Old Comedy* says ^c: 'Hegemon of Thasos, the first to write parodies, had the nickname of "Lentil-soup," and in one of his parodies he wrote ^d: "Whilst I was musing on this, Pallas Athene stood beside me,^e holding a golden wand, and she drave me and spoke a word ^f: 'What dire ailment hast thou,^g loathsome Lentil-soup? Go ye into the contest.' And then I took heart." ^h Now he once entered the theatre to produce a comedy, with his cloak full of stones, which he threw into the orchestra and caused the spectators to wonder what it was all about. After a pause he

^a Which usually means boiled beans; cf. *πυάνιον*, Athen. 648 b.

^b Frag. 11 Wachsmuth 18 Diels; Prodicus had written a discourse called *Horae*, "Hours" or "Seasons," which he delivered for a large fee; *horologos* also implies "season-speaker," or opportunist, and in general seeker of gain like *opporologos*, "fruit-picker."

^c Frag. 18 Koepke.

^d P. 44 Brandt, Athen. 698 c.

^e Cf. *Od.* iii. 222, iv. 793, *Il.* xvi. 715.

^f *Il.* viii. 277.

^g *Il.* xxii. 431.

^h *Il.* i. 92.

407 λίθοι μὲν οἶδε· βαλλέτω δ' εἴ τις θέλει·
ἀγαθὸν δὲ καὶ χειμῶνι καὶ θέρει φακῇ.¹

εὐδοκίμει δ' ὁ ἀνὴρ μάλιστα ἐν ταῖς παρωδίαῖς καὶ περιβόητος ἦν λέγων τὰ ἔπη πανούργως καὶ ὑποκριτικῶς καὶ διὰ ταῦτα² σφόδρα παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὐδοκίμει. ἐν δὲ τῇ Γιγαντομαχίᾳ οὕτω σφόδρα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐκήλησεν, ὥς ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ πλεῖστα αὐτοὺς γελάσαι, καίτοι ἀγγελεθέντων αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τῶν γενομένων περὶ Σικελίαν ἀτυχημάτων. οὐδεὶς οὖν³ ἀνέστη⁴ καίτοι σχεδὸν πᾶσι ^b τῶν οἰκείων ἀπολωλότων. ἔκλαιον οὖν ἐγκαλυψάμενοι, οὐκ ἀνέστησαν δ', ἵνα μὴ γένωνται διαφανεῖς τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων θεωροῦσιν ἀχθόμενοι τῇ συμφορᾷ· διέμειναν δ' ἀκροώμενοι καίτοι καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Ἡγήμονος, ὥς ἤκουσε, σιωπᾶν διεγνωκότες. καθ' ὃν δὲ χρόνον θαλασσοκρατοῦντες Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνῆγον εἰς ἄστὺ τὰς νησιωτικὰς δίκας γραψάμενός τις καὶ τὸν Ἡγήμονα δίκην ἤγαγεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ὁ δὲ παραγενόμενος καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνίτας προσῆλθε μετ' αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ βοηθεῖν ^c ἀξιῶν. ὁ δὲ θαρρεῖν παρακελευσάμενος εἰπὼν τε πᾶσιν ἔπεσθαι ἤκεν εἰς τὸ Μητρώον, ὅπου τῶν δικῶν ἦσαν αἱ γραφαί, καὶ βρέξας τὸν δάκτυλον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος διήλειψε τὴν δίκην τοῦ Ἡγήμονος. ἀγανακτοῦντες δ' ὁ τε γραμματεὺς καὶ ὁ ἄρχων τὰς ἡσυχίας ἤγαγον⁵ δι' Ἀλκιβιάδην,

¹ Dobree (cf. Suidas, s.v. βαλίη): φακῇ δὲ καὶ ἐν θέρει καὶ ἐν χειμῶνι ἀγαθόν AC. ² A: τοῦτο C.

³ οὖν added in C, but the whole narrative has been curtailed.

⁴ ἀνέστη lemma in A: ἀπέστη A.

⁵ τὰς ἡσυχίας ἤγαγον A: ἡσυχίαν ἤγον C.

said : " Here are stones for you ; let anyone who wants to, throw them ; lentil-soup is a good thing winter or summer." ^a The man was famous chiefly for his parodies, and made himself the talk of the town by his mischievous and theatrical recitation of epic lines ; for this he became famous in Athens. With his *Battle of the Giants* he beguiled the Athenians to such an extraordinary degree that they laughed most heartily on that evil day when reports came to them in the theatre of the disasters in Sicily. No one left the theatre, therefore, although practically all of them had lost relatives. They therefore wept in secret, and did not leave, in order that the spectators from other cities might not see that they were disturbed by the calamity ; and they remained to listen to the end, although Hegemon himself, when he heard the news, had decided to stop the recitation. At the time when the Athenians, at the height of their sea power, were transferring the hearing of lawsuits affecting the islands to the city, someone indicted Hegemon also, and took his suit to Athens. He, on his arrival there, gathered together the artists of Dionysus ^b and went in their company to demand the aid of Alcibiades. He urged them to have no fear, and telling them all to follow him he went to the temple of the Mother of the Gods, where the indictments of suits were kept ; there he wet his finger with his tongue and rubbed out the case against Hegemon. The clerk and the magistrate, though they were indignant, held their peace on account of Alcibiades'

^a P. 40 Brandt. A proverb of anything or anyone that is consistently good ; Hegemon defies the audience and predicts his own success in advance.

^b The actors' guild.

ATHENAEUS

φυγόντος δι' εὐλάβειαν καὶ τοῦ τὴν δίκην γραφ-
μένου.' αὕτη παρ' ἡμῶν, Οὐλπιανέ, ἡ βαλλητύς.
σὺ δ' ὅταν βουλευθῇς ἐρεῖς περὶ τῆς 'Ελευσίνοι."
d καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανός· "ἀλλὰ με ἀνέμνησας, καλὲ
Δημόκριτε, μνησθεὶς χύτρας ποθοῦντα μαθεῖν πολ-
λάκεις τίς ἢ Τηλεμάχου καλουμένη χύτρα καὶ τίς ὁ
Τηλέμαχος." καὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος ἔφη· "Τιμοκλῆς
ὁ τῆς κωμωδίας ποιητῆς (ἦν δὲ καὶ τραγωδίας) ἐν
μὲν δράματι Λήθη φησί·

μετὰ τοῦτον αὐτῷ Τηλέμαχος συνετύγχανε.
καὶ τοῦτον ἀσπασάμενος ἡδέως πάνυ
ἔπειτα 'χρησόν μοι σύ, φησί, τὰς χύτρας
e ἐν αἷσιν ἔψεις¹ τοὺς κυάμους.' καὶ ταῦτά γε
ἔφη τε² καὶ παριόντα Φεΐδιππον³ πάλιν⁴
τὸν Χαιρεφίλου πόρρωθεν ἀπιδὼν τὸν παχὺν
ἐπόπυσ', εἶτ' ἐκέλευσε πέμπειν σαργάνας.

ὅτι δὲ καὶ τῶν δῆμων Ἀχαρνεὺς ὁ Τηλέμαχος ὁ
αὐτὸς ποιητῆς φησιν ἐν Διονύσῳ οὕτως·

ὁ δ' Ἀχαρνικὸς Τηλέμαχος ἔτι δημηγορεῖ.
οὗτος δ' ἔοικε τοῖς νεωνήτοισι Σύροις.

B. πῶς ἢ τί πράττων; βούλομαι γὰρ εἰδέναι.

A. θάργγλον⁵ ἀγκάλῃ⁶ κυάμων⁷ χύτραν φέρει.

f ἐν δ' Ἰκαρίοις Σατύροις φησίν·

¹ ἐν αἷσιν ἔψεις Meineke: ἐν αἷς συνήψας A.

² ταῦτά γε ἔφη τε Kaibel: ταῦτά τε εἴρηται A.

³ Porson: φίλιππον A.

⁴ πάλιν Meineke: πάνυ A.

⁵ θάργγλον Meineke: θανατηγόν A.

⁶ ἀγκάλῃ Jacobs: καλὴν A.

⁷ κυάμων added by Kaibel.

influence, especially as the plaintiff in the case had discreetly defaulted.' Here you have, Ulpian, our account of the pelting-festival. When you like, you shall tell us of the one at Eleusis." And Ulpian said: "Good Democritus, you have mentioned a pot, and thereby reminded me that I have often wanted to learn what the so-called pot of Telemachus is, and who is this Telemachus." Democritus said: "Timocles, the poet of comedy (he was also a writer of tragedy) in the play *Forgetfulness*, says^a: 'After him, Telemachus met another man whom he greeted very heartily and then said: "Lend me the pots in which you boil your beans." Yes, that's what he said; and again, seeing Pheidippus, the fat son of Chaerephilus, passing in the distance, he whistled to him, and told the other to send large hampers.^b' That Telemachus was of the deme Acharnae is shown by the same poet thus, in *Dionysus* ^c: 'A. The Acharnian Telemachus keeps up his public speaking still. He's also like our newly-purchased Syrian slaves. B. How's that? What does he do? I am anxious to learn. A. He carries in his arms a pot of beans for the harvest-festival.^d' And in *Icarian Satyrs* Timocles says^e: 'Hence we had

known dictum that no tragic poet wrote comedies (*Rep.* 395 A; *theoretically* they might, *Symp.* 223 D, *Ion* 534 C). Timocles' comedy, Ἰκάριοι Σάτυροι, *Satyrs of Icaria*, was mistaken for a satyric drama, and this led to the wrong inference that he wrote tragedies. See R. J. T. Wagner, *Symbolarum ad comic. graec. historiam criticam capita iv*, p. 64.

^b The meaning is uncertain, but the hampers of beans, large enough to contain a man (2 Corinth. xi. 33), were doubtless required to satisfy the huge appetite of Pheidippus (Athen. 120 b, cf. 339 e). ^c Kock ii. 454.

^d On θάργηλος ἄρτος, bread made of the first-fruits of the wheat harvest, see Athen. 114 a. ^e Kock ii. 459.

ATHENAEUS.

ὥστ' ἔχειν οὐδέν¹ παρ' ἡμῖν. νυκτερεύσας δ'
 ἀθλίως
 πρῶτα μὲν σκληρῶς καθεύδον,² εἶτα Θούδιππος
 βδέων
 παντελῶς ἔπνιξεν³ ἡμᾶς, εἰθ' ὁ λιμός ἤπτετο.
 εἶτ' ἐφερόμην⁴ πρὸς Δίωνα τὸν διάπυρον· ἀλλὰ
 γὰρ
 οὐδ' ἐκείνος οὐδέν εἶχε. πρὸς δὲ τὸν χρηστὸν
 δραμῶν
 Τηλέμαχον Ἀχαρνέα σωρόν τε κυάμων κατα-
 λαβὼν
 ἀρπάσας τούτων ἐνέτραγον. ὃ⁵ δ' ὄνος ἡμᾶς ὡς
 ὄρᾳ,
 ὥσπερ⁶ ὁ Κηφισόδωρος περὶ τὸ βῆμ', ἐπέρδετο.

408 ἐκ τούτων δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι Τηλέμαχος κυάμων
 χύτρας αἰεὶ σιτούμενος ἦγε Πυανέψια πορδὴν⁷
 ἑορτῇ. ἔττους δὲ κυαμίνου μνημονεύει Ἡνίοχος
 ὁ κωμικὸς ἐν Τροχίλῳ λέγων οὕτως·

πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν ἐνθυμούμενος, νῆ τοὺς θεούς,
 ὅσῳ διαφέρει σῦκα καρδάμων. σὺ δέ⁸
 Παύσωνι φῆς τὸ δεῖνα⁹ προσλελαληκέναι;
 Β. καὶ πρᾶγμα γ' ἡρώτα¹⁰ με δυστράπελον πάνυ,
 ἔχον¹¹ δὲ πολλὰς φροντίδων διεξόδους.¹²
 b Α. λέγ' αὐτό· καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἀγέλοιόν ἐστ' ἴσως.
 Β. ἔττος κυάμινον διότι τὴν μὲν γαστέρα

¹ οὐδὲ ἐν Α.

² Jacobs: καθεύδω Α.

³ βδέων . . . ἔπνιξεν Meineke: ὁ λέων . . . ἔπηξεν Α.

⁴ εἶτ' ἐφερόμην Meineke: ἐφέρετο Α.

⁵ ὁ added by Musurus.

⁶ ὥσπερ added by Meineke.

⁷ πορδῶν Meineke, who detected here remnants of a verse, reading Πυανόψια; see Kock iii. 444.

nothing in the house. Then I spent a miserable night trying to sleep first on a hard bed, and Thudippus completely suffocated us with his smells, and hunger gripped us as well. Then I rushed to the ardent^a Dion, but even he had nothing. I went then to the good Telemachus of Acharnae, and, finding a heap of beans, I grabbed some and ate them up. But when the donkey saw us, like Cephisodorus on the platform, he let forth wind.' In the light of this, it is plain that Telemachus constantly fed on pots of beans, and celebrated Bean-Festival^b as a windy holiday. A porridge of beans is mentioned by the comic poet Heniochus in *Trochilus*; he says^c: 'A. I was reflecting, so help me, how much better figs are than cress.^d But you say that you have talked with Pauson about the—the—thingumbob? B. Yes, and he was asking me about a very difficult matter, which led into many pathways of anxious thought.^e A. Tell it; for doubtless it is a good joke. B. The question was, why does bean-porridge blow out the belly, but not the fire?

^a The last part of *διάπυρον* may have been pronounced in such a way, disregarding quantity, as to suggest *πῦρός*, "wheat," *quasi* "well-supplied with wheat."

^b See Athen. 277 a note *e*.

^c Kock ii. 432. *Trochilus*, "Runner," "Sandpiper," is the name of the hoopoe's servant in Aristoph. *Aves*.

^d Cf. Horace *Epist.* i. 7. 23 "quid distent aera lupinis." *Σῦκα* (figs) is here used in the obscene sense, Pauson being a licentious Pythagorean, as the reference to beans shows.

^e Cf. Soph. *Ant.* 225, *Oed. Tyr.* 67, Aristoph. *Nub.* 144 ff., Philostr. *Vit. Soph.* 483.

⁸ οὐδὲ after δὲ deleted by Casaubon.

⁹ Casaubon: *δεναι* A.

¹⁰ *πρᾶγμα γ' ἡρώτα* Dindorf: *πρᾶγμα ἡρώτα* A.

¹¹ Jacobs: *ἐχων* A.

¹² Boissonade: *δυσεξόδους* A.

ATHENAEUS

φυσᾶ, τὸ δὲ πῦρ οὐ. Α. χαρίεν οἷς γινώσκεται
τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦ Παύσωνος. ὡς δ' αἰεί ποτε
περὶ τοὺς κυάμους ἔσθ' οὗτος ὁ σοφιστῆς γέλως.¹”

Τοιούτων οὖν πολλάκις λεγομένων ὕδωρ ἐφέρετο
κατὰ χειρῶν. καὶ πάλιν ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἐζήτει εἰ τὸ
χέρνιβον εἴρηται, καθάπερ ἡμεῖς λέγομεν ἐν τῇ
συνηθείᾳ. καὶ τις αὐτῷ ἀπήντησεν λέγων τὸ ἐν
Ἰλιάδι·

c ἦ ῥα καὶ ἀμφίπολον ταμίην ὥτρυν' ὁ γεραιὸς
χερσὶν ὕδωρ ἐπιχεῦναι ἀκήρατον· ἡ δὲ παρέστη
χέρνιβον ἀμφίπολος πρόχοόν θ' ἅμα χερσὶν
ἔχουσα.

Ἀττικοὶ δὲ χερνίβιον λέγουσιν, ὡς Λυσίας ἐν τῷ
κατὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου λέγων οὕτως· “ τοῖς χρυσοῖς
d χερνιβίοις καὶ θυμιατηρίοις.” χειρόνιπτρον δ'
Εὐπόλις ἐν Δήμοις·

κἄν τις τύχη πρῶτος δραμῶν² εἴληφε χειρό-
νιπτρον·

ἀνὴρ δ' ὅταν τις ἀγαθὸς ἦ καὶ χρήσιμος πολίτης
νικᾷ τε πάντας³ χρηστός ὢν, οὐκ ἔστι χειρό-
νιπτρον.

Ἐπίχαρμος δ' ἐν Θεαροῖς εἴρηκε χειρόνιβα διὰ
τούτων·

κιθάρα, τρίποδες, ἄρματα, τράπεζαι χαλκίαι,⁴
χειρόνιβα, λοιβάσια, λέβητες⁵ χαλκιοί.⁴

e ἡ πλείων δὲ χρήσις κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ εἴωθε λέγειν,
ὡς Εὐπόλις ἐν Χρυσῷ γένει καὶ Ἀμειψίας Σφεν-

¹ γέλως Kaibel, τάλας Lumb: τέλος A.

² δραμῶν A: βαλῶν, “hit,” grammarian in Osann, *Philem.*

A. Funny, how one can always recognize what Pauson is up to ! How he is always interested in beans, this ridiculous quibbler ! ' "

This kind of talk often went on while water was being brought for the hands. And again Ulpian asked whether the form *chernibon* is found for wash-basin, as we are accustomed to use it. Someone made answer by reciting the passage in the *Iliad* ^a : " Thus spake the old man, and bade the stewardess who attended him to pour clean water over the hands ; and she stood by in attendance, holding a basin (*chernibon*) and a pitcher in her hands." But Attic writers say *chernibion*, as Lysias, when in the *Speech against Alcibiades* ^b he says : " (to use) the golden basins (*chernibia*) and censers." Eupolis has the word *cheironiptron* (handwasher) in *The Demes* ^c : " If one happens to run ^d first, he gets a hand-basin (*cheironiptron*) to keep ; but when a man is a good and useful citizen, even though he outdoes all in goodness, there is not a hand-basin for him." Epicharmus, in *The Pilgrims*, uses the word *cheironibon* in these lines ^e : " A harp, tripods, chariots, bronze tables, hand-basins (*cheironiba*), libation - cups, cauldrons of bronze." But the more common use is to employ regularly the phrase " water over the hand," as Eupolis does in *The Golden Age*, Ameipsias in *The*

^a xxiv. 302.

^b Pseudo-Andocides (not Lysias) iii. 29.

^c Kock i. 289.

^d See critical note 2.

^e Kaibel 105, Athen. 362 b and note k.

p. 200, who understood it of the game kottabos, for which see Athen. 665 e-668 f.

³ πάντας added by Schweighäuser.

⁴ Ahrens ; χαλκείαι, χάλκαιοι A.

⁵ λουβάσια, λέβητες Grotefend : λουβλιεβητες A.

ATHENAEUS

δόνη¹ Ἀλκαῖός τε ἐν Ἱερῷ γάμῳ. πλείστον δ' ἐστὶ τοῦτο. Φιλύλλιος δὲ ἐν Αὐγῇ κατὰ χειρῶν εἴρηκεν οὕτως·

καὶ δὴ δεδειπνήκασιν αἱ γυναῖκες· ἀλλ' ἀφαιρεῖν² ὥρα ὅστιν ἤδη τὰς τραπέζας, εἶτα παρακορήσαι, ἔπειτα κατὰ χειρῶν ἐκάστη καὶ μύρον τι δοῦναι.

Μένανδρος Ὑδρία·

f οἱ δὲ κατὰ χειρῶν λαβόντες περιμένονσι, φίλτατε.³
Ἀριστοφάνης δὲ ὁ γραμματικὸς ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Καλλιμάχου πίνακας χλευάζει τοὺς οὐκ εἰδότες τὴν διαφορὰν τοῦ τε κατὰ χειρὸς καὶ τοῦ ἀπονίσθαι. παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὸ μὲν πρὸ ἀρίστου καὶ δείπνου λέγεσθαι κατὰ χειρὸς, τὸ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπονίσθαι. ἔοικε δ' ὁ γραμματικὸς
409 τοῦτο πεφυλαχέναι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς, ἐπεὶ τοι
Ὁμηρὸς πη μὲν φησι·

νίσθαι· παρὰ δὲ ξεστὴν ἐτάνυσσε τράπεζαν.

πῇ δέ·

τοῖσι δὲ κήρυκες μὲν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν, σῖτον δὲ δμῳαὶ παρενήνεον ἐν κανέοισι.

καὶ Σώφρων ἐν γυναικείοις· “τάλαινα Κοικόα,⁴ κατὰ χειρὸς δοῦσα ἀπόδος πόχ' ἀμῖν τὰν τρά-

¹ Casaubon: σφενδωνι A.

² ἀλλ' ἀφαιρεῖν Dawes: ἀλλὰ φέρειν A.

³ φίλτατε Kock: φίλτατοι A.

⁴ Κοικόα Dindorf: καικοα A.

^a Kock i. 328, 676, 759.

^b *Ibid.* 782.

^c To remove the refuse which had been tossed to the dogs; below, 409 d, notes a, e. Cf. the model banquet as described by Xenophanes, Athen. 462 c.

Sling, and Alcaeus in *Sacred Marriage*.^a This is the most common. But Philyllius, in *Augê*, has "over the hands," thus ^b: "At last the ladies have finished their dinner; it's now high time to take away the tables, then sweep up the floor,^c and after that give 'water over the hands' to all, and some perfume." Menander in *The Water Jar*^d: "They have had their 'water over the hands,' my dear, and are waiting for (the libation)." Aristophanes the grammarian, in his commentaries on the *Portraits* of Callimachus,^e ridicules those who do not know the difference between the terms "over the hand" and "hand-wash." For, he says, among the ancients the term "over the hand" is used for the water poured *before* luncheon or dinner, whereas that poured *after* these meals is a "hand-wash."^f But it would appear that the grammarian has observed this only in Attic writers, since Homer, at least, says in one place ^g: "Water for washing; and she drew up a polished table." But in another place ^h: "And while heralds poured water on their hands, maidservants heaped bread beside them in baskets." Again, Sophron in *Mimes of Women*ⁱ: "Wretched Booby-girl, bring water for the hand and give the dinner we have

^a Kock iii. 135, Allinson 440.

^e The full title of this encyclopaedic work was "Portraits of men distinguished in every branch of knowledge, and their writings"; Aristoph. Byz. p. 251 Nauck.

^f The first (κατὰ χεῖρας) was, according to Aristophanes, a simple act of ceremonial; the second (ἀπονίψασθαι, "wash off") was required because of the lack of serviettes in earlier times; but this distinction is denied below, 410 b.

^g *Od.* i. 138; the argument is that Homer makes no such distinction, since he speaks of washing the hands before dinner.

^h *Ibid.* 146.

ⁱ Kaibel 156, cf. Athen. 380 e.

ATHENAEUS

πεζαν.” παρὰ μέντοι τοῖς τραγικοῖς καὶ τοῖς κωμικοῖς παροξυτόνως ἀνέγνωσται χερνίβα· παρ’ Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ·

- b εἰς χερνίβ’ ὥς βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος.
ἀλλὰ καὶ παρ’ Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Αἰξίν·

αὐτοῦ τὴν χερνίβα παύσεις.

- ἐστὶ δὲ ὕδωρ εἰς ὃ ἀπέβαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ λαμβάνοντες ἐφ’ οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέλουν· καὶ τούτῳ περιρραίνοντες τοὺς παρόντας ἡγνίζον. χρή μέντοι προπαροξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦδε ῥηματικὰ σύνθετα εἰς ψι λήγοντα γεγονότα παρὰ τὸν πάρακείμενον τὴν παραλήγουσαν τοῦ
c παρακειμένου φυλάσσουν, ἅν τε ἔχη¹ τοῦτον διὰ τῶν δύο μῦ λέγόμενον, βαρύνεται, λέλειμμαι αἰγίλιψ, τέτριμμαι οἰκότριψ, κέκλεμμαι βοίκληψ,² παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ Ἑρμῆς, βέβλεμμαι³ κατῶβλεψ, παρὰ Ἀρχελάῳ τῷ Χερρονησίτῃ ἐν τοῖς Ἰδιοφύεσιν. ἐν δὲ ταῖς πλαγίοις τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς φυλάττειν τὴν τάσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης δ’ ἐν Ἡρωσι χερνίβιον εἵρηκεν.

Ἐχρῶντο δ’ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἀποπλύνοντες αὐτὰς καὶ σμήματι ἀπορύψεως χάριν, ὥς παρίστησιν Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Κωρύκῳ·

- d ἐν ὅσῳ δ’ ἀκροῶμαί σου κέλευσόν μοί^a τινα

¹ φυλάσσουν . . . ἔχη Schweighäuser: φυλάσσουσάν τε ἔχει A, φυλάττοντα ἔχοντά τε C.

² βοίκληψ Musurus: βοοίκληψ A, βοόκληψ C.

³ βέβλεμμαι added from Eustath. 1401. 16.

⁴ μοί added by Koppiers.

^a Vs. 929.

^b The brand described below.

^c Kock i. 262.

^d *chérnība*, nom. *chérnīps*.

waited for." But in the tragedians and the comedians the word for basin is read in the accusative with an acute accent on the penult; thus in Euripides, *Heracles*^a: "That Alcmena's son might dip it^b into the lustral water (*cherniba*)"; also in Eupolis, *The Goats*^c: "Here you shall stop the lustral water." This is water into which they dipped a brand taken from the altar on which they performed the sacrifice; with this they sprinkled the bystanders and purified them. But the right pronunciation requires the acute on the syllable before the penult.^d For such verbal compounds, ending in *ps* and derived from the perfect tense, retain the penultimate syllable of the perfect; and if this penultimate syllable is spoken with two *m*'s, the last syllable has no accent; thus perfect *léleimmai* (am deserted), *aigilips* (goat-deserted, steep), *tétrimmai* (worn), *oikótrips* (house-worn, slave), *kéklemmai* (stolen), *boikleps* (cattle thief), epithet of Hermes in Sophocles,^e *béblemmmai* (seen) and *katóbleps* (downlooker)^f found in *Peculiar Creatures*, by Archelaus of Chersonesus. And in the oblique cases such words keep the tone on the same syllable.^g Aristophanes, in *Heroes*, has the form *chernibion*.^h

They also used for the hands, when washing them thoroughly, a soapy substance to remove the dirt, as Antiphanes shows in *The Bag*ⁱ: "A. While I am listening to you, bid someone bring what I need

^a *T.G.F.*² 343; probably from the satyric drama *Ἰχνευτάλ* though not found in the papyrus.

^f Name of an animal like the buffalo; cf. *κατώβλεπον* Athen. 221 b.

^g Hence, he thinks, we should accent *chérnips* (perfect *nénimmai*, "washed") *chérniba*.

^h Kock i. 472.

ⁱ Kock ii. 67.

ATHENÆUS

φέρειν ἀπονύφασθαι. B. δότω τις δεῦρ' ὕδωρ
καὶ σμῆμα.

ἔτι¹ δὲ καὶ εὐώδεσι τὰς χεῖρας κατεχρίοντο τὰς
ἀπομαγδαλίας ἀτιμάσαντες,² ἃς Λακεδαιμόνιοι
ἐκάλουν κυνάδας, ὥς φησι Πολέμων ἐν τῇ περὶ
ὀνομάτων ἀδόξων ἐπιστολῇ. περὶ δὲ τοῦ εὐώδεσι
χρίεσθαι τὰς χεῖρας Ἐπιγένης ἢ Ἀντιφάνης φησὶν
ἐν Ἀργυρίου Ἀφανισμῶ οὕτως·

καὶ τότε

e περιπατήσεις³ κἀπονύφει κατὰ τρόπον
τὰς χεῖρας εὐώδη λαβὼν⁴ γῆν.

καὶ Φιλόξενος δ' ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Δείπνῳ
φησὶν·

ἔπειτα δὲ παῖδες νίπτρ' ἔδοσαν κατὰ χειρῶν,
σμήμασιν ἱρινομείκτοις χλιεροθαλπές⁵ ὕδωρ ἔπεγ-
χέοντες⁶

τόσον ὅσον τις ἔχρηζ',⁷ ἐκτρίμματά⁸ τε . . .
λαμπρὰ

σινδονυφῇ, δίδοσαν δὲ⁹ κρίματά τ'¹⁰ ἀμβροσίοδμα
καὶ στεφάνους ἰοθαλέας.

Δρόμων δ' ἐν Ψαλτρίᾳ·

ἐπεὶ δὲ θάττον ἤμεν ἡρισθηκότες,¹¹

ὁ παῖς¹² περιεῖλε τὰς τραπέζας, νίμματα

f ἐπέχει τις, ἀπενιζόμεθα, τοὺς στεφάνους πάλιν
τοὺς ἐσπερινοὺς¹³ λαβόντες ἐστεφανούμεθα.

¹ ἔτι Schweighäuser: ὅτι A.

² τιμὰς before ἀτιμάσαντες in A deleted (om. lemma).

³ πτέριν πατήσεις 'you will tread on fern' Jacobs (Theocr
v. 51). ⁴ τὴν after λαβὼν deleted by Kock.

⁵ Schweighäuser: χαιεροθαλπές A.

⁶ mss. recent.: ἐπεπεγχέοντες A.

⁷ τις ἐχρηζ' Bergk: ἐχρηζεν A.

for a hand-wash. B. Here, somebody! Bring water and soap." Further, they used to smear their hands with perfumes, spurning the crumbs of bread^a which Spartans called "dog-bits," as Polemon avers in his *Epistle concerning Obscure Words*.^b On the practice of smearing the hands with perfumes Epigenes (or Antiphanes) says in *The Abolition of Money*^c: "When that time comes, you shall have your daily exercise^d and wash your hands in correct style, with fragrant earth."^e Again, Philoxenus, in the poem entitled *The Banquet*,^f says: "And thereupon slaves poured lustral water over the hands, with soap-powders mixed with orris-scent, pouring in as much water, gently warmed, as one desired; towels, too, they offered, clean and woven of fine linen, and ambrosia-smelling unguents and chaplets a-bloom with violets." And Dromon in *The Harp-girl*^g: "Just as soon as we had finished the luncheon the slave removed the tables; one poured on our hands water for washing; we washed, and once more taking up the chaplets, those meant for the evening meal, we crowned ourselves."

^a Ordinarily used for wiping the hands after a meal (there being no forks for taking up the food) and then tossed to the dogs; above, 408 e note b.

^b Kock ii. 26.

^c Frag. 77 Preller.

^d See critical note.

^e Like scented soap, cf. "Cimolian earth" in *Aristoph. Ran.* 712.

^f *P.L.G.*⁵ iii. 601, cf. *Athen.* 146 f note a (vol. ii. p. 171).

^g Kock ii. 419.

⁸ Musurus; ξκτριμμά A.

⁹ δὲ added by Bergk.

¹⁰ χρίματά τ' Villebrun: χρίματ' A.

¹¹ ἦμεν ἡριστήκότες Casaubon: ἡριστήκότες ἦμεν A.

¹² ὁ παῖς added by Porson.

¹³ τοὺς ἐσπερίους Kaibel (τοὺς ἱπνοὺς Casaubon): δὲ σπορίους A.

ATHENAEUS

Ἐκάλουν δ' ἀπόνιπτρον τὸ ἀπόνιμμα τῶν χειρῶν καὶ τῶν ποδῶν. Ἀριστοφάνης·

ὥσπερ ἀπόνιπτρον ἐκχέοντες¹ ἐσπέρας.

ἴσως δὲ καὶ τὴν λεκάνην οὕτως ἔλεγον, ἐν ᾧ τρόπῳ καὶ χειρόνιπτρον. ἰδίως δὲ καλεῖται παρ' Ἀθηναίοις ἀπόνιμμα ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς τιμὴν τοῖς νεκροῖς γινομένων καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοὺς ἐναγεῖς καθαιρόντων, ὡς καὶ Ἀντικλείδης² ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Ἐξηγη-
 410 τικῷ. προθεῖς γὰρ περὶ ἐναγισμῶν γράφει τάδε·
 “ ὄρυξαι βόθυνον πρὸς ἐσπέραν τοῦ σήματος. ἔπειτα στὰς³ παρὰ τὸν βόθυνον πρὸς ἐσπέραν βλέπε, ὕδωρ κατάχρεε λέγων τάδε· ὑμῖν ἀπόνιμμα οἷς χρὴ καὶ οἷς θέμις. ἔπειτα αὖθις μύρον κατάχρεε.”
 παρέθετο ταῦτα καὶ Δωρόθεος, φάσκων καὶ ἐν τοῖς τῶν Εὐπατριδῶν⁴ πατρίοις τάδε γεγράφθαι
 1) περὶ τῆς τῶν ἱκετῶν καθάρσεως· “ ἔπειτα ἀπο-
 νιψάμενος αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ σπλαγχνεύοντες ὕδωρ λαβὼν κάθαιρε, ἀπόνιζε τὸ αἷμα τοῦ καθαιρο-
 μένου καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα⁵ τὸ ἀπόνιμμα ἀνακινήσας εἰς ταὐτὸ ἔγχρεε.”

Χειρόμακτρον δὲ καλεῖται ᾧ τὰς χεῖρας ἀπεμάττοντο ὠμολίνῳ· ὅπερ ἐν τοῖς προκειμένοις Φιλόξενος ὁ Κυθήριος ὠνόμασεν ἔκτριμμα. Ἀριστοφάνης Ταγηνισταῖς·

φέρε, παῖ, ταχέως κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ,
 παρὰπεμπε τὸ χειρόμακτρον.

¹ ἐκχέοντες A.

² Ἀντικλείδης Stiehle: κλειδῆμος A.

³ στὰς added by Nauck.

⁴ K. O. Mueller: θυγατριδῶν A.

⁵ ταῦτα added by Gulick.

^a Acharn. 616.

^b Which meant both the basin and the water in it.

They used to call the dirty water (*aponimma*) from the hands and feet *aponiptron*. Aristophanes ^a: "Like people pouring out slops (*aponiptron*) at evening-time." Probably they also called the basin by this name, as in the case of the word *cheironiptron*.^b But there is a special use of the word *aponimma* in Athens, where it is applied to the ritual in honour of the dead, or to the purification of the unclean, as Anticleides says in the work entitled *The Expositor*. For after some preliminary remarks on offerings to the dead, he writes ^c: "Dig a trench on the west side of the grave.^d Then standing beside the trench face the west, and pour over it water, reciting these words: 'Water for cleansing to you for whom it is meet and lawful.' After that pour scented oil." This is also cited by Dorotheus, who alleges that the following is also found written in the ancestral ritual of the Eupatridae, concerning the purification of suppliants: "Thereupon, after you and all the other participants in the sacrifice have received water, wash the hands and purge yourself and wash away the blood-guilt of him who is to be purified; after that shake the water of purification and pour it into the same place."^e

The word *cheiromaktron* (hand-wiper) is used of the coarse towel with which they wiped the hands dry; this is what Philoxenus of Cythera, in the passage cited above,^f called *ektrimma*. Aristophanes, in *Masters of the Frying-pan* ^g: "Here, slave, water over the hand, and quickly! Bring along the towel."

^a *F.G.H.* i. 363, Cleitodemus; see critical note 2.

^d *Cf. Od.* x. 517 ff.

^e Probably the trench is meant, but the text is uncertain; *cf. Il.* i. 314 οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο, καὶ εἰς ἅλα λύματα ἔβαλλον.

^f 409 e,

^g Kock i. 521.

ATHENAEUS

σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τὸ δειπνῆσαι κατὰ
χειρὸς ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὡς Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ γραμ-
ματικός φησιν ὅτι πρὶν φαγεῖν οἱ Ἀττικοὶ κατὰ
χειρὸς ἔλεγον, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δειπνῆσαι ἀπονύφασθαι.¹
Σοφοκλῆς Οἰνομάω·

Σκυθιστὶ χειρόμακτρον ἐκκεκαρμένος.²

καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δευτέρᾳ. Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν α'
Παιδείας γράφει· “ὅταν δὲ τούτων τινὸς θίγῃς,
εὐθὺς ἀποκαθαίρει³ τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὰ χειρόμακτρα,
ὡς πάνυ ἀχθόμενος ὅτι κατάπλεά σοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν
ἐγένετο.” Πολέμων δ' ἐν ἕκτῳ τῶν πρὸς Ἀντι-
γονον καὶ Ἀδαῖον περὶ τῆς διαφορᾶς λέγει τοῦ
κατὰ χειρὸς πρὸς τὸ νύφασθαι. Δημόνικος δ' ἐν
τῷ Ἀχελώῳ⁴ τὸ πρὸ τοῦ δείπνου κατὰ χειρὸς
φήσι διὰ τούτων·

ἐσπουδάκει δ' ἕκαστος ὡς ἂν ἐστιῶν⁵
ἅμα τ' ὀξύπεινον ἄνδρα καὶ Βοιωτίον.
τὸ γοῦν κατὰ χειρὸς περιέγραψ' εἶπας⁶ ὅτι
μετὰ δείπνον αὐτῷ τοῦτο γίνεται λαβεῖν.

ὠμολίνου δὲ μέμνηται Κρατῖνος ἐν Ἀρχιλόχοις·
“ὠμολίνοις κόμη βρύουσι ἀτιμίας πλέως.” Σαπφὼ
δ' ὅταν λέγῃ ἐν τῷ πέμπτῳ τῶν μελῶν πρὸς τὴν
Ἀφροδίτην·

¹ ἀπονύφασθαι Nauck: τὸ νύφασθαι A.

² ἐκδεδαρμένος, “with skin stripped off,” Herwerden.

³ Xenophon: ἀποκάθαρε A.

⁴ Ἀχελῷῳ Schweighäuser: ἀχελωνίῳ A.

⁵ ἐστιῶν Casaubon: ἐσθίων A.

⁶ περιέγραψ' εἶπας Cobet: περιγράφει πᾶς A.

And it should be noted that Attic writers used the phrase "over the hand" even of the ablution after dinner, and they did not, as the grammarian Aristophanes says,^a use it of the ablution before eating, reserving the term "hand-wash" for that which occurred after dinner. Sophocles in *Oenomaus* ^b: "With head shorn in Scythian fashion to make a towel."^c Herodotus, also, has the word "towel" in the second book.^d Xenophon, in the first book of the *Education* (of Cyrus), writes ^e: "But when you touch any foods of this kind, you immediately clean your hand on the towels, evidently because you dislike very much to have it soiled by them." Polemon, again, in the sixth book of his *Address to Antigonus and Adaeus*, speaks ^f of the difference in the phrases "over the hand" and "hand-wash." Demonicus in *Achelous* speaks ^g of the pre-prandial "over the hand" in these lines ^h: "Everyone was in eager haste, knowing that he was entertaining a man with sharp appetite who was also a Boeotian.^h He, at any rate, omitted the ceremony of 'over the hand,' saying that that was his to take *after* dinner." A linen towel (*omolimon*) is mentioned by Cratinus in *Archilochi* ⁱ: "Her hair swathed heavily in coarse towels, full of all unworthiness." And Sappho, when in the fifth book of her *Lyric Poems* she addresses

^a Above, 408 f.

^b *T.G.F.* 2 234.

^c The Scythians were believed to use their enemies' scalps as towels; see crit. note.

^d Chap. 122.

^e *Cyropaed.* i. 3. 5; Cyrus is discussing the subject of food with Astyages.

^f Frag. 62 Preller.

^g Kock iii. 375.

^h Probably referring to the glutton Heracles.

ⁱ Kock i. 14; text and meaning are uncertain. The poet may allude to comedy as he had found it, rough and sordid.

ATHENAEUS

χειρόμακτρα δὲ πορφύρα¹
 καπαυγάμενα ταῦτά τοι²
 Μνᾶσις³ πέμψ' ἀπὸ Φωκάας⁴
 δῶρα τίμια καὶ γενῦν,⁵

κόσμον λέγει κεφαλῆς τὰ χειρόμακτρα, ὡς καὶ
 Ἑκαταῖος δηλοῖ ἢ ὁ γεγραφώς τὰς περιηγήσεις
 ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἐπιγεγραφομένη· “ γυναῖκες δ' ἐπὶ τῆς
 κεφαλῆς ἔχουσι χειρόμακτρα.” Ἡρόδοτος δ' ἐν
 τῇ β' φησί· “ μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἔλεγον τοῦτον τὸν
 βασιλέα ζῶν καταβῆναι κάτω εἰς ὃν οἱ Ἕλληνες
 Αἰδην νομίζουσι κακεῖθι⁶ συγκυβεῦν τῇ Δήμητρι,
 f καὶ τὰ μὲν νικᾶν αὐτήν, τὰ δὲ ἐσσοῦσθαι⁷ ὑπ'
 αὐτῆς· καὶ μιν⁸ πάλιν ἀναφικέσθαι δῶρον ἔχοντα
 παρ' αὐτῆς χειρόμακτρον χρύσειον.” τὸν δὲ τῷ
 χερνίβῳ ῥάναντα παῖδα διδόντα κατὰ χειρὸς
 Ἡρακλεῖ ὕδωρ, ὃν ἀπέκτεινεν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς κον-
 δύλῳ, Ἑλλάνικος ἐν μὲν⁹ ταῖς ἱστορίαις Ἀρχίαν
 φησὶ καλεῖσθαι· δι' ὃν καὶ ἐξεχώρησε Καλυδῶνος.
 ἐν δὲ τῷ δευτέρῳ τῆς Φωρωνίδος Χερίαν¹⁰ αὐτὸν
 411 ὀνομάζει. Ἡρόδωρος δ' ἐν ἑπτακαιδεκάτῃ τοῦ
 καθ' Ἡρακλέα λόγου Εὐνομον. καὶ Κύαθον¹¹ δὲ
 τὸν Πύλητος μὲν υἱόν, ἀδελφὸν δὲ Ἀντιμάχου
 ἀπέκτεινεν ἄκων Ἡρακλῆς οἰνοχοοῦντα αὐτῷ,
 ὡς Νίκανδρος ἱστορεῖ ἐν δευτέρῳ Οἰταϊκῶν,¹² ᾧ
 καὶ ἀνεῖσθαι φησι τέμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους

¹ Ahrens: χειρόμακτρα δὲ καγγόνων πορφύρα A.

² Aly, Wilamowitz: καταναταμεν ἀτατι A.

³ Wilamowitz: μασεις A.

⁴ Anonymous Jena reviewer: ἐπεμψα πυφωκαας A.

⁵ καὶ γενῦν Wilamowitz: καγγόνων A.

⁶ κακεῖ οἱ A.

⁷ ἐσσοῦσθαι A.

⁸ καὶ μὴν A.

⁹ ἐν μὲν Kaibel: μὲν ἐν A.

¹⁰ Χαίριαν Eustath. 1900. 24.

Aphrodite,^a "These towels of radiant purple Mnasis hath sent to thee from Phocaea, gifts worthy to veil thy cheeks," means that the towels are an ornamental head-covering, as Hecataeus, or whoever wrote the account of travels entitled *Asia*, makes clear^b: "The women have towels^c on their heads." And Herodotus says in the second book^d: "After these events they said this king descended alive into the place which the Greeks recognize as Hades, and there he played at dice with Demeter; sometimes he beat her, sometimes again he was beaten by her; and he came back up again with a golden towel^e as a present from her." Then there is the boy who offered water for the hands to Heracles and splashed him from the basin; Heracles killed him with a blow from his knuckles; Hellanicus in his *Histories* says^f that his name was Archias; on his account Heracles withdrew from Calydon. But in the second book of his *Tale of Phoroneus* Hellanicus calls^g him Cherias. Herodorus, in the seventeenth book of his *Story of Heracles*, calls^h him Eunomus. Heracles also killed accidentally Cyathus the son of Pyles and brother of Antimachus, when he was acting as wine-pourer for him, as Nicander records in the second book of his *Scenes from Mt. Oeta*ⁱ; in his honour, Nicander says, a sacred enclosure was consecrated by Heracles

^a *P.L.G.* 4 frag. 44, Diehl frag. 99.

^b *F.H.G.* i. 25.

^c Or turbans.

^d Chap. 122; of Rhampsinitus.

^e A turban or kerchief, woven in gold.

^f *F.H.G.* i. 45.

^g *Ibid.*

^h *F.H.G.* ii. 36.

ⁱ Frag. 17 Schneider.

¹¹ κύανθον C, Eustath., lemma in A.

¹² οἰτραϊκῶν A.

ATHENAEUS

ἐν Προσχίῳ, ὃ μέχρι νῦν προσαγορεύεσθαι
Οἰνοχόου.

Ἡμεῖς δ' ἐνταῦθα καταπαύσαντες τὸν λόγον
ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα τῶν ἐξῆς ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Ἡρα-
κλέους ἀδηφαγίας.

DEIPNOSOPHISTAE, ix. 411

in Proschium, which to this day is called the “ Wine-pourer’s.”

As for us, we will bring our account to a close here, and will resume what is to follow with the story of Heracles’ gluttony.

I¹

Ἄλλ' ὥσπερ δείπνου γλαφυροῦ ποικίλην εὐωχίαν
τὸν ποιητὴν δεῖ παρέχειν τοῖς θεαταῖς τὸν σοφόν,
ἵν' ἀπὶ τῆς τοῦτο λαβὼν καὶ φαγὼν, καὶ προσ-
πιῶν

ᾧ χαίρει,² καὶ σκευασία μὴ μί' ἢ τῆς μουσικῆς,
Ἀστυδάμας ὁ τραγικὸς ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ σατυρικῶ,
ἐταῖρε, φησί, Τιμόκρατες. φέρε εἴπωμεν ἐνταῦθα
τοῖς προειρημένοις τὰ ἀκόλουθα ὅτι ἦν καὶ ὁ
Ἡρακλῆς ἀδηφάγος. ἀποφαίνονται δὲ τοῦτο σχε-
δὸν πάντες ποιηταὶ καὶ συγγραφεῖς. Ἐπίχαρμος
μὲν ἐν Βουσίριδι λέγων·

- b πρῶτον³ μὲν αἱ κ'⁴ ἔσθοντ' ἴδοις νιν ἀποθάνοις.⁵
βρέμει μὲν ὁ φάρυγξ ἔνδοθ', ἀραβεῖ δ' ἁ γνάθος,
ψοφεῖ δ' ὁ γομφίος, τέτριγε δ'⁶ ὁ κυνόδων,
σίξει δὲ ταῖς ῥίνεσσι, κινεῖ δ' οὐατα.

Ἴων δ' ἐν Ὀμφάλῃ ἐμφανίσας αὐτοῦ τὴν ἀδη-
φαγίαν ἐπιφέρει·

ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς βουλιμίας⁷
κατέπινε καὶ τὰ κᾶλα⁸ καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρακας.

¹ ΤΩΝ Εἰς Λ' ἈΡΧΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΖ' Ἰ.

² τοῦτο λαβὼν . . . χαίρει Kaibel: τοῦτο λαβὼν καὶ φαγὼν
ὥσπερ πιὼν χαίρει καὶ A (ᾧ added by Hermann).

³ πρῶτον Kaibel.

⁴ αἰκ W. Schulze.

BOOK X

" LIKE the varied bounty of a rich dinner, such must be the fare provided by the clever poet for the spectators, so that each departs after getting his fill, having eaten and drunk again what he likes, and the entertainment is not one monotonous dish "; so, friend Timocrates, says the tragic poet Astydamas in the satyric play *Heracles*.^a Come, then, let us here take up what naturally follows the preceding discussion, and explain that Heracles also was a glutton.^b Almost all the poets and historians make this plain. Epicharmus, for example, says in *Busiris* ^c: " First, if you should see him eating you would die. His gullet thunders inside, his jaw rattles, his molar crackles, his canine tooth gnashes, he sizzles at the nostrils, he waggles his ears." And Ion, after dilating on his gluttony in *Omphale*, adds ^d: " In his ravenous hunger he gulped down the joints and the coals as

^a *T.G.F.*² 779, Kock iii. 631; the Eupolidean metres seem more appropriate to a comic poet.

^b *Cf.* Athen. 164 d note c.

^c Kaibel 94.

^d *T.G.F.*² 737.

⁵ ἴδοις . . . ἀποθάνοις A, ἴδης . . . ἀποθανῆς C: ἴδοις, τί κα πάθοις; Kaibel.

⁶ τέτρυνγε δ' Eustath. 870. 11: τέτρυνγ' AC.

⁷ βουλιμίας Bentley: εὐφημίας AC.

⁸ Schweighäuser: καλὰ A, κάλα C.

ATHENAEUS

c παρὰ Πινδάρου δὲ τοῦτ' εἴληφεν εἰπόντος·

θερμὰ πρὸς ἀνθρακιὰν στέψεν, πυρὶ δ' ἑκκα-
πύοντα

σώματα· καὶ τότε ἐγὼ σαρκῶν τ' ἐνοπὰν ἴδον
ἥδ' ὀστέων στεναγμὸν βαρύν·

ἦν διακρίναι ἰδόντα παῦρος ἐν καιρῷ χρόνος.¹

τοιούτον οὖν αὐτὸν ὑποστησάμενοι ταῖς ἀδηφαγίαις
καὶ τῶν ὀρνέων ἀποδεδώκασιν αὐτῷ τὸν λάρον τὸν
προσαγορευόμενον βουφάγον. εἰσάγεται δὲ ὁ Ἡρα-
412 κλῆς καὶ Λεπρεῖ περὶ πολυφαγίας ἐρίζων ἐκείνου
προκαλεσαμένου, καὶ νενίκηκεν. Ζηνόδοτος δ' ἐν
δευτέρῳ Ἐπιτομῶν Καύκωνός φησι τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος
καὶ Ἀστυδαμείας τῆς Φόρβαντος γενέσθαι τὸν
Λεπρέα, ὃν τὸν Ἡρακλέα κελεῦσαι δεθῆναι ὅτε
Αὐγέαν τὸν μισθὸν ἀπήτει. Ἡρακλῆς δ' ἐκτελέσας
τοὺς ἄθλους ἔρχεται ἐπὶ Καύκωνας καὶ δεηθείσης
Ἀστυδαμείας διαλύεται πρὸς τὸν Λεπρέα. καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Λεπρεὺς Ἡρακλεῖ ἐρίζει δίσκῳ
καὶ ὕδατος ἀντλήσει² καὶ ὅστις ἀναλώσει³ θάττον
b ταῦρον, καὶ λείπεται⁴ πάντα. εἶτα θωρηχθεὶς
προκαλεῖται Ἡρακλέα καὶ θνήσκει ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
Μᾶτρης δ' ἐν τῷ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἐγκωμίῳ καὶ εἰς
πολυποσίαν φησὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα προκληθῆναι ὑπὸ
τοῦ Λεπρέως, καὶ πάλιν νικηθῆναι. τὰ αὐτὰ
ἱστορεῖ καὶ ὁ Χίως ῥήτωρ Καύκαλος, ὁ Θεοπόμπου

¹ δοιά . . . χρόνος Schroeder's text, as emended by Casaubon, Boeckh, Schneidewin, Meineke, Bergk: διαβοῶν θερμὰ δ' εἰς ἀνθρακιὰν στέψαν πυρὶ δ' εἰς ἀνθρακιὰν στέψαν πυρὶ δ' ὑπνώων τε σώματα . . . βαρὺν ἢν ἰδόντα διακρίναι πολλὸς ἐν καιρῷ χρόνος A.

² ἀντλήσει Schweighäuser: ἀντλήσαι AC.

³ C: ἀναδώσει A.

well." Ion has taken this idea from Pindar, who said ^a: "Two steaming carcasses of oxen he heaped upon the coals, crackling in the fire; then did I perceive the shrieking of flesh and the heavy moan of bones; short was the time allowed for one to see and discern it fittingly." And so, having conceived him as being that kind of person in his gluttonies, they have assigned to him as his attribute among the birds the gull, which is called the scavenger.^b Heracles is also represented as competing with Lepreus in an eating-contest; Lepreus challenged him, and Heracles won. Zenodotus, in the second book of his *Epitomes*, says that Lepreus was the son of Caucon, the son of Poseidon and of Astydameia, the daughter of Phorbas, and he had recommended that Heracles be bound in chains when he demanded his pay of Augeas.^c After Heracles had completed his labours he proceeded against Caucon's people, and at Astydameia's entreaty was reconciled with Lepreus. After this Lepreus contended with Heracles in throwing the discus, in bailing water, and in determining who should consume a bull quicker, and he was beaten in all. He then put on a breastplate and challenged Heracles, and was killed in the fight. Matris, in his *Eulogy of Heracles*, says that Heracles was also challenged to a drinking-contest by Lepreus, and again he was beaten. The same stories are told by the Chian orator Caucalus,

^a *P.L.G.* § 457, Sandys (Loeb Classical Library) 604.

^b The prefix βου-, "ox," in this word (βουφάγος) is to be understood as in βουλιμία, βούπαις, etc. So Hesychius explains it as πολυφάγος, "hearty eater."

^c For the story cf. Aelian, *V.H.* i. 24, Pind. *Ol.* x. 28 ff.

ATHENAEUS

τοῦ ἱστοριογράφου ἀδελφός, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἐγκωμίῳ.

Καὶ τὸν Ὀδυσσεά δὲ Ὅμηρος πολυφάγον καὶ λαίμαργον παραδίδωσιν ὅταν λέγῃ·

- c ἄλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν δορπῆσαι ἐάσατε κηδόμενόν περ·
οὐ γάρ τι στυγερῇ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο
ἔπλετο, ἢ τ' ἐκέλευσεν ἔο μνήσασθαι ἀνάγκη
καὶ μάλα τειρόμενον καὶ ἐνιπλησθῆναι ἀνώγει.

ὑπερβάλλουσα γὰρ ἐν τούτοις φαίνεται αὐτοῦ λαιμαργία μετὰ τοῦ μηδὲ ἐν δέοντι τὰ περὶ τῆς γαστρὸς γνωμολογεῖν. ἐχρῆν γάρ, εἰ καὶ ἐλίμωπτεν, διακαρτερεῖν ἢ μετριάζειν τὰ περὶ τὴν τροφήν.

- d τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον καὶ τὴν τελειοτάτην αὐτοῦ παρίστησι λαιμαργίαν καὶ γαστριμαργίαν·

ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ πένθος μὲν ἔχω φρεσίν· ἡ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ ἐσθέμεναι κέλεται καὶ πινέμεν, ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει ὅσσ' ἔπαθον, καὶ ἐνιπλησθῆναι ἀνώγει.

ταῦτα γὰρ οὐδ' ἂν ἐκεῖνος ὁ Σαρδανάπαλλος εἰπεῖν ποτε ἂν ἐτόλμησεν. γέρων τε ὦν

ἦσθιεν ἀρπαλέως κρέα τ' ἄσπετα καὶ μέθυ ἡδύ.

Θεαγένης δ' ὁ Θάσιος ἀθλητῆς ταῦρον μόνος κατέφαγεν, ὥς Ποσειδίππος φησιν ἐν ἐπιγράμμασι·

- e καὶ περὶ¹ συνθεσίης ἔφαγόν ποτε Μηρόνιον βοῦν·
πάτρη γὰρ βρώμην οὐκ ἂν ἐπέσχε Θάσος
Θευγένει· ἄσσα φαγὼν ἔτ' ἐπῆτεον. εἵνεκα
τούτου²

χάλκεος ἐστήκω χεῖρα προισχόμενος.

Μίλων δ' ὁ Κροτωνιάτης, ὥς φησιν ὁ Ἱεραπολίτης

brother of the historian Theopompus, in his *Eulogy of Heracles*.

Odysseus, also, is represented by Homer as a hearty eater and a glutton when he says ^a: "But as for me, let me sup, distressed as I am; for there is nought more shameless than a wretched belly, which bids a man of necessity to be mindful of it, though he be sore tried, and commands him to take his fill." Indeed, his gluttony is shown to be excessive in these lines, besides which he utters sententious remarks about the belly at an inappropriate time. For though he were famished, he ought to have been patient to the end or else have been more moderate in regard to food. But the last part of the passage exhibits in all its completeness his gluttony and voracity ^b: "Even as I bear sorrow in my heart; but the belly ever bids me eat and drink, and brings forgetfulness of all that I have suffered, and commands me to take my fill." Even Sardanapalus ^c of old would not have ventured to say that. And so, old man though he was, "he ate ravenously abundance of meat and sweet wine." ^d

Theagenes, the athlete from Thasos, devoured a bull all alone, as Poseidippus says in his *Epigrams*: "And on a wager I once ate a Maeonian ox; for my own country Thasos could not have furnished a meal to Theagenes; whatever I ate, I kept asking for more. For this reason I stand in bronze, holding forth my hand." Milon of Croton, as Theodorus of

^a *Od.* vii. 215.

^b *Od.* vii. 219.

^c See *Athen.* 294 e note *a*.

^d Adapted from *Od.* ix. 162.

¹ καὶ περὶ Schweighäuser: καὶ περ Ἀ.

² εἶνεκα τούτου Wilamowitz: εἵνεκεν οὕτω Ἀ.

ATHENAEUS

Θεόδωρος ἐν τοῖς περὶ ἀγώνων, ἥσθιε μνᾶς κρεῶν
 εἵκοσι καὶ τοσαύτας ἄρτων οἶνου τε τρεῖς χοᾶς
 ἔπινεν. ἐν δὲ Ὀλυμπία ταῦρον ἀναθέμενος τοῖς
 f ὤμοις τετραέτη καὶ τοῦτον περιενέγκας τὸ στάδιον
 μετὰ ταῦτα δαιτρεύσας μόνος αὐτὸν κατέφαγεν ἐν
 μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ. Τίτορμός τε ὁ Αἰτωλὸς διηριστήσατο
 αὐτῷ βοῦν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ ὁ Αἰτωλὸς Ἀλέξανδρος.
 Φύλαρχος δέ φησιν ἐν τῇ γ' τῶν ἱστοριῶν τὸν
 Μίλωνα ταῦρον καταφαγεῖν κατακλιθέντα πρὸ τοῦ
 βωμοῦ τοῦ Διός· διὸ καὶ ποιῆσαι εἰς αὐτὸν Δωριέα
 τὸν ποιητὴν τάδε·

τοῖος ἔην Μίλων, ὅτ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἦρατο βρῖθος,
 τετραέτη δαμάλην ἐν Διὸς εἰλαπίναις,
 413 ὤμοις δὲ κτήνος τὸ πελώριον ὡς νέον ἄρνα
 ἤνεγκεν δι' ὅλης κοῦφα πανηγύρεως.
 καὶ θάμβος μὲν, ἀτὰρ τοῦδε πλέον ἦνυσε θαῦμα
 πρόσθεν Πισαίου,¹ ξεῖνε, θυηπολίου·
 ὃν γὰρ ἐπόμπευσεν βοῦν ἄζυγον, εἰς κρέα τόνδε
 κόψας πάντα κατ' οὖν μῦθος ἐδαίσατό νιν.

Ἀστυάναξ² δ' ὁ Μιλήσιος τρεῖς Ὀλύμπια νικήσας
 b κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς παγκράτιον, κληθεὶς ποτε ἐπὶ δεῖπνον
 ὑπὸ Ἀριοβαρζάνου τοῦ Πέρσου καὶ ἀφικόμενος
 ὑπέσχετο φαγεῖν πάντα τὰ πᾶσι παρασκευασθέντα
 καὶ κατέφαγε. τοῦ Πέρσου δ' αὐτὸν ἀξιώσαντος,
 ὡς ὁ Θεόδωρος ἱστορεῖ, ἀξιόν τι ποιῆσαι τῶν κατὰ
 τὴν ἰσχὺν φακὸν τῆς κλίνης περίχαλκον ὄντα
 κλάσας ἐξέτεινε μαλάξας. τελευτήσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ

¹ πεισαίου Α.

² Ἀστυάναξ Meineke (Athen. 135 d, Brandt p. 80): ἀστυ-
 δάμας AC.

Hierapolis says ^a in his work *On Athletic Contests*, used to eat twenty pounds of meat and as many of bread, and he drank three pitchers of wine.^b And at Olympia he put a four-year-old bull on his shoulders and carried it round the stadium; after which he cut it up and ate it all alone in a single day. Titormus of Aetolia ate an ox in competition with him at breakfast, as Alexander of Aetolia records.^c And Phylarchus, in the third book of his *Histories*, says ^a that Milon devoured a bull reclining in front of the altar of Zeus; wherefore the poet Dorieus wrote these lines in his honour: "Such was Milon, when he lifted the weight from the ground, a four-year-old steer, at the feast of Zeus, and on his shoulders he bore the monstrous beast, as lightly as though it were a new-born lamb, through the entire assemblage. And that was wonder enough; but a greater marvel than this, stranger, he wrought before the Pisan altar; for the ox, unbroken to the yoke, that he had carried in the procession, even that ox he cut up and ate all alone." Astyanax of Miletus, thrice victor at Olympia in successive contests in the pancratium, was once invited to dinner by the Persian Ariobarzanes, and on his arrival he promised to eat all the food prepared for all the guests, and actually did so. And when the Persian demanded, as Theodorus records,^e that Astyanax should perform a feat worthy of his great physical powers, he broke off a bronze lentil-shaped ornament from the couch, and having softened it (with his hands) he pulled it out flat. When he died and his body was burned, one

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 513.^b About 8½ quarts.^c P. 249 Müller.^d *F.H.G.* i. 335.^e *F.H.G.* iv. 513.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ κατακαυθέντος οὐκ ἐχώρησε μία ὕδρία τὰ
 ὅστέα, μόλις δὲ δύο. καὶ τὰ τοῖς ἐννέα ἀνδράσι
 c παρεσκευασμένα παρὰ τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ εἰς τὸ
 δεῖπνον μόνον καταφαγεῖν.

Καὶ οὐδὲν παράδοξον τούτους τοὺς ἀνδρας ἀδη-
 φάγους γενέσθαι· πάντες γὰρ οἱ ἀθλοῦντες μετὰ
 τῶν γυμνασμάτων καὶ ἐσθίειν πολλὰ διδάσκονται.
 διὸ καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ Αὐτολύκῳ λέγει·

κακῶν γὰρ ὄντων¹ μυρίων καθ' Ἑλλάδα
 οὐδὲν κάκιόν ἐστιν ἀθλητῶν γένους·
 οἱ πρῶτα μὲν ζῆν οὔτε μανθάνουσιν εὖ
 οὔτ' ἂν δύναιντο· πῶς γὰρ ὅστις ἔστ' ἀνὴρ
 γνάθου τε δοῦλος νηδύος θ' ἡσσημένος,
 d κτήσαιοτ' ἂν ὄλβον εἰς ὑπερβολὴν πατρός;
 οὐδ' αὖ πένεσθαι κάξυπηρετεῖν² τύχαις
 οἰοί τ'· ἔθῃ γὰρ οὐκ ἐθισθέντες καλὰ
 σκληρῶς διαλλάσσουν εἰς τὰμήχανα.
 λαμπροὶ δ' ἐν ἥβῃ καὶ πόλεως ἀγάλματα
 φοιτῶσ'· ὅταν δὲ προσπέσῃ γῆρας πικρόν,
 τρίβωνες ἐκβαλόντες οἴχονται κρόκας.
 ἐμεμψάμην δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήνων νόμον,
 οἱ τῶνδ' ἑκατι σύλλογον ποιούμενοι
 τιμῶσ' ἀχρεῖους ἡδονὰς δαιτὸς χάριν.
 e τί γὰρ παλαίσας εὖ, τί δ' ὠκύπους ἀνὴρ
 ἢ δίσκον ἄρας ἢ γνάθον³ παίσας καλῶς
 πόλει πατρώᾳ στέφανον ἤρκεσεν λαβών;
 πότερα μαχοῦνται πολεμίοισιν ἐν χεροῖν

¹ γὰρ ὄντων C: γε ὄντων A, γεγάτων Nauck.

² κάξυπηρετεῖν Galen i. p. 23: καὶ ξυνηρετεῖν A, καὶ
 ξυνηρετεῖν C.

³ ἄρας ἢ γνάθον C: ἀρσηγνάθον A.

^a T.G.F.² 441; *Autolycus* was a satyric drama, but there

urn was not sufficient to hold his bones, in fact two were barely enough. And the dishes which had been prepared for the nine male guests at the dinner in the house of Ariobarzanes he ate up alone.

In fact, it is no wonder that these men became gluttons; for all who go in for athletic contests are taught to eat heartily in connexion with their gymnastic exercises. Hence, also, Euripides says in the first edition of his *Autolycus* ^a: "Of all the countless evils infesting Greece, there is none worse than the tribe of athletes: first, they neither learn how to live aright, nor could they if they would; how, indeed, when a man is slave to his jaw, and a victim of his belly, could he acquire wealth to increase his father's store? ^b Again, they cannot endure poverty, nor adapt themselves to misfortunes. Accustomed as they are to ignoble habits, they find it hard to change them when difficulties come. In the hey-day of their prime they come and go, the glorious, the darlings of the city; but when bitter old age falls upon them, they disappear, worn-out garments that have lost their nap. ^c I cannot approve the custom of the Greeks, who for these men's sakes call an assembly and pay them the honour of useless pleasures to grace a feast. What succour to his native town does a man bring who has won a crown for clever wrestling? or a man who is fleet of foot, or who can hurl the discus, or deal a neat blow on the jaw? Will they fight the enemy with discus

is no intimation in other authorities that it was produced a second time.

^b Lit. "in excess of his father." The ambitious Greek sought to bequeath more than his father, Plat. *Rep.* 330 v.

^c For the figure cf. *παλιμπλυνον*, 242 a.

ATHENAEUS

δίσκους ἔχοντες ἢ δι' ἀσπίδων¹ χερὶ
 θείνοντες ἐκβαλοῦσι πολεμίους πάτρας;
 οὐδείς σιδήρου ταῦτα μωραίνει πέλας
 στάς. ἄνδρας οἶμαι² χρή σοφούς τε καὶ αἰσχροῦς
 φύλλοις στέφειν χῶστις ἡγείται πόλει
 f κάλλιστα σώφρων καὶ δίκαιος ὢν ἀνὴρ,
 ὅστις τε³ μύθοις ἔργ' ἀπαλλάσσει κακὰ
 μάχας τ' ἀφαιρῶν καὶ στάσεις. τοιαῦτα γὰρ
 πόλει τε πάσῃ πᾶσί θ' Ἑλλήσιν καλά.

Ταῦτ' εἴληφεν ὁ Εὐριπίδης ἐκ τῶν τοῦ Κολοφω-
 νίου ἐλεγείων Ξενοφάνους οὕτως εἰρηκότος·

ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ταχυτῇτι ποδῶν νίκην τις ἄροιτο
 ἢ πενταθλεύων, ἔνθα Διὸς τέμενος
 414 παρ Πίσαιο ῥοῆσ' ἐν Ὀλυμπίῃ, εἴτε παλαιῶν
 ἢ καὶ πυκτοσύνην ἀλγινόεσσαν ἔχων,
 εἴτε τὸ⁴ δεινὸν ἄεθλον ὃ παγκράτιον καλέουσι,
 ἀστοῖσιν κ' εἴη κυδρότερος προσορᾶν⁵
 καὶ κε προεδρίην φανερὴν ἐν ἀγῶσιν ἄροιτο
 καὶ κεν σῖτ' εἴη⁶ δημοσίων κτεάνων
 ἐκ πόλιος⁷ καὶ δῶρον ὃ οἱ κειμήλιον εἴη·
 εἴτε καὶ ἵπποισιν, ταῦτά κε πάντα⁸ λάχοι,
 οὐκ ἐὼν ἄξιος ὥσπερ ἐγώ. ῥώμης γὰρ ἀμείνων
 b ἀνδρῶν ἢ δ' ἵππων ἡμετέρῃ σοφίῃ.
 ἀλλ' εἰκῇ μάλα τοῦτο νομίζεται, οὐδὲ δίκαιον
 προκρίνειν ῥώμην τῆς ἀγαθῆς σοφίης.
 οὔτε γὰρ εἰ πύκτης ἀγαθὸς λαοῖσι μετείη⁹
 οὔτ' εἰ πενταθλεῖν οὔτε παλαισμοσύνην,

¹ δίχ' ἀσπίδων, "without shields," Lobeck.

² οἶμαι added by Mekler, but probably a verse has been lost. ³ τε Musgrave, γε A.

⁴ εἴτε τὸ Wakefield: εἰτέτι A.

⁵ Jacobs: προσεραν A.

⁶ σῖτ' εἴη Turnebus: σιτειη A.

in hand, or through the line of shields ^a smite with the fist and cast the enemy forth from their native land? No man, when standing close to cold steel, commits such foolishness. It is meet, I ween, that we should crown wise and good men with leaves; him, also, who guides the State most rightly, a man sober and just; him, too, who can avert evil deeds by eloquence, dispelling fights and factions. For such are the things which are good for the whole State, and for all Greeks."

Euripides has borrowed these ideas from the elegies of Xenophanes of Colophon, who said ^b: "Nay, if a man should win victory by the swiftness of his feet, or in the pentathlon, where stands the precinct of Zeus by the streams of the Pisê at Olympia; or in wrestling, or because he hath skill in painful boxing, or in that dread contest which they call the pancratium, he would be more illustrious to look upon, in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and he would win a conspicuous front seat at the contests, and would have bread from the public store, given by the city, and a present to be an heirloom for ever; yea, even if he won with horses, all these things would fall to his lot, though he be not so worthy as I. For my art is better than the strength of men and of horses. But there is no sense in all these opinions, and it is not right to prefer strength to good wisdom. Not though a man rise up among the people as a good boxer, or good at the pentathlon,

^a See critical note 1.

^b *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 2, Diels, *Poet. Phil.* iii. 1. 36.

⁷ πόλιος Schweighäuser: πόλεως A.

⁸ κε πάντα Schweighäuser: κ' εἰπάντα A.

⁹ λαοῖσι μετεῖη Stephanus: λαοῖσιν ἔτ' εἴη A.

ATHENAEUS

- οὐδὲ μὲν εἰ ταχυτῆτι ποδῶν, τόπερ ἐστὶ πρότιμον
 ῥώμης ὅσος ἀνδρῶν ἔργ' ἐν ἀγῶνι πέλει,
 τοῦνεκεν ἂν δὴ μᾶλλον ἐν εὐνομίῃ πόλις εἴη.
 c σμικρὸν δ' ἂν τι πόλει χάρμα γένοιτ' ἐπὶ τῷ,
 εἴ τις ἀεθλεύων νικῶ Πίσσαο παρ' ὄχθας.
 οὐ γὰρ πιαίνει ταῦτα μυχοὺς πόλεως.

πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ὁ Ξενοφάνης κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
 σοφίαν ἐπαγωνίζεται, διαβάλλων ὡς ἄχρηστον καὶ
 ἀλυσιτελὲς τὸ τῆς ἀθλήσεως εἶδος. καὶ ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς
 δὲ ὁ Ἑρετριεὺς περὶ τῆς εὐεξίας τῶν ἀθλητῶν
 διηγούμενός φησι·

- d γυμνοὶ γὰρ ὀσφύν,¹ φαιδίμους βραχίονας
 ἤβη σφριγῶντες ἐμπορεύονται, νέω
 στίλβοντες ἄνθει καρτερὰς ἐπωμίδας·
 ἄδην δ' ἐλαίου στέρνα κάσπιδων² κύτος
 χρίουσιν³ ὡς ἔχοντες οἴκοθεν τρυφήν.

Ἡράκλειτος δ' ἐν τῷ Ξενίζοντι Ἑλένην φησὶ
 τινα γυναιῖκα πλείστα βεβρωκέσθαι. Ποσειδίππος
 δ' ἐν ἐπιγράμμασι Φυρόμαχον, εἰς ὃν καὶ τόδ'
 ἐπέγραψε·

- Φυρόμαχον τὸν πάντα φαγεῖν βορόν, οἶα κορώνην
 e παυνυχικὴν, αὕτη ῥωγὰς ἔχει κάπετος
 χλαίνης ἐν τρύχει Πελληνίδος. ἀλλὰ σὺ τούτου
 καὶ χρίε στήλην,⁴ Ἀττικέ, καὶ στεφάνου,
 εἴ ποτέ σοι⁵ προκύων συνεκώμασεν. ἦλθε δ' ὁ
 μαυρὰ
 βλέψας ἐκ πελίων νωδὸς ἐπισκυνίων,

¹ ὀσφύν Kaibel: ὠθουν A.

² κάσπιδων Capps; καὶ ποδῶν A, which necessitates under-
 standing κύτος as "skin," a late sense.

or in wrestling, or even in swiftness of foot, which has preference among all men's deeds of strength in the contest—not for that reason can a city enjoy better laws. Small must be any joy that comes to a city for this, if a man wins in a contest beside the banks of the Pisê; for that cannot fatten the store-houses of a city.” Many other contentions Xenophanes makes regarding his own art, attacking as useless and unprofitable the whole idea of athleticism. And Achaeus of Eretria also dilates upon the luxuriant condition of athletes, saying ^a: “ Their loins bare, their sleek arms swelling with youthful power, they ply their trade,^b strong shoulders glistening in youthful bloom; lavishing oil, they anoint their breasts and the hollow of their shields,^c as if they had been used to luxury in boyhood.”

Heracleitus, in *The Host*, tells of a woman named Helen who ate huge quantities. So Poseidippus speaks in his *Epigrams* of Phylomachus, to whom he addressed the following epigram: “ Phylomachus, as greedy at eating all things as a raven through the livelong night, is now contained within this rugged trench, in the torn wrapping of a Pellenian cloak. Nay then, Atticus, anoint his headstone, and crown it with a wreath, if ever that parasite revelled with you. And he came, toothless, with black looks from out of livid eyebrows, clad in a hide with the hairside

^a *T.G.F.*² 747, probably from *The Games* (Ἀθλα), cited below, 417 f, 689 b.

^b Others render ἐμφορεύονται simply “ walk about,” as in Athen. 91 c.

^c For the oiling of shields see Aristoph. *Ach.* 1128.

³ χρείουσιν A.

⁴ Salmasius: χρεία ἐστηλῆν A.

⁵ Salmasius: εἰπόντες οἱ A.

ATHENAEUS

ὁ τριχιδιφθερίας,¹ μονολήκυθος· ἐκ γὰρ ἀγώνων
τῶν τότε ληναίην² ἦλθ' ὑπὸ Καλλιόπην.

f Ἀμάραντος δὲ ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ σκηνῆς
Ἡρόδωρόν φησι τὸν Μεγαρέα σαλπικτὴν γενέσθαι
τὸ μὲν μέγεθος πηχῶν τριῶν καὶ ἡμίους, εἶναι δὲ
καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς ἰσχυρόν· ἐσθίειν δὲ ἄρτων μὲν χοί-
νικας ἕξ, κρεῶν δὲ λίτρας εἴκοσιν οἶων ἂν εὐρήκη,³
πίνειν δὲ χοᾶς δύο καὶ σαλπίζειν ἅμα σάλπιγξι δυσί.
κοιμᾶσθαι δὲ ἔθος εἶχεν ἐπὶ λεοντῆς μόνης. ἐσή-
415 μαινε⁴ δὲ σαλπίζων μέγιστον. Ἄργος γοῦν πολιор-
κοῦντος Δημητρίου τοῦ Ἀντιγόνου καὶ⁵ οὐ δυνα-
μένων τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὴν ἐλέπολιν προσαγαγεῖν
τοῖς τείχεσι διὰ τὸ βάρος, ταῖς δύο σάλπιγξι
σημαίνων ὑπὸ τῆς ἀδρότης τοῦ ἥχου τοὺς
στρατιώτας ἠνάγκασε προθυμηθέντας προσαγαγεῖν
τὴν μηχανήν. ἐνίκησε δὲ τὴν περίοδον δεκάκις
καὶ ἐδείπνει καθήμενος, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Νέστωρ ἐν
τοῖς θεατρικοῖς ὑπομνήμασι. καὶ γυνὴ δὲ ἐσάλ-
πισεν Ἀγλαΐς ἢ Μεγακλέους ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ ἀχθείῃ
μεγάλῃ πομπῇ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ τὸ πομπικόν, περι-
b θέτην⁶ ἔχουσα καὶ λόφον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, ὡς
δηλοῖ Ποσειδίππος ἐν ἐπιγράμμασιν. ἦσθιε δὲ καὶ
αὐτὴ λίτρας μὲν κρεῶν δώδεκα, ἄρτων δὲ χοῖνικας
τέσσαρας καὶ ἔπινεν οἶνου χοᾶ.

¹ Meineke, following Toup : τριχιδιφθερίας A.

² ληναίην Kaibel : ληναιήν A.

³ εὐρήκει AC.

⁴ C : ἐσήμηνε A.

⁵ καὶ om. C.

⁶ περιθετον κόμην Aelian, V.H. i. 26.

^a Lit. "carrying his oil-flask himself"; the proper gentleman, when going to the gymnasium or to a dinner-party, had a slave to carry his oil-flask.

out, attended by no slave^a; verily, after those bouts of yore he has come at last under the dominion of the Muse of the tomb."^b Amarantus of Alexandria, in his work *On the Theatre*, says that Herodorus, the trumpeter of Megara, was only three and a half cubits tall,^c but strong in his ribs; he would eat six pints of wheat bread and twenty pounds of whatever meat he could find; he would drink two pitchers of wine,^d and could sound two trumpets at one and the same time. He had the habit of sleeping on nothing but a lion skin. When he blew his trumpet the signal was extraordinarily loud. For example, when Demetrius the son of Antigonos was besieging Argos, and the troops were unable to bring the siege-engine close up to the walls on account of its weight, Herodorus signalled with his two trumpets, and the soldiers were so fired with eagerness by the loudness of the sound that they perforce brought the engine up. He won in the circuit of the games ten times, and always sat when he dined,^e as Nestor records in his *Theatrical Commentaries*. There was also a woman, Aglaïs the daughter of Megacles, who blew the trumpet for the procession in the first great parade at Alexandria; she wore a wig and a plume on her head, as Poseidippus discloses in his *Epigrams*. She herself also would eat twelve pounds of meat, four pints of wheat bread, and would drink a pitcher of wine.

^b In the language of preciosity *λῆνος*, "wine-press," may mean *σορός*, "coffin."

^c Five feet three inches.

^d Nearly six quarts! Cf. Pollux iv. 89.

^e Like the Homeric heroes, Athen. 11 f and note *d*. By circuit is meant the round of the four great festivals, at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, and the Isthmus. An athlete who won in all these games in successive years was called a *περιοδονίκης*.

ATHENAEUS

Λιτυέρσας δὲ ἦν μὲν υἱὸς Μίδου νόθος, Κελαι-
νῶν δὲ τῶν ἐν Φρυγίᾳ βασιλεὺς, ἄγριος ἰδέσθαι καὶ
ἀνήμερος ἄνθρωπος, ἀδηφάγος δ' ἰσχυρῶς. λέγει
δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ Σωσίθεος ὁ τραγωδιοποιὸς ἐν
δράματι Δάφνιδι ἢ Λιτυέρσα οὕτως·

ἔσθαι μὲν ἄρτους¹ τρεῖς, ὄνους² κανθηλίους
τρεῖς³ τῆς βραχείας ἡμέρας· πίνει δ', ἓνα
c καλῶν μετρητῆν, τὸν δεκάμφορον⁴ πίθον.

τοιούτος ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ παρὰ Φερεκράτει ἢ Στράττιδι
ἐν Ἀγαθοῖς, περὶ οὗ φησιν·

ἐγὼ κατεσθίω μόλις τῆς ἡμέρας
πένθ' ἡμιμέδιμν', ἐὰν βιάζωμαι. B. μόλις;
ὡς ὀλιγόσιτος ἦσθ' ἄρ', ὃς κατεσθίεις
τῆς ἡμέρας μικροῦ⁵ τριήρους σιτία.

Ἐάνθος δ' ἐν τοῖς Λυδιακοῖς Κάμβλητά φησι τὸν
βασιλεύσαντα Λυδῶν πολυφάγον γενέσθαι καὶ πολυ-
πότην, ἔτι δὲ γαστρίμαργον. τοῦτον οὖν ποτε
νυκτὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα κατακρεουργήσαντα
d καταφαγεῖν, ἔπειτα πρῶτὶ εὐρόντα τὴν χεῖρα τῆς
γυναικὸς ἐνοῦσαν ἐν τῷ στόματι ἑαυτὸν ἀποσφάζει,
περιβοήτου τῆς πράξεως γενομένης. περὶ δὲ Θυὸς
τοῦ Παφλαγόνων βασιλέως ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν
πολυφάγος προειρήκαμεν, παραθέμενοι Θεόπομπον
ἱστοροῦντα ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ. Ἀρχί-
λοχος δ' ἐν Τετραμέτροις Χαρίλαν εἰς τὰ ὅμοια
διαβέβληκεν, ὡς οἱ κωμωδιοποιοὶ Κλεώνυμον καὶ
e Πείσανδρον. περὶ δὲ Χαίριππου φησὶ Φοινικίδης
ἐν Φυλάρχῳ⁶ οὕτως·

¹ ἄρτους Mythogr. Westerm. p. 346. 21 : αὐτοὺς A, αὐτὸς E.

² ὄνους C, Mythogr. : ὄλους A. ³ τρεῖς Kaibel : τρεῖς AC.

⁴ καλῶν . . . δεκάμφορον Mythogr. : καλὸν . . . δὲ καρποφόρον AE.

⁵ μικροῦ Capps : μακρῶς A.

⁶ Φιλάρχῳ Dindorf.

Lityersas was a bastard son of Midas and king of the Celaenians, in Phrygia; he was a man fierce of aspect and cruel, and terribly gluttonous. The tragic poet Sositheus tells about him in his play *Daphnis* or *Lityersas* as follows ^a: "He eats three loaves of bread, three pack-asses in one brief day; and he drinks the ten-amphora cask, ^b calling it but a single measure." ^c Such a hero, again, is the man in *Nice People*, by Pherecrates or Strattis, of whom it is said ^d: "A. I can barely eat up five half-bushels a day, if I am forced thereto. B. Barely? What a little-feeder you are, then, after all! Why, you consume daily nearly enough rations for a cruiser!" ^e Xanthus, in his *History of Lydia*, says ^f that Camblês, the king of Lydia, was a hearty eater and hearty drinker, even a glutton. One night he butchered his own wife and ate her up, but in the morning, finding his wife's hand in his mouth, he cut his own throat, since the awful deed had become divulged. Concerning Thys, the king of the Paphlagonians, we have already said ^g that he was a hearty eater, citing the account of Theopompus in the thirty-fifth book. And Archilochus in his *Tetrameters* attacks ^h Charilas for similar gluttony, as the comic poets attack Cleonymus and Peisander. ⁱ Of Chaerippus Phoenicides speaks thus in *The Colonel of Horse* ^j: "Third,

^a *T.G.F.* ² 822.

^b About 90 gallons.

^c Of about 9 gallons.

^d Kock i. 145, Athen. 248 c.

^e Since a trireme carried 220 men, the daily ration of this "little-feeder" would amount to about seven bushels.

^f *F.H.G.* i. 38.

^g 144 f, *F.H.G.* i. 311.

^h *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 79.

ⁱ Kock iii. 411; Cleonymus, but not Peisander, is thus scored by Aristophanes, *Pac.* 395, *Av.* 1556, *Lys.* 490.

^j Kock iii. 334.

ATHENAEUS

τρίτον¹ δὲ πρὸς τούτοις τὸν σοφώτατον
Χαίριππον. οὗτος, ὥσπερ οἶδας, ἐσθίει
μέχρι ἂν διδῶ τις ἢ λάθῃ διαρραγείς.
τοιούτ' ἔχει ταμιεῖον ὥσπερ οἰκίας.

Νικόλαος δ' ὁ περιπατητικὸς ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ πρὸς
ταῖς ἑκατὸν τῶν ἱστοριῶν Μιθριδάτην φησὶ τὸν
Ποντικὸν βασιλέα προθέντα ἀγῶνα πολυφαγίας
καὶ πολυποσίας (ἦν δὲ τὸ ἄθλον τάλαντον ἀργυρίου)
ἀμφοτέρω νικῆσαι. τοῦ μέντοι ἄθλου ἐκστῆναι τῷ
μετ' αὐτὸν κριθέντι Καλαμόδρῳ τῷ Κυζικηνῷ
f ἀθλητῇ. καὶ Τιμοκρέων δ' ὁ Ῥόδιος ποιητῆς καὶ
ἀθλητῆς πένταθλος ἄδην ἔφαγε² καὶ ἔπιεν, ὥς τὸ
ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου αὐτοῦ ἐπίγραμμα δηλοῖ·

πολλὰ πιών καὶ πολλὰ φαγὼν καὶ πολλὰ κάκ'
εἰπὼν

ἀνθρώπους κεῖμαι Τιμοκρέων Ῥόδιος.

- 416 Θρασύμαχος δ' ὁ Χαλκηδόνιος ἐν τινι τῶν προ-
οιμίῳ τὸν Τιμοκρέοντά φησιν ὡς μέγαν βασιλέα
ἀφικόμενον καὶ ξενιζόμενον παρ' αὐτῷ πολλὰ ἐμ-
φορεῖσθαι. πυθομένου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ὃ τι
ἀπὸ τούτων ἐργάζοιτο, εἶπε Περσῶν ἀναριθμήτους
συγκόψειν. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ πολλοὺς καθ' ἓνα
νικήσας μετὰ τοῦτο ἐχειρονόμησε. πυνθανομένου
δὲ τὴν πρόφασιν ὑπολείπεσθαι³ ἔφη τοσαύτας, εἰ
b προσίοι τις, πληγὰς. Κλέαρχος δ' ἐν πέμπτῳ
βίῳ Καντιβάρη φησὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ,⁴ ὁπότε κοπιᾶσαι
τὰς σιαγόνας ἐσθίων, κεχηνότι καθάπερ εἰς ἄψυχον

¹ τρίτον Musurus: τὸ τρίτον A.

² ἄδην ἔφαγε Meineke: δέννεφαγε A.

³ Sauppe: ἀπολείπεσθαι AC.

⁴ Καντιβάρη . . . Πέρσῃ Schweighäuser: καντιβαριν φησὶ τὸν
πέρσῃ AC.

and next to these, is the very clever Chaerippus. He, as you know, eats as long as anyone gives him food, or until he bursts before he knows it. He's got a storeroom inside as big as that of a house."

Nicolas the Peripatetic, in the one hundred and third book of his *Histories*, says ^a that Mithradates, the king of Pontus, got up a contest in eating and drinking, the prize being a talent in silver, and that he won in both events. He renounced the prize, however, in favour of the one who was adjudged second to him, Calamodrys the athlete from Cyzicus. Timocreon of Rhodes, also, poet and contestant in the pentathlon, ate and drank abundantly, as the inscription on his tomb shows ^b: "After much drinking, much eating, much abuse against mankind, I now lie dead, Timocreon of Rhodes." Thrasymachus of Chalcedon, in one of his *Preludes*, says ^c that Timocreon went to the court of the Persian king and while being entertained by him filled himself with much food. Asked by the king what he proposed to do with such a start, he said he should give a thorough thrashing to countless Persians. Next day, after winning against many opponents, one by one, he began to spar.^d When he was asked the reason for that, he replied that he still had left over an equal number of knock-out blows in case anyone wanted to meet him. Clearchus, in the fifth book of his *Lives*,^e says that Cantibaris the Persian, whenever he tired his jaws out by eating, would open them wide and his servants would pump the food into

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 415.

^b Simonides, *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 169.

^c Diels, *Vorsokratiker* ii. 1. 573.

^d He moved his arms in such a way as to suggest that he was counting.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 307.

ATHENAEUS

ἀγγεῖον εἰσαντλεῖν τὴν τροφήν τοὺς οἰκείους.
 Ἑλλάνικος δ' ἐν α' Δευκαλιωνείας Ἑρυσίχθονά
 φησι τὸν Μυρμιδόνος, ὅτι ἦν ἅπληστος βορᾶς,
 Αἰθωνα κληθῆναι. Πολέμων δ' ἐν α' τῶν¹ πρὸς
 Τίμαιον παρὰ Σικελιώταις φησὶν Ἀδηφαγίας ἱερὸν
 εἶναι καὶ Σιτοῦς Δῆμητρος ἄγαλμα, οὗ πλησίον
 ἰδρῦσθαι καὶ Ἰμαλίδος,² καθάπερ ἐν Δελφοῖς
 Εὐνόστου,³ ἐν δὲ Σκώλῳ τῷ Βοιωτιακῷ Μεγα-
 λάρτου καὶ Μεγαλομάζου. καὶ Ἀλκμάν δ' ὁ
 ποιητὴς ἑαυτὸν ἀδηφάγον εἶναι παραδίδωσιν ἐν
 τῷ τρίτῳ διὰ τούτων·

καὶ ποκά τοι δώσω τρίποδος κύτος,
 ὧ κ' ἔνι σιτὶ⁴ ἀολλέ⁵ ἀγείρης.
 ἀλλ' ἔτι νῦν γ' ἄπυρος, τάχα δὲ πλέος
 ἔτνεος, οἷον ὁ παμφάγος Ἀλκμάν
 ἠράσθη⁶ χλιαρὸν πεδὰ⁷ τὰς τροπᾶς.
 οὐ τι γὰρ ἦν⁸ τετυγμένον⁹ ἔσθαι,
 ἀλλὰ τὰ κοινὰ¹⁰ γάρ, ὥσπερ ὁ δᾶμος,
 ζατεύει.

κἂν τῷ ε' δὲ ἐμφανίζει αὐτοῦ τὸ ἀδηφάγον λέγων
 οὕτως·

ὥρας δ' ἔσηκε τρεῖς, θέρος¹¹
 καὶ χεῖμα κῶπώραν¹² τρίταν
 καὶ τέτρατον τὸ ἦρ, ὅκα

¹ ἐν α' τῶν Schweighäuser: ἐν ἐνάτῳ A.

² Hesychius: εἰμαλίδος A (σιμαλίδος 109 a).

³ Εὐνόστου Gulick, cf. *Etym. Mag.* 394. 3 θεὸς ἐπιμύλιος, ἡ
 δοκοῦσα ἐφορᾶν τὸ μέτρον τῶν ἀλεύρων: ἐρμούχου A.

⁴ σιτὶ' added by Crusius.

⁵ ἀολλέ' Jurenka: λε' A.

him as into a lifeless vessel. Hellanicus, in the first book of *The Tale of Deucalion*, says ^a that Erysichthon the son of Myrmidon was called the Fiery because he was insatiable when it came to food. And Polemon, in the first book of his *Reply to Timaeus*, says ^b that among the Greeks of Sicily there is a shrine to Gluttony, and a statue of Demeter of the Grain, near which is set up one also to Our Lady of Abundance, like the statue of Eunostus ^c in Delphi, and of Megalartus and Megalomazus in the Boeotian town of Scolus. Even the poet Alcman reveals himself as a glutton in these lines of the third book ^d: "Yea, I will one day give thee the bowl of a tripod, wherein thou mayest gather food in heaps; even now it is unsmirched by fire, but soon it will be full of soup, such as greedy Alcman loved to eat warm after the solstice. For he eats not what is nicely prepared, but demands common things, like the rabble." And in the fifth book, also, he makes plain his own gluttony when he says ^e: "Three seasons he placed in the year, summer and winter and the fruiting season third; and fourth is the spring, when

^a *F.H.G.* i. 48.

^b Frag. 39 Preller, cf. Athen. 109 a and note *f* (vol. ii. p. 13).

^c Goddess of Good Measure; *nostos* meant "return," "harvest," Athen. 618 d. See critical note 3.

^d *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 33, Diehl frag. 49.

^e *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 76, Diehl 56.

⁶ ἥρ' ἔσθαι, "eats in springtime," Sitzler; ἡράσθη does not take the accusative ordinarily.

⁷ χλιαρόν πεδᾶ Casaubon, Crusius: χαιερον παῖδα A.

⁸ ἡν Jena reviewer: οὐ A.

⁹ Casaubon: τετυμμένον A.

¹⁰ Casaubon: καινὰ A.

¹¹ σέρος Diehl, rightly; cf. ἔσηκε (ἔθηκε), σάλλει (θάλλει).

¹² χεῖμα κῶπῶραν Jena reviewer: χειμάχων· παρὰν A.

ATHENAEUS

σάλλει μὲν,¹ ἐσθίεν² δ' ἄδαν
οὐκ ἔστι.

Ἀναξίλας δ' ὁ κωμικὸς περὶ Κτησίου τινὸς
διαλεγόμενος ἐν Χρυσοχόῳ δράματί φησιν·

ἤδη³ σχεδὸν τι πάντα σοι πλὴν Κτησίου.
e δειπνου γὰρ οὗτος, ὡς λέγουσιν οἱ σοφοί,
ἀρχήν, τελευτήν δ' οὐκ ἐπίσταται μόνος.

κὰν Πλουσίοις·

διαρραγήτω χᾶτερος δειπνῶν τις εὖ,
μὴ Κτησίας μόνος. B. τί γὰρ σὲ κωλύει;
A. δειπνου γὰρ οὗτος, ὡς λέγουσιν οἱ σοφοί,
ἀρχήν, τελευτήν δ' ἔμαθεν οὐδεπώποτε.

κὰν Χάρισι δὲ Κραναόν τινα συγκαταλέγει οὕτως
αὐτῷ·

οὐκ ἐτὸς ἐρωτῶσίν με⁴ προσιόντες τινές·
f ὄντως ὁ Κραναὸς Κτησίου κατεσθίει
ἐλαττον ἢ δειπνοῦσιν ἀμφότεροι συχνά;

Φιλέταιρος δ' ἐν Ἀταλάντῃ·

κὰν δέη, τροχάζω⁵ στάδια πλείω Σωτάδου,
τὸν Ταυρέαν⁶ δὲ τοῖς πόνοις ὑπερβαλῶ
τὸν Κτησίαν τε τῷ φαγεῖν ὑπερδραμῶ.⁷

Ἀνάξιππος Κεραυνῷ·

ὁρῶ γὰρ ἐκ παλαιστρας τῶν φίλων
προσιόντα μοι Δάμιππον. B. ἦ⁸ τοῦτον λέγεις
417 τὸν Πτέρωνον⁹; A. αὐτόν τ' ὄν¹⁰ καλοῦσιν οἱ φίλοι

¹ τὸ ἦρ . . . μὲν Schweighäuser, Porson: τοσηροκας ἀλλ' εἰ
μὲν A. ² Porson: ἐσθειεν A.

³ πλήρη, "full," Herwerden.

⁴ με added by Dindorf.

there is bloom, to be sure, but not very much to eat." Talking about a certain Ctesias in his play, *The Goldsmith*, the comic poet Anaxilas says ^a: "By this time you have had about all there is, but not so Ctesias; for he, when it comes to a dinner, understands the beginning,^b as philosophers say, but is the only one who doesn't know the end." And in *Rich Men* ^c: "A. Damn any other fellow who eats a good dinner, and not Ctesias alone. B. (*aside*) What, really, is to hinder you from copying him ^d? A. For when it comes to a dinner, he has learned the beginning, as the philosophers say, but has never yet learned the end." And in *The Graces* he includes a man named Cranaus in the same class with Ctesias, thus ^e: "No wonder that some people come up and ask me: 'Is it true that Cranaus eats up less than Ctesias, or do both of them dine copiously?'" Philetaerus in *Atalanta* ^f: "And if need be, I can speed along more miles than Sotades, and I will outdo Taureas at hard labour, and even outrun Ctesias in eating." Anaxippus in *The Thunderbolt* ^g: "A. Yes, I can see one of my friends coming towards me from the wrestling-school. It is Damippus. B. Do you mean that chap, the Feather-weight? A. Himself, whom his friends call to-day the

^a Kock ii. 273.

^b ἀρχή, in philosophic terminology, is the first principle or primordial substance of things. ^c Kock ii. 272.

^d i.e. being damned (bursting).

^e *Ibid.* 273.

^f *Ibid.* 230.

^g Kock iii. 299. The reading of Capps here given (deleting τοῦτον) best satisfies sense and metre.

⁵ E gives a variant τροχάσω.

⁶ Valckenaer: ταυρίτην AC.

⁷ A jocular, ungrammatical form.

⁸ ἦ added by Schweighäuser. ⁹ τὸν Πτέρινον Capps.

¹⁰ δὲν Elmsley: τὸν πτέρινον τοῦτον οἱ φίλοι καλοῦσί σοι A.

ATHENAEUS

νυνὶ δι' ἀνδρείαν Κεραυνόν. Β. εἰκότως·
ἀβάτους ποιεῖν γὰρ τὰς τραπέζας οἶομαι
αὐτὸν κατασκήπτοντ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς¹ τῇ γνάθῳ.

ἐν τούτοις ἐδήλωσεν ὁ κωμικὸς διότι καὶ τὸ δρᾶμα
Κεραυνὸν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐπιγέγραφε. Θεόφιλος δ' ἐν
Ἐπιδαύρῳ².

Ἀτρεστίδας τις Μαντινεὺς λοχαγὸς ἦν,
ἀνδρῶν ἀπάντων πλείστα δυνάμενος φαγεῖν.

ἂ ἐν δὲ Παγκρατιαστῇ παραγαγὼν τὸν ἀθλητὴν ὡς
πολλὰ ἐσθίοντά φησιν·

ἐφθῶν μὲν σχεδὸν

τρεις μνᾶς. Β. λέγ' ἄλλο. Α. ῥυγχίον, κωλῆν,
πόδας

τέτταρας ὑείους. Β. Ἡράκλεις. Α. βοὸς δὲ
τρεις,³

ὄρνιθ'. Β. Ἀπολλων. λέγ' ἕτερον. Α. σύκων δύο
μνᾶς. Β. ἐπέπιες⁴ δὲ πόσον; Α. ἀκράτου δώδεκα
κοτύλας. Β. Ἀπολλων, Ὠρε⁵ καὶ Σαβάζιε.⁶

Καὶ ἔθνη δὲ ὅλα εἰς πολυφαγίαν ἐκωμωδεῖτο, ὡς
τὸ Βοιωτόν. Εὐβουλος γοῦν ἐν Ἀντιόπῃ φησί·

ἄ πῶνειν μὲν ἁμέες⁷ καὶ φαγεῖν μάλ'⁸ ἀνδρικοὶ
καὶ καρτερεῖμεν,⁹ τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις λέγειν¹⁰
καὶ μικρὰ φαγέμεν, τοῖ δὲ Θηβαῖοι μέγα.

καὶ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ·

κτίζε Βοιωτῶν πόλιν,
ἀνδρῶν ἀρίστων ἐσθίειν δι' ἡμέρας.

¹ κατασκήπτοντ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς Kock: κατασκήπτοντα αὐταῖς C, Eustath., αὐτῇ Α.

² Ἐπιδαυρίῳ, "the Epidaurian," Meineke, Kock.

³ ὑείους . . . τρεῖς 95 b: ὑιούς . . . τρις Α.

Thunderbolt on account of his courage, you know. B. I don't wonder; for he can make the very dinner-tables sacred ground,^a I fancy, by swooping down upon them with his jaw." In these lines the comic poet has made it clear that he entitled his play, *The Thunderbolt*, from this character. Theophilus, in *Epidaurus* ^b: "There was a man named Atrestidas, a captain from Mantinea, who could eat more than all other men in the world." And in *The Pancration-fighter* Theophilus brought on the athlete as a man who ate a great deal, and says ^c: "A. Of boiled dishes there were nearly three pounds' weight. B. Tell us more! A. A snout, a ham, four pigs' feet. B. Heracles! A. Three ox-feet, and a fowl. B. Apollo! Tell us more. A. Two pounds of figs. B. And how much did you drink to top it all? A. A dozen half-pints of wine, neat. A. Apollo, Horus, and Sabazius!"

Entire nations, also, were satirized for gluttony, as for example the Boeotian. Eubulus, at any rate, says in *Antiope* ^d: "Quaff we and sup like right lusty fellows, and keep a stout heart; the Athenians, we say, shall eat but little, but Thebans abundantly." And in *Europa* ^e: "Establish the capital of the Boeotians, the best of men at eating all day long."

^a Places visited by lightning were regarded as sacred.

^b Kock ii. 474.

^c *Ibid.* 475, Athen. 95 a.

^d Kock ii. 169; the dialect imitates the Boeotian.

^e *Ibid.* 176.

⁴ Jacobs: ἔπιες A.

⁵ Ἀπολλων, ὦρε Valckenaer: ἀπολλόδωρε A.

⁶ σεβάξει A.

⁷ πώνειν μὲν ἄμες Ahrens: πονεῖν μὲν ἄμες A, πονεῖν ἄμες C.

⁸ μάλ' Porson: μὲν A.

⁹ Ahrens: καρτερῇ μὲν A.

¹⁰ τοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι Casaubon.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ ἐν Ἰωνί.

οὕτω σφόδρ' ἐστὶ τοὺς τρόπους Βοιωτίος
ὥστ' οὐδὲ δειπνῶν, ὡς λέγουσ', ἐμπίπλεται.

d ἐν δὲ Κέρκωψι.

μετὰ ταῦτα Θήβας ἦλθον, οὗ τὴν νύχθ' ὅλην
τὴν θ' ἡμέραν δειπνοῦσι καὶ κοπρῶν¹ ἔχει
ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ἕκαστος, οὗ πλήρει βροτῶ²
οὐκ ἔστι μείζον ἀγαθόν· ὡς χεζητιῶν
μακρὰν βαδίζων, πολλὰ δ' ἀσθμαίνων³ ἀνὴρ,
δάκνων τὰ χεῖλη παγγέλοιός ἐστ' ἰδεῖν.

ἐν δὲ τοῖς Μυσοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἡρακλέα ποιεῖ τινα
τάδε λέγοντα.

σὺ μὲν τὸ Θήβης, ὡς λέγεις, πέδον λιπῶν,
ἀνδρῶν ἀρίστων ἐσθίειν δι' ἡμέρας
e ὅλης τραχήλους καὶ κοπρῶνας πλησίον . . .
Δίφιλος δὲ ἐν Βοιωτίδι⁴.

οἷος ἐσθίειν πρὸ ἡμέρας
ἀρξάμενος ἢ πάλιν πρὸς ἡμέραν.

Μνησίμαχος Βουσίριδι.

εἰμὶ γὰρ Βοιώτιος
ὀλίγα μὲν λαλῶν,⁵ B. δίκαια ταῦτα. A. πολλὰ δ'
ἐσθίων.

Ἄλεξις Τροφώνιω.

νῦν δ' ἵνα μὴ παντελῶς Βοιώτιοι
f φαίνησθ' εἶναι τοῖς διασύρειν ὑμᾶς εἰθισμένοις
ὡς ἀκίνητοι ξυνέσει,⁶ βοᾶν καὶ πίνειν⁷ μόνον

¹ Casaubon: κόπρων A.

² Casaubon: βροτῶν A.

And in *Ion*^a: "So very Boeotian in his ways is he, that not even when he dines, they say, can he get his fill." And in *The Cercopes*^b: "Next I went to Thebes, where they dine the whole night through, and all the day, and where every man has a privy right at the door; for a full mortal there is no comfort greater than that; when a man has to go a long way to relieve himself, gasping loudly and biting his lips, he makes a spectacle altogether ludicrous." In *The Mysians* Eubulus makes some one say to Heracles^c: "You, as you say, have left the soil of Thebes, the country of men who are the best at eating mussel-necks^d all day long, and where the privies are near. . . ." Diphilus in *The Boeotian Woman*^e: "He's the sort that eats beginning before daylight and on again to the next day." Mnesimachus in *Busiris*^f: "A. For I am like a Boeotian, talking little—B. That's as it should be! A. but eating a good deal." Alexis in *Trophonius*^g: "And now, that you may not appear to be out-and-out Boeotian in the eyes of those accustomed to ridicule you as being unmoved by reason, and as

^a Kock ii. 177. This title *Ion* is found in Athen. 169 f, 300 c, and here; *Ixion* at 347 d.

^b Kock ii. 181.

^c *Ibid.* 187.

^d The necks of certain shell-fish were much esteemed; cf. Athen. 294 b.

^e Kock ii. 547.

^f *Ibid.* 436.

^g *Ibid.* 383.

³ ἀσθμαλινων Meineke: ἐσθλιων A.

⁴ Βουωτιδι Kock (so 84 a): βουωτιω A.

⁵ Meineke: ἄλλων A. Two speakers distinguished by Herwerden.

⁶ ξυνέσει Kock: νῦν εἶναι A.

⁷ πλινειν Casaubon (πῶνειν Kaibel): πονεῖν A.

καὶ δειπνεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι διὰ τέλους τὴν νύχθ'
ὄλην,
γυμνοῦθ' αὐτοὺς¹ θᾶπτον ἅπαντες.

Ἀχαιοὺς δ' ἐν Ἀθλοῖς·

- πότερα θεωροῖς εἴτ' ἀγωνισταῖς² λέγεις;
418 B. πόλλ' ἐσθίουσιν, ὥς ἐπασκούντων τρόπος.
A. ποδαποὶ γάρ εἰσιν οἱ ξένοι; B. Βοιωτικοί.

ἐκ τούτων εἰκὸς ἐστὶ καὶ Ἑρατοσθένη ἐν ταῖς ἐπι-
στολαῖς Πρεπέλαον³ φῆσαι ἐρωτηθέντα τί αὐτῷ
δοκοῦσιν εἶναι Βοιωτοὶ εἰπεῖν· “τί γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ
τοιαῦτα ἐλάλουν, οἷα ἂν καὶ τὰ ἀγγεῖα φωνὴν
λαβόντα, ὅποσον⁴ ἕκαστος χωρεῖ;” Πολύβιος δ' ὁ
Μεγαλοπολίτης ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν φησιν
b ὡς Βοιωτοὶ μεγίστην δόξαν λαβόντες κατὰ τὰ
Λευκτρικὰ κατὰ μικρὸν ἀνέπεσον ταῖς ψυχαῖς καὶ
ὀρμήσαντες ἐπ' εὐωχίας καὶ μέθας διέθεντο καὶ
κοινωνεῖα τοῖς φίλοις. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων
γενεὰς ἀπεμέριζον τοῖς συσσιτίοις τὸ πλέον μέρος
τῆς οὐσίας, ὥστε πολλοὺς εἶναι Βοιωτῶν οἷς
ὑπῆρχε δεῖπνα⁵ τοῦ μηνὸς πλείω τῶν εἰς τὸν μῆνα
διατεταγμένων ἡμερῶν. διόπερ Μεγαρεῖς μισή-
σαντες αὐτῶν τὴν τοιαύτην κατάστασιν ἀπένευσαν
εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς.

¹ ἐαυτοὺς A.

² θεωροῖς ἢ ταγηνισταῖς Meineke, since εἴτ' is ungrammatical.

³ Kaibel: πρέπελλον A, πέμπελον C.

⁴ Kaibel: πόσον AC.

⁵ Polybius: δειγνα A, δειλινὰ C.

^a i.e. for the dance; Aristoph. *Ach.* 627 ἀλλ' ἀποδύντες
τοῖς ἀναπαίστοις ἐπίωμεν, “let us strip and attack the ana-
paests.”

knowing only how to shout and drink and dine continually the whole night long, strip yourselves, all of you, quickly." ^a And Achaeus in *The Games* ^b: "A. Are you speaking to a religious deputation, or to contestants? ^c B. I am speaking to people who eat a great deal, as is the way of men in training. A. Where are the strangers from really? B. Boeotia." In the light of this, it is natural that Eratosthenes also, in his *Letters*,^d should tell how Prepelaüs was once asked what he thought of the Boeotians; and that he answered: "What else can I think of them, than that they talked the kind of stuff that pots would talk if they acquired the power of speech, and said all they could severally contain?" Polybius of Megalopolis says, in the twentieth book of his *Histories*,^e that the Boeotians, after winning very great fame at the time of their victory at Leuctra,^f gradually relaxed in spirit, and devoting themselves to feasting and carousing they left in their wills money to their friends to found clubs.^g Many even among those who had kinsmen diverted the greater part of their property to their messmates, so that there were many Boeotians who enjoyed more dinners every month than there were days assigned to the month. Consequently the Megarians, who loathed that state of affairs among them, went over to the side of the Achaeans.

^b *T.G.F.*² 747.

^c Or, adopting Meineke's reading (see critical note), "to devotees of the frying-pan."

^d P. 199 Bernhardt.

^e xx. 4. 1, 6. 5.

^f 371 B.C.; cf. Dem. xviii. 18.

^g The translation of the uncertain text is based on Polybius xx. 6. 5, who says that this became the practice of those who died childless. The epitomator has obscured the account.

ATHENAEUS

Καὶ Φαρσάλιοι δὲ κωμωδοῦνται ὡς πολυφάγοι.
Μνησίμαχος γοῦν ἐν Φιλίππῳ φησί·

- τῶν Φαρσαλίων
- c ἥκει τις ἵνα καὶ¹ τὰς τραπέζας καταφάγη;
B. οὐδεὶς πάρεστιν. A. εὖ γε δρῶντες. ἄρά που
ὁπτὴν κατεσθίουσι πόλιν Ἀχαϊκὴν;
ὅτι δὲ καὶ πάντες Θετταλοὶ ὡς πολυφάγοι δι-
εβάλλοντο Κράτης φησὶν ἐν Λαμιά·
ἔφη² τριπλήχη Θετταλικῶς τετμημένα.
τοῦτο δ' εἶπεν ὡς τῶν Θετταλῶν μεγάλα κρέα
τεμνόντων. Φιλέταιρος δ' ἐν Λαμπαδηφόροις·
καὶ χειροβαρὲς σαρκὸς υἱείας Θετταλότμητον
κρέας.

- ἔλεγον δὲ καὶ Θετταλικὴν ἔνθεσιν τὴν μεγάλην.
Ἑρμιππος Μοίραις·
d ὁ Ζεὺς δὲ τούτων οὐδὲν ἐνθυμούμενος
μύων ξυνέπλαττε Θετταλικὴν τιν'³ ἔνθεσιν.
ταῦτα δὲ καπανικὰ εἶρηκεν Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ταγην-
νισταῖς·

- τί πρὸς τὰ Λυδῶν δεῖπνα καὶ τὰ Θετταλῶν⁴;
B. τὰ Θετταλικά μὲν πολὺ καπανικώτερα;
οἶον τὰ ἀμαξιαῖα· Θετταλοὶ γὰρ τὰς ἀπήνας
καπάνας ἔλεγον. Ξέναρχος Σκύθαις·
e ἐπτά δὲ καπάνας ἔτρεφον εἰς Ὀλύμπια.⁵
B. τί λέγεις; καπάνας; πῶς;⁶ A. καπάνας
Θετταλοὶ
πάντες καλοῦσι τὰς ἀπήνας. B. μανθάνω.

¹ καὶ added by Grotius.

Casaubon: ἐπεὶ A.

The Pharsalians, also, are satirized as gluttonous. Mnesimachus, for example, says in *Philip*^a: "A. Has any Pharsalian come to eat up everything, even the tables? B. Not one is here. A. I'm glad of that! I wonder whether they are eating up some roasted city of Achaea?" And that all Thessalians were charged with being gluttons is shown by Crates in *Lamia*^b: "Sesquipedalian words sliced in Thessalian fashion." He said this evidently because the Thessalians slice their meat in large portions. Philetaerus, also, in *The Torch-bearers*^c: "And a Thessalian cut off swine's flesh as heavy as your fist." They also called a morsel that was large "Thessalian." Hermippus in *The Fates*^d: "But Zeus, paying no attention to any of these matters, shut his eyes and fabricated some kind of Thessalian morsel." Such morsels are called "chariot-size" (*kapanika*) by Aristophanes in *Masters of the Frying-pan*^e: "A. How do the dinners of Thessalians compare with those of Lydians? B. Thessalian dinners are far more chariot-sized,"—as if he said, "as big as carts." For Thessalians call chariots *kapanai*. Xenarchus in *The Scythians*^f: "A. They kept seven chariots (*kapanai*) for the Olympic Games. B. What's that you say? *Kapanai*? What do you mean? A. All Thessalians call chariots *kapanai*. B. I understand."

^a Kock ii. 441. ^b Kock i. 136. ^c Kock ii. 233.

^d Kock i. 235; probably Pericles is meant.

^e *Ibid.* 519.

^f Kock ii. 472.

³ τιν' Herwerden: τὴν A.

⁴ καὶ τὰ Θετταλῶν Meineke: καὶ τὰ Θετταλικῶν A (Θετταλικά C).

⁵ Meineke: Ὀλυμπίαν A.

⁶ καπάνας; πῶς; added by Cobet (καπάνας; A. ναί. Hermann).

ATHENAEUS

Αἰγυπτίους δὲ Ἑκαταῖος ἀρτοφάγους φησὶν εἶναι κυλλήστιας ἐσθίοντας, τὰς δὲ κριθὰς εἰς ποτὸν καταλέοντας. διὰ ταῦτα καὶ Ἀλεξῖνος¹ ἐν τῷ περὶ αὐταρκειᾶς ἔφη μετρία τροφῇ κεχρηῆσθαι τὸν Βόκχοριν καὶ τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Νεόχαβιν. καὶ Πυθαγόρας δ' ὁ Σάμιος μετρία τροφῇ ἐχρήτο, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Λύκων ὁ Ἰασεὺς ἐν τῷ περὶ Πυθαγορείου βίου.² οὐκ ἀπείχετο δὲ ἐμψύχων, ὡς Ἀριστόξενος εἴρηκεν. Ἀπολλόδωρος δὲ ὁ ἀριθμητικὸς καὶ θῦσαι φησιν αὐτὸν ἐκατόμβην ἐπὶ τῷ εὐρηκέναι ὅτι τριγώνου ὀρθογωνίου ἢ³ τὴν ὀρθὴν γωνίαν⁴ ὑπο-
τείνουσα ἴσον δύναται ταῖς περιεχούσαις.

ἡνίκα Πυθαγόρης τὸ περικλεές εὗρετο γράμμα,
κλεινὸς ἐφ' ᾧ κλεινὴν ἤγαγε βουθυσίην.

419 ἦν δὲ καὶ ὀλιγοπότης ὁ Πυθαγόρας καὶ εὐτελέστατα διεβίον, ὡς καὶ πολλάκις μέλιτι μόνῳ ἀρκεῖσθαι. τὰ παραπλήσια δ' ἱστορεῖται καὶ περὶ Ἀριστείδου καὶ Ἐπαμεινώνδου καὶ Φωκίωνος καὶ Φορμίωνος τῶν στρατηγῶν. Μάνιος δὲ Κούριος⁵ ὁ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ γογγυλίσι διεβίω πάντα τὸν χρόνον· καὶ Σαβίνων⁶ αὐτῷ πολὺ χρυσίον προσπεμπόντων οὐκ ἔφη δεῖσθαι χρυσίου, ἕως ἂν τοιαῦτα δειπνῇ. ἱστορεῖ δὲ ταῦτα Μεγακλῆς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐνδόξων ἀνδρῶν.

Τῶν δειπνῶν δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ μέτρια ἀσπάζονται,
b ὡς Ἀλεξίς ἐν Φιλοῦσῃ παραδίδωσιν·

¹ Ἀλεξῖνος Meineke: Ἀλεξίς A.

² βίου added by Kaibel (cf. Iambl. Vit. Pyth. 162).

³ ἢ added by Musurus.

⁴ Musurus: γωνία ἢ A, γωνίαν ἢ C.

⁵ Musurus: κουρίων AC.

⁶ Σαυνιτῶν, "Samnites," Vettori.

Hecataeus says ^a the Egyptians were bread-eaters, eating *kyllestis*,^b while they ground up their barley to make a drink.^c Hence Alexinus, in his treatise *On Independence*, says that Bocchoris and his father Neochabis used but modest food. Pythagoras of Samos, also, used food in moderation, according to the account given by Lycon of Iasus in his work *On the Life of Pythagoras*. But he did not abstain from animal food, according to Aristoxenus. Apollodorus the mathematician even says that Pythagoras sacrificed a hecatomb to celebrate his discovery that in a right-angled triangle the hypotenuse squared is equal to the squares on the enclosing sides: "When Pythagoras discovered that famous line for which he gloriously offered a glorious sacrifice of oxen." Pythagoras was also given to drinking little, and led his whole life through with very little expense; often he was satisfied with honey only. Similar abstemiousness is recorded in the case of Aristeides, of Epameinondas, Phocion, and Phormion, the well-known generals. Manius Curius, the Roman general, lived the whole time on turnips; and when the Sabines ^d sent him a large sum of gold, he said he had no need of gold so long as he dined on turnips. This is recorded by Megacles in his book *On Famous Men*.^e

For that matter, many persons welcome moderate bills of fare, as Alexis shows in *The Girl who is in*

^a *F.H.G.* i. 20.

^b Probably made of rye; see Athen. 114 c, where it is said to be rather sour.

^c Egyptian beer, Athen. 447 c.

^d See critical note.

^e *F.H.G.* iv. 443.

ATHENAEUS

ἀλλ' ἔγωγέ τοι τὰ δέοντ' ἔχων¹
τὰ περιττὰ μισῶ· τοῖς ὑπερβάλλουσι γὰρ
τέρψις μὲν οὐκ ἔνεστι, πολυτέλεια δέ.

Ψευδομένω·

τὰ περιττὰ μισῶ. τοῖς ὑπερβάλλουσι γὰρ
δαπάνη πρόσεστιν, ἡδονὴ δ' οὐδ' ἡτισοῦν.

ἐν δὲ Συντρόφοις·

ὡς ἡδὺν πᾶν τὸ μέτριον· οὐθ' ὑπεργέμων
c ἀπέρχομαι νῦν οὔτε κενός, ἀλλ' ἡδέως
ἔχων ἑμαυτοῦ. Μνησίθεος γὰρ φησι δεῖν²
φεύγειν ἀπάντων τὰς ὑπερβολὰς αἰεί.

Ἀρίστων δ' ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐν Ἑρωτικῶν Ὁμοίων
δευτέρῳ Πολέμωνά φησι τὸν Ἀκαδημαϊκὸν παρ-
αινεῖν τοῖς ἐπὶ δείπνον πορευομένοις φροντίζειν ὅπως
ἡδὺν τὸν³ πότον ποιῶνται μὴ μόνον εἰς τὸ παρόν,
ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν αὔριον. Τιμόθεος δ' ὁ Κόνωνος
ἐκ τῶν πολυτελῶν καὶ στρατηγικῶν δείπνων παρα-
d ληφθεὶς ὑπὸ Πλάτωνος εἰς τὸ ἐν Ἀκαδημείᾳ
συμπόσιον καὶ ἐστιαθεὶς ἀφελῶς καὶ μουσικῶς
ἔφη ὡς οἱ παρὰ Πλάτῳ δειπνοῦντες καὶ τῇ
ὑστεραίᾳ καλῶς γίνονται. ὁ δ' Ἠγήσανδρος ἐν
τοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ἔφη ὡς καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ὁ
Τιμόθεος ἀπαντήσας τῷ Πλάτῳ εἶπεν· “ ὑμεῖς,
ὦ Πλάτων, εὖ δειπνεῖτε μᾶλλον εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν
ἢ τὴν παροῦσαν ἡμέραν.” Πύρρων δ' ὁ Ἠλείος
τῶν γνωρίμων τινὸς αὐτὸν ὑποδεξαμένου πολυ-
τελῶς μὲν, φορτικῶς⁴ δέ, ὡς ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ,
e “ εἰς τὸ λοιπόν,” εἶπεν, “ οὐχ ἤξω πρὸς σέ, ἂν οὕτως

¹ τοι . . . ἔχων Meineke: τοῦ . . . ἔχειν A.

² Musurus: δεῖ AC.

³ τὸν added by Meyer.

⁴ μὲν, φορτικῶς added by Kaibel.

Love^a: "But I, for my part, having what I require, hate superfluity; for in those who have excess no delight abides, but only extravagance." In *The Deceiver*^b: "I loathe superfluity. For to those who have excess expense attaches, but no pleasure whatsoever." And in *Foster Brothers*^c: "How sweet is everything that is moderate; to-day I come away neither overstuffed nor empty, but pleasantly comfortable. For Mnesitheus^d says that one should always avoid excesses in everything." The philosopher Ariston, in the second book of his *Erotic Likenesses*, says that Polemon the Academic advised all who went out to dinner to consider how they should indulge in their drinking so that it should be pleasant, not merely for the moment, but also on the day after. Timotheus, the son of Conon, accustomed though he was to the sumptuous dinners given in honour of generals, was invited by Plato to come to the banquet in the Academy; there he was entertained with simple and intellectual fare. and he said that people who dined in Plato's house felt all right the next day. Hegesander in his *Commentaries* said^e that Timotheus met Plato the next day and remarked: "You and your friends, Plato, dine well, with an eye rather for the day after than for the immediate day." Pyrrhon of Elis, as the same author records, was once entertained by one of his disciples in sumptuous but vulgar fashion, and he said: "Hereafter I shall not come to your

^a Kock ii. 390.^b *Ibid.* 392.^c *Ibid.* 376.^d See Athen. 54 b (vol. i. p. 234).^e *F.H.G.* iv. 420.^f δ added by Dobree.

ATHENAEUS

ὑποδέχῃ, ἵνα μήτε ἐγὼ σὲ ἀηδῶς ὀρῶ κατα-
 δαπανώμενον οὐκ ἀναγκαίως μήτε σὺ θλιβόμενος
 κακοπαθῇς. μᾶλλον γὰρ ἡμᾶς τῇ μεθ' ἑαυτῶν
 συνουσίᾳ προσήκόν ἐστιν εὐαρεστεῖν¹ ἢ τῷ πλήθει
 τῶν παρατιθεμένων, ὧν² οἱ διακονοῦντες τὰ
 πλείστα δαπανῶσιν." Ἀντίγονος δ' ὁ Καρύστιος
 ἐν τῷ Μενεδήμου βίῳ τὴν διάταξιν διηγούμενος
 τοῦ παρὰ τῷ φιλοσόφῳ συμποσίου φησὶν ὅτι
 ἡρίστα μὲν δεύτερος ἢ τρίτος καθ' αὐτόν· κᾷτ'³
 ἔδει καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς παρεῖναι δεδειπνηκότας.
 f ἦν γὰρ τὸ τοῦ Μενεδήμου τοιοῦτον ἄριστον. μετὰ
 δὲ ταῦτα εἰσεκάλουν τοὺς παραγινομένους· ὧν,
 ὡς ἔοικεν, ὅτε προτερήσειαν ἔνιοι τῆς ὥρας,
 ἀνακάμπτοντες παρὰ τὰς θύρας ἀνεπνυθάνοντο
 τῶν ἐξιόντων παιδῶν τί τὸ παρακείμενον εἴη καὶ
 πῶς ἔχοι τῆς τοῦ χρόνου συμμετρίας τὸ ἄριστον.
 ὅτε μὲν οὖν ἀκούσειαν λάχανον ἢ τάριχος, ἀν-
 εχώρουν, ὅτε δ' ὅτι κρεάδιον, εἰσῆσαν εἰς τὸν ἐπὶ
 420 τοῦτο⁴ παρεσκευασμένον οἶκον. ἦν δὲ τοῦ μὲν
 θέρους ἡτοιμασμένη ψίαθος ἐφ' ἐκάστης κλίνης,
 τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος κώδιον· προσκεφάλαιον δὲ αὐτόν⁵
 φέρειν ἕκαστον ἔδει. τὸ δὲ περιηγόμενον πο-
 τήριον οὐ μείζον ἦν κοτυλιαίου, τράγημα δὲ
 θερμός μὲν ἢ κύαμος συνεχῶς, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ τῶν
 ὠρίων⁶ εἰσεφέρετό τι, τοῦ μὲν θέρους ἄπιος ἢ ῥόα,
 τοῦ δ' ἔαρος ὦχροι, κατὰ δὲ τὴν χειμερινὴν ὥραν

¹ εὐαρεστεῖν Meyer: εὐεργετεῖν A.

² ὧν added by Casaubon.

³ κᾷτ' Wilamowitz: καὶ AC.

⁴ C: τοῦτω A.

⁵ C: αὐτῶν A.

⁶ ὠρίων C, Diog. Laert. ii. 139: ὠραίων A.

house if you entertain in that way, for I don't want to have the pain of seeing you act the prodigal unnecessarily, nor do I want you to suffer in straitened circumstances. For it is more decent for us to be satisfied with our own company than with overabundance of courses, most of which is wasted by the servants." Antigonus of Carystus, describing in his *Life of Menedemus*^a the arrangements for the symposium at the philosopher's house, says that he took a light meal^b in company with only one or two others; the result was that the others were obliged to dine at home before they came. For that was in fact the kind of meal Menedemus provided. After that he would call into the dining-room those who had arrived; some of these, it appeared, whenever they arrived before the set time, would walk up and down in front of the house-door and inquire of the slaves as they came out what dish was being served, and how far along in time the luncheon had progressed. Whenever they heard that the dish was a green vegetable or some smoked fish, they would go back home; but when they heard it was a bit of meat, they would enter the room which had been prepared for the occasion. In summer there was provided a mat on every couch, in winter a sheepskin; but each guest had to bring his own cushion. The loving-cup that went round the room was not larger than a half-pint measure, the dessert was habitually a lupine or a bean, though sometimes also a seasonable fruit was brought in—in summer a pear or a pomegranate, in spring dried peas, in

^a P. 99 Wilamowitz.

^b *i.e.* he lunched, instead of dining.

ATHENAEUS

ισχάδες. μαρτυρεῖ δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων Λυκόφρων
ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς γράψας Σατύρους Μενέδημον, ἐν οἷς
φησιν ὁ Σιληνὸς πρὸς τοὺς σατύρους·

- b παῖδες κρατίστου Πανὸς¹ ἐξωλέστατοι,
ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμῖν, ὥς ὁράτε, στρηνιῶ·
δείπνον γὰρ οὐτ' ἐν Καρίᾳ, μὰ τοὺς θεούς,
οὐτ' ἐν Ῥόδῳ τοιοῦτον οὐτ' ἐν Λυδίᾳ
κατέχω δεδειπνηκώς. Ἄπολλον, ὥς καλόν.
καὶ προελθών².

ἀλλὰ κυλίκιον
ὑδαρὲς ὁ παῖς περιῆγε τοῦ πεντωβόλου,
ἀτρέμα παρεξεστηκός· ὃ τ' ἀλιτήριος
καὶ δημόκοινος³ ἐπεχόρευε⁴ δαψιλῆς
θέρμος, πενήτων καὶ τρικλίνου⁵ συμπότης.

- c ἐξῆς δὲ φησιν ὅτι ζητήσεις ἦσαν παρὰ πότον·

τράγημα γὰρ
ὁ σωφρονιστὴς πᾶσιν ἐν μέσῳ λόγος.

ἱστορεῖται δὲ καὶ ὅτι πολλάκις συνόντας αὐτοὺς
ἐπὶ πλεῖον “ὁ ὄρνις κατελάμβανε τὴν ἕω καλῶν,
τοῖσι δὲ οὐδέπω κόρος.”

- Ἄρκεσίλαος δ' ἐστιῶν τινας, καὶ ἐλλιπόντων
τῶν ἄρτων νεύσαντος τοῦ παιδὸς ὥς οὐκ ἔτ' εἰσίν,
ἀνακαγχάσας⁶ καὶ τὴν χεῖρε⁷ συγκροτήσας “οἶόν
τι,” ἔφη, “τὸ συμπόσιόν ἐστιν ἡμῶν, ἄνδρες φίλοι·
ἄρτους ἐπιλελήσμεθ' ἄρκοῦντας πρίασθαι. τρέχε
d δὴ, παῖ.” καὶ τοῦτ' ἔλεγεν αὐτὸς γελῶν· καὶ τῶν
παρόντων δ' ἄθρους ἐξεχύθη γέλως καὶ διαγωγὴ

¹ Πανὸς Lumb : παιδὸς AC. ² Musurus : προσελθών A.

³ Casaubon : δημόνικος A, μενέδημος E.

⁴ ἐπεχώρευε A, ἐξεχώρευσε C (ἐχεχώρ. E), ἐπεχώρευσε 55 d.

the wintry season dried figs. Lycophron of Chalcis also testifies to this; he wrote a satyr-play *Menedemus*, in which Silenus says to the satyrs ^a: "Ye most execrable children of mightiest Pan, I can exult over you, as ye see; for the gods are my witness, never in Caria, nor in Rhodes, nor in Lydia have I dined on such a dinner as that I have inside me. Apollo, it was fine!" And proceeding ^b: "But the slave passed round a meagre, watery cup of wine worth only five pence, and slightly soured; and the damnable plebeian lupine danced forth in lavish abundance; that companion of the paupers' triclinium." Lycophron next says that questions ^c were put in the course of the drinking ^d: "For the dessert served to all was moralizing converse." It is recorded also that many a time, when the company stayed a long time, "the bird that announces the dawn overtook them, but they were not yet sated."

Arcesilaus gave a dinner to some friends and the bread gave out. When the slave, with a wink, indicated that there was no more, he burst into a loud laugh, and clapping his hands he said, "What a dinner are we giving, my friends! We have forgotten to buy enough loaves of bread. Run and get some, slave." This he would say while he laughed himself, so that a unanimous burst of laughter poured forth from those who were present, and the amuse-

^a *T.G.F.*² 817: see Athen. 55 d (vol. i. p. 240).

^b *T.G.F.*² 817, Athen. 55 d.

^c Such *ineptiae*, perhaps, as "Who was Hecuba's mother?" "What was the song the Sirens sang?" Sueton. *Tib.* 70.

^d *T.G.F.*² 818.

⁵ 55 d: *τρικλίνους* A, *κοῦ τρικλίνων* Methner.

⁶ *ἀνακακχάσας* A.

⁷ Later hand in A: *χέει* A.

ATHENAEUS

πλείων ἐνέπεσεν καὶ διατριβή, ὥστε ἡδυσμα
γενέσθαι τῷ συμποσίῳ τὴν τῶν ἄρτων ἔνδειαν.
ἄλλοτε δὲ ὁ Ἀρκεσίλαος Ἀπελλῇ τῷ γνωρίμῳ
προστάξας καθυλίσαι τὸν οἶνον, ἐπειδὴ διὰ τὴν
ἀπειρίαν ἐκεῖνος τὰ μὲν ἐτάραττεν, τὰ δ' ἐξέχει,
καὶ πολὺ θολώτερος ἐφαίνετο ὁ οἶνος, ὑπομειδιάσας
ἔφη. “ ἐγὼ δὲ καθυλίσαι προσέταξα ἀνθρώπῳ
μηδὲν ἑωρακότι ἀγαθὸν ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἐγώ. ἀνά-
στηθι οὖν σύ, Ἀρίδεικες¹. σὺ δὲ ἀπελθὼν τὰ
εἰκτὰ τρύπα.” ταῦτα δ' οὕτως εὐφραине καὶ
ἐξιλάρου τοὺς παρόντας ὡς εὐθυμίας πληροῦσθαι.

Οἱ δὲ νῦν συνάγοντες ἐπὶ² τὰ δεῖπνα καὶ μάλιστα
οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς καλῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας βοῶσι, κεκρά-
γασι, βλασφημοῦσι τὸν οἶνοχόον, τὸν διάκονον,
τὸν μάγειρον· κλαίουσι δ' οἱ παῖδες τυπτόμενοι
κονδύλοις ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν. καὶ οὐχ οἶον οἱ κεκλη-
μένοι μετὰ πάσης ἀηδίας δειπνοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
f τύχῃ θυσία τις οὔσα, παρακαλυψάμενος ὁ θεὸς
οἰχήσεται καταλιπὼν οὐ μόνον τὸν οἶκον, ἀλλὰ
καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἅπασαν. γελοῖον γάρ ἐστιν αὐτὸν³
τὸν⁴ εὐφημίαν κηρύξαντα καταρᾶσθαι τῇ γυναικὶ
καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις. καὶ τοῖς δειπνοῦσι δ' ἂν εἴποι
ὁ τοιοῦτος·

νῦν δ' ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρῆα.

τῷ γὰρ τοιούτῳ ὁ οἶκος

421 ὁμοῦ μὲν θυμιαμάτων γέμει,
ὁμοῦ δὲ παιάνων τε καὶ στεναγμάτων.

¹ Wilamowitz, *Antig. Car.* p. 77 : ἀριδίκης AE.

² ἐπὶ om. C.

³ αὐτὸν om. C.

⁴ τὸν added by Meineke.

ment and joking that fell upon them were increased; the result was that the lack of bread became the spice of the dinner. On another occasion Arcesilaus told his disciple Apelles to strain the wine; but he, being inexperienced, roiled some of it and spilled the rest, and the wine proved to be much more turbid than it had been; with a gentle smile Arcesilaus said: "I have told a man to strain wine who has not seen what the Good is any more than I have. Do you, then, Arideices, get up and strain it; as for you, Apelles, *go home* and try to probe the true qualities of things."^a This so cheered and exhilarated the company that they were filled with mirth.

People who gather for dinner-parties to-day, especially if they come from fair Alexandria, shout, bawl, and objurgate the wine-pourer, the waiter, and the chef; the slaves are in tears, being buffeted by knuckles right and left. To say nothing of the guests, who thus dine in complete embarrassment; if the occasion happen to be a religious festival, even the god will cover his face and depart, abandoning not only the house but also the entire city. Surely it is ridiculous that the very man who has proclaimed holy silence^b should then curse his wife and his children. Such a person might say to the people at dinner,^c "But now go to your dinner, that we may join battle." For such a man's house "at the same time is full of incense, at the same time rings with prayers for health and cries of woe."^d

^a τὰ ἐκρά is thought to be corrupt; it may have suggested to the company τὰ ἐκρός, "things outside."

^b "Let there be holy silence" was the formula before a sacrifice.

^c *Il. ii.* 381; *cf.* *Athen.* 363 f-364 d (vol. iv. p. 146).

^d *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 4.

ATHENAEUS

τούτων λεχθέντων ἔφη τις τῶν παρόντων· “ παρ-
αιτητέον εἰς ταῦτ’ ἀποβλέποντάς ἐστι τὸ γαστρί-
ζεσθαι. ‘ δεῖπνον γὰρ ἀτελές¹ οὐ ποιεῖ παροινίαν,’
ὥς Ἀμφίς φησὶν ἐν Πανί, οὐδὲ ὕβρεις καὶ προ-
πηλακισμούς, ὥς Ἀλεξίς ἐν Ὀδυσσεῖ ὑφαίνοντι
μαρτυρεῖ διὰ τούτων·

φιλεῖ γὰρ ἡ μακρὰ συνουσία
καὶ τὰ συμπόσια τὰ πολλὰ καὶ καθ’ ἡμέραν
ποιεῖν
σκῶψιν, ἡ σκῶψις δὲ λυπεῖ πλείον² ἢ τέρπει
πολύ.

- b τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν γὰρ ἀρχὴ γίνετ’· ἂν δ’ εἵπης
ἅπαξ,
εὐθὺς ἀντήκουσας· ἥδη λοιδορεῖσθαι λείπεται,
εἶτα τύπτεσθαι δέδεικται καὶ παροινεῖν. b.³
ταῦτα γὰρ
κατὰ φύσιν πέφυκεν οὕτως· καὶ τί μάντεως⁴
ἔδει;

καὶ Μνησίμαχος δὲ ἐν Φιλίππῳ διὰ τὸν ὑπερ-
βάλλοντα κόρον ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις παράγει τι συμ-
πόσιον πολέμου παρασκευὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενον καὶ ὡς
ἀληθῶς κατὰ τὸν χαριέστατον Ξενοφῶντα πολέμου
c ἐργαστήριον. λέγει δ’ οὕτως·

ἄρ’ οἶσθα σὺ⁵
ὅτι ἡ πρὸς ἄνδρας ἐστὶ σοι μαχητέον
οἱ τὰ ξίφη δειπνοῦμεν ἡκονημένα,⁶
ὄψον δὲ δᾶδας ἡμμένας καταπίνομεν;
ἐντεῦθεν εὐθὺς ἐπιφέρει τραγήματα
ἡμῖν ὁ παῖς μετὰ δείπνον ἀκίδας Κρητικός,
ὥσπερ ἐρεβίνθους, δορατίων τε λείψανα

¹ δεῖπνον γὰρ ἀτελές Kock: ἀτελές γὰρ δεῖπνον AC.

After these quotations one of the company said: "Looking at these examples, we must deprecate stuffing the belly. 'For a frugal dinner causes no drunken violence,' as Amphis says in *Pan*,^a nor again deeds of outrage and insults, as Alexis testifies in these lines from *Odysseus at the Loom*^b: 'A. The long drawn-out party, the many dinners occurring day after day, give occasion for derision, and derision causes far more pain than pleasure. For it is the beginning of abuse; and once you utter an abuse, you are immediately abused in turn; there's nothing left but insult. Next blows come to light, and drunken brawling. B. Yes, for these occur in natural sequence just so; and what need were there of a prophet to tell us?' Mnesimachus, also, in *Philip*, impelled by the excessive satiety observed in dinner-parties, introduces a banquet which was veritably, as Xenophon puts it most neatly, the 'workshop of war.'^c Mnesimachus says^d: 'Don't you know that you've got to fight against us men who dine on swords freshly sharpened, and who, instead of an entrée, eat up lighted torches? Immediately after that the slave, after dinner, brings on a dessert in the form of Cretan arrows instead of chickpeas, broken rem-

^a Kock ii. 244.

^b *Ibid.* 354; cf. Epicharmus, Athen. 36 c (vol. i. p. 156).

^c Xen. *Hellen.* iii. 4. 17, of the city of Ephesus during preparations for war by Agesilaus.

^d Kock ii. 441. On the riotous character of Philip's friends see Athen. 166 f-167 c.

² Schweighäuser: πλέον AC.

³ A second speaker indicated by Wilamowitz.

⁴ τὴ μάντεως Casaubon: τιμᾶν τέως A.

⁵ σὺ added by Porson.

⁶ Eustath. 1085. 47, E supersc.: ἡκονημένοι AC.

ATHENAEUS

κατεαγότ', ἀσπίδας δὲ προσκεφάλαια καὶ
θώρακας ἔχομεν, πρὸς ποδῶν δὲ σφενδόνας
καὶ τόξα, καταπέλταισι¹ δ' ἔστεφανώμεθα.

δ καὶ ὁ² Κολοφώνιος δὲ Φοῖνιξ φησὶν·

Νίνου κάδοι μάχαιρα καὶ κύλιξ αἰχμή,
κόμη δὲ τόξα, δῆιοι δὲ κρητῆρες,
ἵπποι δ' ἄκρητος κάλαλῃ ' μύρον χεῖτε.³ '

ἐν δὲ τῷ Παρασίτῳ Ἄλεξις περὶ πολυφάγου τινὸς
διαλεγόμενός φησι·

καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὸν πάντες οἱ νεώτεροι
Παράσιτον ὑποκόρισμα· τῷ δ' οὐδὲν μέλει.⁴

δειπνεῖ δ' ἄφωνος Τήλεφος, νεύων μόνον
πρὸς τοὺς ἐπερωτῶντάς τι, ὥστε πολλάκις

ε αὐτὸν ὁ κεκληκὼς τὰ Σαμοθράκι' εὐχεται
λῆξαι πνέοντα καὶ γαληνίσαι ποτέ.
χειμῶν ὁ μειρακίσκος ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις.

Δίφιλος δ' ἐν Ἡρακλεῖ περὶ τινος τῶν ὁμοίων δια-
λεγόμενος διέξεισιν·

ἐμὲ μὲν οὐχ ὀρᾷς πεπωκότα
ἤδη τ' ἀκροθώρακ' ὄντα καὶ θυμούμενον,
τονδὶ δὲ ναστὸν⁵ Ἀστερίωνος⁶ μείζονα
ἤδη σχεδὸν δωδέκατον ἡρισθηκότα;

διὸ καλῶς ἔλεγεν ὁ Βορυσθενίτης Βίων οὐ δεῖν ἀπὸ
f τῆς τραπέζης τὰς ἡδονὰς πορίζεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ
φρονεῖν. ὁ δ' Εὐριπίδης φησί·

φαύλη διαίτη προσβαλὼν ἦσθη⁷ στόμα,

¹ Porson: καταπέλταις C, καταπέλται A.

² ὁ added in C.

³ χεῖτε Lachmann: κείται A.

⁴ C: μέλλει A.

⁵ τονδὶ δὲ ναστὸν Heringa: τόνδ' ἔδεν ἀστὸν A.

⁶ Ἀστερίωνος Herwerden: Ἀστίωνος A.

nants of javelins besides ; and we have shields and breastplates for cushions, slings and bows ready at our feet, and wreath ourselves with catapults.' And Phoenix of Colophon says^a : ' The casks of Ninus are a sword, his winecup a spear, his long hair bows, his mixing-bowls are foemen, his unmixed wine war-horses, and his " Pour us out some scent " a battle-cry.' In *The Parasite* Alexis, talking about a gluttonous person, says^b : ' All the young fellows call him " Parasite " in a euphemism^c ; but he cares not a bit. No, he dines as mute as Telephus,^d merely nodding his head to those who ask a question ; so that often his host utters the prayers of the Samothracian mysteries, that he may stop his blowing, and that calm weather may come sometime again. That laddie is a hurricane to his friends.' And Diphilus, in *Heracles*, talking about a man of similar habits, goes on to say^e : ' Don't you see that I've been drinking, that I am by this time tipsy and in angry mood, and that I have already lunched on this my twelfth cheese-cake, nearly bigger than Asterion ? ' Hence the Borysthenite Bion was right when he said one should derive his pleasures, not from the table, but from the mind. But Euripides says^f : ' He has attacked a poor meal and delighted

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 3.

^b Kock ii. 364.

^c Instead of " Glutton."

^d See Athen. 224 e (vol. iii. p. 12).

^e Kock ii. 556.

^f *T.G.F.*² 423 (frag. 213. 4, from *Antiope*). Stobaeus *Flor.* 63. 2 gives a fuller quotation : " There is satiety in all things ; I have even seen men passionately given to sordid love affairs after nobler ones, and one who has been filled at a banquet gladly has put his mouth to a poor meal again and enjoyed it."

ATHENAEUS

ὥς τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν προσφορῶν τέρψεως περὶ τὸ στόμα
μᾶλλον γινομένης. Αἰσχύλος τ' ἐν Φινεΐ·

καὶ ψευδόδειπνα πολλὰ μαργώσης γνάθου
ἐρρυσίαζον¹ στόματος ἐν πρώτῃ χαρᾷ.²

ἐν Σθενεβοΐᾳ δ' ὁ Εὐριπίδης περὶ εὐτελείας λέγων·

βίος δὲ πορφυρέως³ θαλάσσιος,
422 οὐκ εὐτράπεζος, ἀλλ' ἐπάκτιοι φάτναι.
ὕγρα δὲ μήτηρ, οὐ πεδοστιβῆς⁴ τροφὸς
θάλασσα· τήνδ' ἀροῦμεν, ἐκ ταύτης βίος
βρόχοισι καὶ πέδαισιν οἴκαδ' ἔρχεται.

“Μέγα γὰρ ἀνθρώποις κακὸν ἡ γαστήρ, περὶ
ἧς φησιν Ἀλεξίς ἐν Συναποθνήσκουσι·

μάθοις τ' ἂν οἷον ἀνθρώποις κακόν⁵
ἐστὶν ἡ γαστήρ, διδάσκει δ' οἷ' ἀναγκάζει θ' ὅσα.
εἴ τις ἀφέλοι τοῦτ'⁶ ἀφ'⁷ ἡμῶν τὸ μέρος ἀπὸ τοῦ
σώματος,

b οὐτ'⁸ ἂν ἀδικοῖτ' οὐδὲν οὐδεὶς οὐθ' ὑβρίζοι τὰν⁹
ἐκόν.

νῦν δὲ διὰ ταύτην ἅπαντα γίνεται τὰ δυσχερῆ.

Δίφιλος δ' ἐν Παρασίτῳ·

εὖ γ' ὁ κατάχρυσος εἶπε πόλλ' Εὐριπίδης,
νικᾷ δὲ ‘χρεία μ' ἡ ταλαιπωρός τέ μου
γαστήρ.’¹⁰ ταλαιπωρότερον οὐδὲν ἐστι γὰρ¹¹
τῆς γαστροῦ· εἰς ἣν πρῶτον ἐμβαλεῖς ὅσ' ἂν
οὐχ ἔτερον εἰς ἀγγεῖον.¹² ἐν πῆρᾳ φέροις

¹ Lobeck: *ερρυσίας* οἷον A.

² πρώτη χαρᾷ Musurus: *πρωτιοχαραι* A.

³ Lobeck: *πορφυροῦς* AC.

⁴ C: *παιδοστιβῆς* A.

⁵ Grotius: *κακὸν ἀνθρώποις* AC.

⁶ C: *ταῦτ'* A.

⁷ ἀρ' Meineke.

⁸ Dindorf: *οὐδ'* AC.

his mouth,' evidently because the pleasure derived from food applies rather to the mouth. So Aeschylus in *Phineus*^a: 'And many were the mocking dinners they seized with ravening jaw, in the first joy of their eager lips.' In *Stheneboea* Euripides says of frugality^b: 'The life of the purple-fisher on the seas knows no bounteous table; nay, his mangers are on the shores; a mother ever in motion, not a nurse of the firm-trodden ground, is the sea; this we plough, from this our livelihood comes home in nooses and shackles.'

"Truly the belly is a great evil to mankind; of it Alexis says in *Dying Together*^c: 'And so you shall learn what an evil to mankind the belly is, to what it prompts us, to what enormities it compels us. If one should remove from us that part of our bodies, no one would suffer wrong from any, nor would anyone, surely, commit violence willingly. As it is, all the difficulties of life occur to satisfy the belly.' And Diphilus in *The Parasite*^d: 'Well, indeed, hath golden Euripides said many things, but the best of all is "My need, ay, and my unhappy belly."^e For there is nothing more unhappy than the belly, because, first, you will throw into it quantities of things which you wouldn't put into another receptacle. In a wallet you might carry

^a *T.G.F.*² 83.

^b *Ibid.* 571.

^c Kock ii. 374.

^d *Ibid.* 560.

^e *T.G.F.*² 656.

⁹ ὑβρίζοι τὰν Ahrens: ὑβρίζουσ' ἂν AC.

¹⁰ The quotation marked as in Kaibel. Nauck begins it with νικᾷ.

¹¹ Musurus: γὰρ οὐδέν ἐστι AC.

¹² πρῶτον . . . ἀγγεῖον Wilamowitz: πρῶτον (πάντ' ἂν C) ἐμβαλεῖς ἀλλ' οὐχ ἕτερον ἀγγεῖον AC.

ATHENAEUS

- c ἄρτους ἄν, ἀλλ' οὐ ζωμόν, ἢ διαφθερεῖς.
 εἰς σφυρίδα μάζας ἐμβαλεῖς, ἀλλ' οὐ φακῆν·
 οἰνάριον εἰς λάγυνον, ἀλλ' οὐ κάραβον.
 εἰς τὴν θεοῖς ἐχθρὰν δὲ ταύτην εἰσφορεῖ¹
 ἅπανθ'² ἑαυτοῖς μηδὲν ὁμολογούμενα.
 κοῦ προστίθῃμι τᾶλλα, διότι πανταχοῦ
 διὰ τὴν τάλαιναν πάντα ταῦτα³ γίνεται.

- καὶ Κράτης δ' ὁ κυνικός, ὥς φησι Σωσικράτης ἐν
 ταῖς Διαδοχαῖς, ἐπερράπισε Δημήτριον τὸν Φαλη-
 d ρέα σὺν τῇ πῆρᾳ τῶν ἄρτων καὶ λάγυνον πέμψαντα
 οἴνου· 'εἶθε γάρ,' ἔφη, 'τὰς κρήνας καὶ ἄρτους ἦν
 φέρειν.' Στίλπων δ' οὐ κατεπλάγη τὴν ἐγκράτειαν
 καταφαγὼν σκορόδα καὶ κατακοιμηθεὶς ἐν τῷ τῆς
 Μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν ἱερῷ· ἀπείρητο δὲ τῷ τούτων τι
 φαγόντι μηδὲ εἰσιέναι. ἐπιστάσης δὲ αὐτῷ τῆς
 θεοῦ κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους καὶ εἰπούσης ὅτι 'φιλόσοφος
 ὢν, ὦ Στίλπων, παραβαίνεις τὰ νόμιμα;' καὶ τὸν
 δοκεῖν ἀποκρίνασθαι κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους⁴. 'σὺ δέ μοι
 παρέχε ἐσθίειν καὶ σκορόδοις οὐ χρήσομαι.'"
 e Ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη· "ἐπεὶ δεδείπναμεν
 (εἶρηκε δὲ οὕτως Ἀλεξίς ἐν Κουρίδι· ἐπεὶ πάλαι
 δεδείπναμεν,' Εὐβουλος Προκρίδι⁵. 'ἡμεῖς δ' οὐδέ-
 πω δεδείπναμεν' καὶ πάλιν· 'ὄν χρὴ δεδειπνάναι
 πάλαι,' καὶ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Λεωνίδῃ·

ἀλλὰ πρὶν δεδειπνάναι

ἡμᾶς παρέσται,

καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Προαγῶνι·

¹ εἰσφορεῖ Gulick (εἰσφορεῖς Grotius): εἰσφέρει AC.

² ἅπανθ' Jacobs: πάνθ' AC.

³ ταῦτα A: ταύτην C: πάντα γίγνεται κακὰ Meineke.

⁴ κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους deleted by Meineke. ⁵ προκρίδη A.

bread, but not broth, else you will spoil it. Into a basket you will put barley-cakes, but not lentil-soup; you will put wine in your flask, but not a crayfish. Yet into this god-hated stomach you pour all things that don't agree with one another. I add not the rest, because, the whole world over, all these things I have mentioned happen on account of the unhappy stomach.' The cynic Crates, also, as Sosicrates says in his *Successions*,^a castigated Demetrius of Phalerum because he had sent him a flask of wine with his wallet of bread; said he: 'Would that the springs might produce bread as well as water^b!' And Stilpo had nothing to fear from his abstemiousness when he ate garlic and then lay down to sleep in the temple of the Mother of the Gods; yet it was forbidden one who had eaten any thing like that even so much as to enter the temple. And so, when the goddess appeared before him in his sleep and said, 'Are you a philosopher, Stilpo, and yet transgress our laws?' It seemed to him that he also answered in his sleep: 'Give me something to eat and I will not use garlic.'"

Upon this Ulpian said: "Since we have dined (*dedeipnamen* ^c)—Alexis has used this form in *The Hairdresser* ^d: 'Since we have long since dined'; Eubulus, too, in *Procris* ^e: 'But we have not yet dined,' and again: 'Who should have dined (*dedeipnanai* ^f) long since'; also Antiphanes in *Leonides* ^g: 'Nay, but he will be here before we have dined'; and Aristophanes in *The Rehearsal* ^h: 'It's time I

^a Diels 213. For the title cf. 162 e note e (vol. ii. p. 239), 163 f.

^b He was a water-drinker, Diog. Laert. vi. 5. 90.

^c Instead of the form *dedeipnēkamen*. ^d Kock ii. 334.

^e *Ibid.* 195.

^f Instead of *dedeipnēkenai*.

^g Kock ii. 70.

^h Kock i. 511.

ATHENAEUS

ώρα βαδίζειν μοῦσιν¹ ἐπὶ τὸν δεσπότην·
ἥδη γὰρ αὐτοὺς οἶομαι δεδειπνάναι,

καὶ ἐν Δαναΐσιν·

f ἥδη παροινεῖς ἐς² ἐμέ πρὶν δεδειπνάναι,
καὶ Πλάτων Σοφισταῖς³ καὶ Ἐπικράτης ὁ Ἀμ-
βρακιώτης—μέσης δ' ἐστὶ κωμωδίας ποιητής—ἐν
'Αμαζόσιν·

δεδειπνάναι⁴ γὰρ ἄνδρες⁵ εὐκαίρως πάνν
δοκοῦσί μοι.

καὶ ἡρίσταμεν δ' εἶρηκεν Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Ταγηνι-
σταῖς·

ὑποπεπώκαμεν γάρ,⁶ ὦνδρες, καὶ καλῶς ἡρί-
σταμεν,

423 καὶ Ἑρμιππος ἐν Στρατιώταις· 'ἡριστάναι' τουτί,⁸
Θεόπομπος Καλλιόσχρῳ·

ἡρίσταμεν· δεῖ γὰρ συνάπτειν τὸν λόγον.

καταριστᾶν δὲ εἶρηκεν ἐν τῷ Πολιτικῷ Ἀντιφῶν
οὕτως· 'ὅτε δὴ⁹ τις πράγματα τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἢ τὰ τῶν
φίλων κατηρίστηκεν·' παραδεδειπνημένος δ' εἶρη-
κεν Ἀμφίς ἐν Πλάνῳ οὕτως· 'παραδεδειπνημένος,
παῖδες, πάλαι·') 'τοῖς οὖν θεοῖς' κατὰ τὸν Πλά-
b τωνα, ὡς ἐν Φιλήβῳ φησίν, 'εὐχόμενοι κεραυνῶμεν,
εἴτε Διόνυσος εἴθ' Ἥφαιστος εἴθ' ὅστις θεῶν
ταύτην τὴν τιμὴν εἴληχε τῆς συγκράσεως. καθ-

¹ Dindorf: μοῖσιν A.

² ἐς added by Cobet (eis Brunck).

³ Σοφισταῖς Bekker, *Anec.* 89. 26: σοφιστῇ A.

⁴ Casaubon: ἐνδειπνάναι A.

⁵ Meineke: ἄνδρες A.

⁶ γάρ added by Porson.

⁷ Photius s.v.: ἀριστάναι A.

⁸ καὶ παριστάναι before τουτί deleted by Dobree.

were trudging along to get my master; for I think they have finished their dinner (*dedeipnanai*) by this time'; also in *The Daughters of Danaus*^a: 'You come into my house already drunk before you have dined'; finally, Plato in *The Sophists*^b and Epicrates of Ambracia, who is a poet of Middle Comedy, in *The Amazons*^c: 'It appears to me the gentlemen have dined in very good time.' Aristophanes, in *Masters of the Frying-pan*, also has the form *êristamen*^d: 'Indeed we have had just a nip to drink, gentlemen, and have lunched (*êristamen*) well.' And Hermippus in *Soldiers*^e: 'To have lunched on this'; Theopompus in Callaeschrus^f: 'We have finished our luncheon (*êristamen*); we must really now engage in talk.' The verb *kataristân*^g is used by Antiphon in *The Statesman* thus^h: 'When one, then, has squandered his own property on that of his friends.' The form *paradêdeipnêmenos*ⁱ is used by Amphis thus in *The Wandering Juggler*: 'Cheated of my dinner, boys, a long time.'—To resume: 'Let us, then,' as Plato says in *Philebus*,^j 'mix a bowl, while we pray to the gods, whether it be Dionysus or Hephaestus, or whatever god it is that has obtained the honour of the mixing.^k Comparing ourselves

^a Kock i. 455.

^b *Ibid.* 638.

^c Kock ii. 282.

^d Not *êristékamen*, "we have breakfasted." Kock i. 520.

^e *Ibid.* 242; example of perfect infinitive *êristanai* instead of *êristékenai*.

^f Kock i. 738.

^g Infinitive; lit. "squander in breakfasts."

^h Diels 603.

ⁱ Perfect participle, formed regularly. Kock ii. 245.

^j 61 B, c.

^k Each bowl mixed at the symposium was named in honour of a god.

^g *θε δῆ* Kaibel (*θε δῆ* Meineke): *θε δν* A.

ATHENAEUS

ἀπερ γὰρ ἡμῖν οἰνοχόοις τισὶν παρεστᾶσιν κρῆναι, καὶ μέλιτος μὲν ἂν ἀπεικάζοι τις τὴν-τῆς ἡδονῆς, τὴν δὲ τῆς φρονήσεως νηφαντικὴν καὶ αἶονον αὐστηροῦ τινος καὶ ὕγιεινοῦ ὕδατος· ἃς προθυμητέον ὥς κάλλιστα συμμιγνύναι.’ ὦρα οὖν πίνειν ἡμῖν ἐστι, καὶ τῶν παίδων τις ἐκ τοῦ κυλικείου¹ τῶν ποτηρίων παραφερέτω· ὁρῶ γὰρ πλῆθος καλῶν καὶ ποικίλων ἐκπωμάτων.” δοθέντος οὖν ποτηρίου μεγάλου ἔφη· “ἀλλ’ ἀκρατέστερόν μοι, ὦ παῖ, τῷ κυάθῳ πληρῶν ἔγχει² εἰς τὴν κύλικα, μὴ κατὰ τὸν κωμωδιοποιὸν Ἀντιφάνην, ὃς ἐν Διδύμοις φησί·

τὸ ποτήριόν μοι τὸ μέγα προσφέρει λαβῶν.
ἐνεχεάμην³ ἄκρατον· ἔγχει,⁴ παιδίον,
κυάθους θεῶν τε καὶ θεαινῶν μυρίου·
ἔπειτ⁵ ἐπὶ τούτοις πᾶσι τῆς σεμνῆς θεᾶς
καὶ τοῦ γλυκυτάτου βασιλέως διμοιρίαν.’

ἐμοὶ οὖν, ὦ παῖ, ‘ζωρότερον κέραιρε’ οὕτω γὰρ δ λέγομεν περὶ ἀριθμοῦ κυάθων. δείξω δὲ ὅτι καὶ ὁ κύαθος εἴρηται καὶ τὸ ἀκρατέστερον, καὶ περὶ οἰνοχόων. πρότερον δέ μοι λελέξεται περὶ τοῦ ζωρότερον. Ἀντιφάνης Μελανίωνι⁶.

τοῦτον ἐγὼ κρίνω μετανιπτρίδα τῆς Ὑγιείας
πίνειν ζωροτέρῳ χρώμενον οἰνοχόω.

ἐν δὲ Λάμπωνι·

ὁ δεῖν’ Ἰᾶπυξ, κέρασον εὐζωρότερον.

Ἐφιππος Ἐφήβοις⁷.

¹ Schweighäuser: κυλικίου A.

² Basle ed.: ἔγχεε A.

³ Kock: ἐπεχεάμην A.

⁴ ἔγχει Meineke: οὐχί A.

⁵ ἔπειτ’ Koppiers: εἰτ’ A.

⁶ Μελανίωνι Kock (Aristoph. *Lys.* 785): μελανίωνι A.

⁷ ἐφήβως A.

to certain wine-pourers, we have two fountains beside us, one of which, the fountain of pleasure, one might liken to honey ; the other, the sobering and wineless fountain of wisdom, to a well of homely and healthful water ; these we must mix in the best possible way.' It is time, then, that we were drinking, and so let one of the slaves fetch some cups from the sideboard ; for I see a large number of beautifully decorated drinking-cups." When, then, a large cup had been given him Ulpian said : " Fill your ladle, slave, with stronger wine and pour it into my cup ; not as the comic poet Antiphanes has it, who says in *The Twins* ^a : ' He took and brought the big cup to me, and I made him pour in unmixed wine : " Pour, slave, ten thousand ladles-full in honour of gods and goddesses ; then, to top them all, pour in a double portion to the august goddess and our sweetest king." ' For me, then, boy, ' mix it stronger ' ^b ; for I do not yet speak of the number of ladles. ^c But I will show that the word *cyathus* (ladle) is in good use, also the term ' stronger, ' ^d and then I will speak of wine-pourers. And first I shall treat for good and all the term *zoroteron*. Antiphanes in *Melanon* ^e : ' I sentence him to drink a cup to the goddess of health after the hand-washing, using a stronger wine-pourer.' And in *Lampon* ^f : ' What's your name—Iapyx ! mix it stronger.' Ephippus in *The*

^a Kock ii. 44 ; the august goddess and king may be Olympias and Alexander. ^b *Il.* ix. 203.

^c The word so translated, *κύαθος*, means also a half-pint, as a unit of measure.

^d *akratesteron*, lit. " more unmixed " ; *zoroteron* means the same.

^e Kock ii. 72 ; the elegiac couplet in a comedy is noteworthy. ^f *Ibid.* 68.

ATHENAEUS

φιάλην ἑκατέρᾳ

e ἔδωκε κεράσας ζωρότερον Ὅμηρικῶς.

τινὲς δὲ καὶ τὸ παρ' Ὅμηρῳ ἑκατέρῳ δὲ κεραιραῖς οὐκ ἄκρατον σημαίνειν φασίν, ἀλλὰ θερμόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ ζωτικοῦ καὶ τῆς ζέσεως· ἐταίρων γὰρ παρόντων νέον ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς κεράννυσθαι κρατῆρα οὐκ¹ ἄτοπον. ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ εὐκρατον, ὥσπερ τὸ δεξιτερόν ἀντὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ. τινὲς δέ, ἐπεὶ οἱ ἐνιαυτοὶ ὥροι λέγονται καὶ τὸ ζᾶ² ὅτι μέγεθος ἢ πλήθος σημαίνει, ζωρόν τὸν πολυέτη λέγεσθαι. Δίφιλος δ' ἐν Παιδερασταῖς φησιν·

f ἔγχεον σὺ δὴ πιεῖν.

B.³ εὐζωρότερόν γε νῆ Δί', ὦ παῖ, δός⁴. τὸ γὰρ ὑδαρές ἅπαν τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τῇ ψυχῇ κακόν.

Θεόφραστος δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης ζωρότερόν φησιν εἶναι τὸ κεκραμένον, παρατιθέμενος Ἐμπεδοκλέους τάδε·

124 αἶψα δὲ θνητὰ φύοντο, τὰ πρὶν μάθον ἀθάνατ' εἶναι,

ζωρά τε τὰ πρὶν ἄκρητα, διαλλάσσοντα κελεύθους.

κύαθον δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀντλητήρος Πλάτων εἴρηκεν ἐν Φάωνι οὕτως·

τῷ στόματι τὸν κύαθον ὦδ' εἰληφότες.

καὶ ἐν Πρέσβεσι·

κύαθους ὅσους ἐκλεπτέτην⁵ ἐκάστοτε.

¹ οὐκ added by Schweighäuser (cf. Plut. Qu. Symp. v. 4).

² τὸ ζᾶ Plutarch: τὰ ζῶια AC.

³ Two speakers distinguished by Naber.

⁴ παῖ, δός Casaubon: παῖδες A.

Recruits^a: 'He mixed and gave each girl a stronger cup in Homeric style.' Some authorities say that the phrase in Homer,^b 'Mix it stronger,' does not indicate unmixed wine, but warm wine, deriving *zoroteron* from *zotikon* (lively) and *zesis* (boiling); for when friends appear it is not unusual to have a fresh bowl mixed over again. Others say it means 'well-mixed,' using a comparative instead of a positive form, like *dexiteron* (right-hand side) for *dexion*.^c But some again, since years are called *oroi*, and the prefix *za* signifies largeness or number, maintain that *zoros* means 'many years old.' Diphilus says in *Paederasts*^d: 'A. You there, pour us out a drink. B. Heavens, boy, give it to us stronger! For everything that is watery is an evil to the soul.'^e Theophrastus, in his treatise *On Drunkenness*, says^f that anything that is mixed is called *zoroteron*, citing these words of Empedocles^g: 'Forthwith things mortal came into being, which before they understood to be immortal, and things mixed that before were unmixed, exchanging their paths.' The word *cyathus*, moreover, is used by Plato in *Phaon* of the cup used for ladling, thus^h: 'Having taken the ladle (*cyathus*) to their lips in this fashion.' And in *Envoys*ⁱ: 'How many ladles the two were stealing every time.'

^a Kock ii. 255.^b *Il.* ix. 203.^c *zoroteron* being a comparative, not a positive, form: so modern English "near" is really a comparative.^d Kock ii. 559.^e So said Heracleitus (Clem. Alex. *Strom.* vi. 2): ψυχῆσι θάνατος ὕδωρ γενέσθαι, "water is death to souls."^f 116 Wimmer.^g Frag. 35 Diels.^h Kock i. 650.ⁱ *Ibid.* 633, of the rascals Epicrates and Phormisius, Athen. 229 f (vol. iii. p. 34).

ATHENAEUS

b "Αρχιππος Ἰχθύσι·

κύαθον ἐπιδάμην παρὰ Δαισίου.

τοιούτὸν ἔστιν καὶ τὸ ἐν Εἰρήνῃ Ἀριστοφάνους

ὑπωπιασμένοι

ἀπαξάπασαι καὶ κυάθους προσκείμεναι.¹

τὰ γὰρ ὑπώπια τοῖς κυάθοις περιθλώμενα ἀμαυροῦνται. μνημονεύει τοῦ κυάθου καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἐν πρώτῳ Παιδείας καὶ Κρατῖνος, ἔτι δ' Ἀριστοφάνης πολλαχοῦ καὶ Εὐβουλος ἐν Ὀρθάννῃ. Φερεκράτης δ' ἐν Λήροις ἄργυροῦν κύαθον² ὠνόμασε. Τίμων δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ Σίλλων ἀρυσαίνας³ κέκληκε τοὺς κυάθους φάσκων οὕτως· ἄπληστοίνους τ' ἀρυσαίνας,⁴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρύσασθαι ὀνομάσας. καλοῦνται δὲ καὶ ἀρυστήρες καὶ ἀρύστιχοι. Σιμωνίδης·

ἔδωκεν οὐδείς οὐδ' ἀρυστήρα τρυγός.

Ἀριστοφάνης δ' ἐν Σφηξίν·

ἐγὼ γὰρ εἶχον τοῦσδε τοὺς ἀρυστίχους.

Φρύνιχος Ποαστρίαις· κύλικ' ἀρύστιχον· ἔνθεν καὶ ἡ ἀρύταινα. ἔλεγον δὲ καὶ ἔφηβον τὸ⁴ τοιούτον σκεῦος, ὡς Ζηνοφάνης ἐν τῷ Συγγενικῷ. Πολύβιος δ' ἐν τῇ ἐνάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ ποταμόν τινα ἀναγράφει Κύαθον καλούμενον περὶ Ἀρσινόην πόλιν Αἰτωλίας. τῷ⁵ δὲ ἀκρατέστερον Ὑπερείδης⁶ κέχρηται ἐν τῷ κατὰ Δημοσθένους γράφων οὕτως·

¹ This line added by Schweighäuser.

² κυάθιον Pollux vi. 105.

³ ἀρυσάινας Meineke: ἀρυσάνας A.

⁴ τὸ added by Dindorf (cf. Schol. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 855).

⁵ τὸ A.

⁶ ὑπερείδης AC.

Archippus in *The Fishes*^a: 'I bought a ladle from Daesias.' Some such thing also is what we have in *The Peace* of Aristophanes^b: 'All of them without exception having been dealt a black eye, to which cupping-glasses had been applied.' For the parts below the eyes are blackened when violently struck by cups. The cup (ladle) is mentioned also by Xenophon in the first book of his *Education*,^c and by Cratinus; again by Aristophanes in many places, and by Eubulus in *Orthannes*.^d Pherecrates, in *Frills*, mentioned a 'golden cup.'^e Timon, in the second book of his *Satires*, calls these cups *arysaenae*, thus^f: 'Cups insatiate in wine,' calling them so from the verb *arysasthai* (draw). But they are also called *arysteres* and *arystichoi*. Simonides^g: 'No one gave so much as a ladle-full (*aryster*) of lees.' Aristophanes in *The Wasps*^h: 'For I had these ladles (*arystichoi*) all the while.' Phrynichus in *The Weeders*ⁱ: 'A drinking-cup used as a ladle (*arystichos*).' From the same verb comes also *arytaena* (ladle). They also called such a vessel *ephebus*,^j as does Zenophanes in *Akin*. Polybius, in the ninth book of the *Histories*,^k records a river named Cyathus in the neighbourhood of Arsinoë, a city of Aetolia. As for the word *akra-testeron*, Hypereides uses that in the speech *Against*

^a Kock i. 683.

^b l. 541, referring to the island towns (πόλεις is the subject) which had been at war. But *cyathus* here means a surgeon's cupping-glass, used to reduce swellings; the commentator must have read *κνάθους* (dative) προσκείμεναι, "devoted as they had been to their cups."

^c *Cyropaed.* i. 3. 9.

^d Kock ii. 192.

^e Kock i. 174.

^f Frag. 46 Wachsmuth, 4 Diels, cf. Athen. 445 e.

^g *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 25.

^h l. 855.

ⁱ Kock i. 381.

^j Athen. 469 a.

^k Chap. 45.

ATHENAEUS

‘εἰ μὲν τις ἀκρατέστερον ἔπιεν, ἐλύπει σέ.’ τούτῳ ὁμοῖόν ἐστι τὸ ‘ἀνιηρέστερον’¹ καὶ τὸ ἐν ‘Ηλιάσιν Αἰσχύλου ἀφθονέστερον λίβα.’ καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ ἐν Πύρρᾳ² εὐωνέστερον ἔφη. καὶ ἐν τῷ κατὰ Δημάδου δὲ ὁ Ὑπερεΐδης εἶρηκε ‘ῥαδιεστέραν τὴν πόλιν.’ τῷ δὲ κεραυνῶν³ κέχρηται Πλάτων μὲν ἐν Φιλήβῳ· ‘τοῖς δὴ θεοῖς, ὦ Πρώταρχε, εὐχόμενοι
 c κεραυνῶμεν.’ καὶ Ἀλκαῖος ἐν Ἱερῷ γάμῳ· ‘κεραυνούουσιν ἀφανίζουσί τε.’ Ὑπερεΐδης Δηλιακῶ· ‘καὶ τὸν κρατήρα τὸν παιώνιον⁴ κοινῇ οἱ Ἕλληνες κεραυνούουσιν.’ ὥνοχόουν τε παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις οἱ εὐγενέστατοι παῖδες, ὡς ὁ τοῦ Μενελάου υἱός·

ὥνοχόει δ’ υἱὸς Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.

καὶ Εὐριπίδης δ’ ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν παισὶν ὥνοχόησε. Θεόφραστος γοῦν ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης φησί· ‘πυνθάνομαι δ’ ἔγωγε καὶ Εὐριπίδην τὸν ποιητὴν
 f οἰνοχοεῖν Ἀθήνησι τοῖς ὀρχησταῖς καλουμένοις. ὠρχοῦντο δὲ οὗτοι περὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος νεῶν τοῦ Δηλίου τῶν πρώτων ὄντες⁵ Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐνεδύνοντο ἱμάτια τῶν Θηραϊκῶν.⁶ ὁ δὲ Ἀπόλλων οὗτός ἐστιν ᾧ τὰ Θαργήλια ἄγουσι, καὶ διασώζεται Φλυῆσιν⁷ ἐν τῷ δαφνηφορείῳ γραφὴ περὶ τούτων.’

¹ C: ἀνιηρέστερον A. ² πύραι A. ³ C: κεραυνούουσι A.

⁴ παιώνιον Usener: πανιώνιον A.

⁵ πρώτων ὄντες Valckenaer: πρώτ . . . ντες A.

⁶ A: Θήραια ἱμάτια Hesychius, Pollux.

⁷ Valckenaer: φυλησι A.

^a P. 21 Blass.

^b Viz., in the formation of the comparative.

^c Od. ii. 190, instead of *anīarōteron*.

^d T.G.F.² 24, instead of *aphthonōteron*.

^e Kaibel 113.

^f 89 Blass, instead of *raōna* or *raō*.

Demosthenes, writing as follows ^a: 'If anybody drank stronger wine, it caused you pain.' Similar to this ^b is the word *aniêresteron* (more painful) ^c and the phrase in *The Daughters of the Sun*, by *Aeschylus* ^d: 'A more abundant (*aphthonesteron*) libation.' *Epicharmus* in *Pyrrha* has also *euônesteron* (cheaper). ^e In the speech *Against Demades* *Hypereides* even has 'the city more at ease (*radiesteran*).' ^f The form *kerannyo* (mix) is used by *Plato* in *Philebus* ^g: 'Let us then, *Protarchus*, mix a bowl while we pray to the gods.' So *Alcaeus* in *Sacred Marriage* ^h: 'They mix and make away with.' *Hypereides* in the speech *On Delos* ⁱ: 'All Greeks in common mix the bowl which is called "the healing."' Further, the boys of the best families acted as wine-pourers among the ancients, like the son of *Menelaus* ^j: 'And the son of glorious *Menelaus* poured the wine.' Even the poet *Euripides*, when a schoolboy, was a wine-pourer. *Theophrastus*, at any rate, says in his treatise *On Drunkenness* ^k: 'I, at least, have heard that the poet *Euripides* acted as wine-pourer at Athens for the so-called Dancers.' These persons used to dance round the temple of the Delian *Apollo*; they belonged to the foremost Athenians, and wore cloaks made in the fashion of the people of *Thera*. ^l This is the *Apollo* in whose honour they celebrate the *Thargelia*, and there is preserved a painting representing these ceremonies in the temple of the Laurel-Bearer ^m at *Phlya*. ⁿ The same facts are recorded

^a 61 c, instead of *kerannymi*; but no other form could be used in the subjunctive.

^b *Kock* i. 759, instead of *kerannyasi*.

^c 72 *Blass*.

^d *Od.* xv. 141, *Athen.* 18 b.

^e *Frag.* 119 *Wimmer*.

^f *Pollux* vii. 48 says they were used in the satyric drama.

^m *Apollo*.

ⁿ Birthplace of *Euripides*.

ATHENAEUS

τὰ αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Ἱερώνυμος ὁ Ῥόδιος Ἀριστο-
τέλους ὢν μαθητής, καὶ οὗτος ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης.
425 Σαπφώ τε ἡ καλὴ πολλαχοῦ Λάριχον τὸν ἀδελφὸν
ἐπαινεῖ ὥς οἰνοχοοῦντα ἐν τῷ πρυτανείῳ τοῖς
Μυτιληναίοις. καὶ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις δὲ οἱ εὐγενέ-
στατοι τῶν παίδων τὴν λειτουργίαν ταύτην ἐκτελ-
οῦσιν ἐν ταῖς δημοτελέσι τῶν θυσιῶν, πάντα τοὺς
Αἰολεῖς μιμούμενοι, ὥς καὶ κατὰ τοὺς τόνους τῆς
φωνῆς. τοσαύτη δ' ἦν ἡ τῶν παλαιότερων τρυφή
περὶ τὰς πολυτελείας ὥστε μὴ μόνον οἰνοχόους
ἔχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἰνόπτας. ἀρχὴ γοῦν ἔστιν οἱ
οἰνόπται παρὰ Ἀθηναίοις, ἧς μνημονεύει ἐν ταῖς
Πόλεσιν Εὐπολὶς ἐν τούτοις·

- b οὓς δ' οὐκ ἂν εἴλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας πρὸ τοῦ,
νυνὶ στρατηγοὺς ἔχομεν.¹ ᾧ πόλις, πόλις,
ὥς εὐτυχῆς εἴ μᾶλλον ἢ καλῶς φρονεῖς.

οἱ δὲ οἰνόπται οὗτοι ἐφεώρων τὰ ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις,
εἰ κατ' ἴσον πίνουνσιν οἱ συνόντες. καὶ ἦν ἡ ἀρχὴ
εὐτελής, ὥς ὁ ῥήτωρ φησὶ Φιλῖνος ἐν τῇ Κροκω-
νιδῶν² διαδικασίᾳ· καὶ ὅτι τρεῖς ἦσαν οἱ οἰνόπται,
οἵτινες καὶ παρέϊχον τοῖς δειπνοῦσι λύχνους καὶ
θρυαλλίδας. ἐκάλουν δέ τινες τούτους καὶ ὀφθαλ-
μοὺς. παρὰ δὲ Ἐφεσίοις οἱ οἰνοχοοῦντες ἦθροι³
τῇ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἑορτῇ ταῦροι ἐκαλοῦντο, ὥς
Ἀμερίας φησί. Ἑλλησπόντιοι δ' ἐπεγχύτην ὀνομά-
ζουσι τὸν οἰνοχόον καὶ τὴν κρεανομίαν κρεω-
δαισίαν, ὥς φησι Δημήτριος ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν ἑκτῷ καὶ
εἰκοστῷ τοῦ Τρωικοῦ διακόσμου. τοῖς δὲ θεοῖς
οἰνοχοοῦσάν τινες ἱστοροῦσι τὴν Ἀρμονίαν, ὥς

¹ ἔχομεν added by Hermann.

² κροκονιδῶν A. Cf. Harpocration s.v. Κοιρωνίδαι.

by Hieronymus of Rhodes, who was a disciple of Aristotle, writing also in his treatise *On Drunkenness*. And so the fair Sappho in many places praises her brother Larichus as a wine-pourer in the town-hall of the Mitylenaeans. Among the Romans, too, the noblest-born lads perform this service in the festivals celebrated at public cost, in all things imitating the Aeolians, as, for example, even down to the tones of their voices. So great was the luxury of older times in regard to their sumptuous entertainments that they had wine-inspectors as well as wine-pourers. At any rate the wine-inspectors are officials at Athens, mentioned by Eupolis in these lines from *The Island-towns*^a: 'Men whom you wouldn't have chosen even to be your wine-inspectors in the old days, we now have as leaders of the army. O my city, my city! How lucky thou art, rather than wise!' These wine-inspectors superintended the arrangements at dinners to see that the members of the company drank equal quantities. The office was in low repute, as the orator Philinus shows in *The Settlement of the Croconid Case*^b; he says they were three in number, and they supplied lamps and wicks to the diners. Some people even called them 'eyes.' Among the Ephesians the wine-pouring bachelors at the festival of Poseidon were called bulls, according to Amerias. Hellespontians call the wine-pourer *epenchytes* (forth-pourer) and the distribution of meat *kreodaisia* (meat-division), as Demetrius of Scepsis says in the twenty-sixth book of his *Trojan Battle-order*.^c Some record Harmonia as pouring wine for the gods, according to

^a Kock i. 314.^b ii. 319 Turnebus.^c Frag. 16 Gaede.³ ἡθροὶ AC.

ATHENAEUS

Καπίτων ἱστορεῖ ὁ ἐποποιός, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς δὲ γένος, ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἑρωτικῶν. Ἀλκαῖος δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν εἰσάγει αὐτῶν¹ οἰνοχόον, ὥς καὶ Σαπφῶ λέγουσα·

κῆ δ' ἀμβροσίας² μὲν
κρατῆρ ἐκέκρατο,
Ἑρμᾶς³ δ' ἔλεν⁴ ὄλπιν
θεοῖς οἰνοχοῆσαι.

οἱ δὲ παλαιοὶ τοὺς πρὸς ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις ταύταις κήρυκας ἐκάλουν. Ὅμηρος·

κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστν φέρον θεῶν ὄρκια πιστά,
ἄρνε δύω καὶ οἶνον εὐφρόνα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
ἄσκῳ ἐν αἰγείῳ· φέρε δὲ⁵ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν
κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἧδὲ χρύσεια κύπελλα.

καὶ πάλιν·

e ὅρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον
μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν.

Κλείδημος δὲ τοὺς μαγείρους κήρυκας φησι καλεῖσθαι. καὶ τὴν Ἥβην δέ τινες ἀνέπλασαν οἰνοχοοῦσαν αὐτοῖς, ἴσως διὰ τὸ ἡβητήρια καλεῖσθαι τὰ συμπόσια. Κλεινοῦς⁶ δὲ τῆς οἰνοχόου Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπὶ κλην δὲ Φιλαδέλφον, μνημονεύει
f Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Ἀγησάρχου ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ τῶν περὶ Φιλοπάτορα ἱστοριῶν. Πολύβιος δὲ ἐν τῇ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν καὶ ἀνδριάντας αὐτῆς ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἐστάναι φησὶ κατὰ πολλὰ

¹ Casaubon: αὐτὸν A.

² Lachmann: κηδαμβροσίας A.

³ Ἑρμᾶς Athen. 39 a: ἑρμαῖς A; Ἑρμαῖς may be the true Lesbian form.

the account given by the epic poet Capito, a native of Alexandria, in the second book of his *Love Stories*. Alcaeus introduces ^a Hermes also as their wine-pourer, as does Sappho when she says ^b: 'There stood a mixing-bowl filled with ambrosia, while Hermes grasped the pitcher to serve the gods.' But in olden times they called those who were appointed for this service heralds. Homer ^c: 'And heralds were bearing through the city the binding oath-offerings to the gods, two lambs, and wine, the fruit of the glebe that makes the heart merry, in a goat-skin vessel; and the herald Idaeus bore the shining mixing-bowl and the golden cups.' And again ^d: 'And lordly heralds gathered the binding oath-offerings of the gods, and in the bowl they mixed the wine, and poured water over the princes' hands.' Cleidemus says ^e the cooks were called heralds. But poets have imagined Hebe as the wine-pourer to the gods, perhaps because symposia were called *hebeteria*.^f Cleino, the female wine-pourer of King Ptolemy surnamed Philadelphus, is mentioned by Ptolemy the son of Agesarchus in the third book of his *Inquiries relating to Philopator*.^g Polybius, in the fourteenth book of his *Histories*, says ^h that statues of her stood in many parts of the city of Alexandria,

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 8.

^b *Ibid.* frag. 51, Diehl frag. 135, Athen. 39 a, 192 c.

^c *Il.* iii. 245, Athen. 40 a.

^d *Il.* iii. 268.

^e *F.H.G.* i. 359.

^f Young people's gatherings.

^g *F.H.G.* iii. 67.

^h xiv. 11, Athen. 576 f.

⁴ δ' ἐλεν Seidler: δὲ ἐλώων A.

⁵ δῆ A.

⁶ Athen. 576 f: κληνῆς AC.

μέρη τῆς πόλεως μονοχίτωνας, ῥυτὸν κρατοῦντας ἐν ταῖς χερσίν.”

Ἐπὶ τούτοις τοῖς λόγοις ἐκπίνων τὸ ποτήριον ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἔφη·

426

τὴνδ' ἐγὼ
μεστήν ἄπαξ¹ ἐπονομάσας προπίομαι
πίστωμα φιλίας συγγενέσι.²

πρὸς ὃν ἔτι πίνοντα τῶν παρόντων τις προσέθηκε
τὰ λειπόμμενα ἱαμβεῖα·

πῶν ἐρῶ
τὰ λοιπά³· πνίγομαι γάρ. β.⁴ ἄλλ' ἐπιρρόφει.
καὶ ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς ἐκπίνων ἔφη· “ ταῦτα μὲν Κλέαρχος
ἐν Κιθαρωδῷ. ἐγὼ δὲ κατὰ τοὺς Ἀμφιδος Ἐρί-
θους παρακελεύομαι·

ὁ παῖς σοβείτω τοῖς ποτηρίοις συχνούς.⁵
καί·

b πίμπλα⁶ σὺ μὲν ἐμοί, σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ δώσω πιεῖν·
ἀμυγδαλῇ μὲν παιζέτω παρ' ἀμυγδαλῇν.

ταῦτα δ' ἔφη Ξέναρχος· ἐν Διδύμοις.” αἰτούντων
οὖν τῶν μὲν πλέον οἴνου, τῶν δὲ ἴσον ἴσω φασκόν-
των κίρνασθαι, καὶ εἰπόντος τινὸς Ἀρχιππον
εἰρηκέναι ἐν δευτέρῳ Ἀμφιτρύωνι·

τίς ἐκέρασε σφῶν, ὦ κακὸδαιμον, ἴσον ἴσω;
καὶ Κρατῖνος ἐν Πυτίνῃ·

τὸν δ' ἴσον ἴσω φέροντ'· ἐγὼ δ' ἐκτῆκομαι,
ἔδοξε πᾶσι λέγειν περὶ τῶν κράσεων τῶν παρὰ τοῖς

¹ Dobree: ἄπασαν Α.

² πίστωμα φιλίας συγγενέσι Meineke: συγγενέσι πίστωμα
φιλίας Α.

wearing only a tunic and holding a drinking-horn in her hand."

Upon these words Ulpian, as he drained his cup, said: "' This cup, naming you all at once, I pledge to the full, a faithful token of love to my kinsmen.' " In answer to him, while he was still drinking, one of the company capped him with the remaining iambic lines: "' When I've finished drinking, I will tell you the rest; for I am choking. B. Then swallow it in sips.' " And when Ulpian had finished drinking he said: " These lines are from Clearchus, in *The Harp-singer*.^a As for me, quoting *The Toilers* of Amphis, I make this exhortation^b: ' Let the slave ply the guests in many rounds with the cups.' And again: ' Fill up for me, and I will give you to drink; let almond sport by the side of almond.' This last is said by Xenarchus in *The Twins*.^c " Some, then, demanded that more wine be added to the mixture, others said half and half; and another remarked that Archippus had said, in the second edition of his *Amphitryo*^d: " Which of you two, you poor fool, has mixed it half and half? " And Cratinus in *The Wine-flask*^e: " The drink that carries half and half! As for me, I pine away." So it was agreed by all that they should discuss the mixtures of wine among

^a Kock ii. 408.

^b *Ibid.* 241.

^c *Ibid.* 468.

^d Kock i. 679.

^e *Ibid.* 69; "the drink that carries half and half" is strong, having equal parts of wine and water.

³ ἐρώ τὰ λοιπά Schweighäuser: ἐρώτα λοιπὸν A.

⁴ B. added by Meineke.

⁵ συχνὸς C.

⁶ πίμπλη Meineke.

⁷ Kuster: ξενόχαρτος A.

ATHENAEUS

c ἀρχαίοις. καὶ τινος εἰπόντος ὅτι Μένανδρος ἐν
Ἑρωίᾳ ἔφη.

χοῦς κεκραμένου

οἴνου· λαβὼν ἔκπιθι τοῦτον,

ὁ Δημόκριτος ἔφη. “ Ἡσίοδος μὲν, ὦ ἑταῖροι,
παραινεῖ

τρὶς ὕδατος προχέειν, τὸ δὲ τέττατον ἰέμεν οἴνου.
δι’ ὃν καὶ Ἀναξίλας ἐν Νηρεῖ ἔφη.

καίτοι πολὺ γ’ ἐσθ’ ἥδιον. οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε
ἔπινον ἂν¹ τρι² ὕδατος, οἴνου δ’ ἐν μόνον.

Ἀλεξίς δ’ ἐν Τίτθῃ³ ἔτι σωφρονικώτερον κινρᾶναι
παρακελεύεται.

d ἰδοὺ⁴ πάρεστιν οἶνος· οὐκοῦν ἐγχείω
Τρίτωνα⁵; B. πολὺ βέλτιον ἓνα καὶ τέτταρας.
A. ὕδαρῃ⁶ λέγεις· ὅμως δὲ ταύτην ἐκπιὼν
λέγ’ εἴ τι⁷ καινόν,⁸ διατριβὴν τε⁹ τῷ πότῳ
ποιῶμεν.

καὶ Διοκλῆς ἐν Μελίσσαις.

πῶς δὲ καὶ κεκραμένον

πίνειν τὸν οἶνον δεῖ με¹⁰; B. τέτταρα καὶ δύο.

ἡ δ’ οὖν κρᾶσις αὕτη παρὰ τὸ ἔθος οὔσα ἐπέμνησε
τάχα καὶ τὴν θρυλουμένην παροιμίαν.

ἡ πέντε πίνειν ἢ τρι¹ ἢ μὴ τέτταρα.

e ἡ γὰρ δύο πρὸς πέντε πίνειν φασὶ δεῖν ἢ ἓνα πρὸς
τρεις. περὶ δὲ ταύτης τῆς κρᾶσεως Ἴων ὁ ποιητὴς
ἐν τῷ περὶ Χίου φησὶν ὅτι ‘εὗρουν¹¹ ὁ μάντις

¹ ἂν added by Porson.

² τρι¹ Blaydes; τρις A.

³ Schweighäuser: τιθεῖ A.

⁴ γὰρ after ἰδοὺ deleted by Musurus.

the ancients. And one remarked that Menander had said, in *The Hero* ^a: "A pitcher of mixed wine; take and drink it down." Then Democritus said: "Hesiod,^b my comrades, advises us 'to pour forth thrice of the water, and to put in the fourth part of wine.' On his account Anaxilas also said in *Nereus* ^c: 'And yet surely it is far pleasanter. For I should never be drinking three parts of water, and only one of wine.' But Alexis in *The Nurse* urges a still more temperate mixture ^d: 'A. Look, here is wine. Shall I pour a "Triton" ^e? B. No, it's much better as one and four. A. Too watery, that! However, drink it up and tell me the news; let's have some conversation while we drink.' And Diocles in *The Bees* ^f: 'A. How is the wine to be mixed that I am to drink? B. Four and two.' This last mixture, certainly, being contrary to custom, presently brought to mind the oft-repeated proverb, 'Drink either five or three or at least not four.' For they say one should drink two parts wine to five of water, or one part wine to three of water. In regard to this mixture, the poet Ion, in his work *On Chios*,^g says: 'The seer Palamedes

^a Kock iii. 60, Allinson 298.

^b *Opp.* 596.

^c Kock ii. 271.

^d *Ibid.* 380.

^e In Aristoph. *Eq.* 1188 Demos says: "How pleasant the drink is, carrying three parts so nicely"; to which the Sausage-seller: "Yes, for the Triton-born (Athena) tritonized it," punning on *τρίτος*, "third," and *Τρίτων*. See critical note.

^f Kock i. 768.

^g *F.H.G.* ii. 50.

⁵ *Τρίτωνα* Kaibel: *κρίτωνα* A.

⁶ *ὑδαρῆ* C: *ὑδαρῆν* A.

⁷ *λέγ' εἴ τι* Kaibel: *λέγε τι* AC.

⁸ *καινόν* Wilamowitz: *καὶ* AC.

⁹ *τε* A: *γε* C.

¹⁰ *με* Dobree: *μετὰ* AC.

¹¹ *εὕρουν* Kaibel: *εὐρών* AC.

ATHENAEUS

Παλαμῆδης¹ ἐμαντεύσατο πλοῦν ἔσεσθαι τοῖς Ἑλ-
λησι πίνουσιν τρεῖς πρὸς ἓνα κυάθους· οἱ δ'
ἐπιτεταμένως χρώμενοι τῷ ποτῷ δύο οἴνου ἔπινον
πρὸς πέντε ὕδατος. Νικοχάρης γοῦν ἐν Ἀμυμώνῃ
πρὸς τοῦνομα παίζων ἔφη·

f Οἰνόμαος οὔτος, χαῖρε πέντε καὶ δύο·
καὶ γὰρ τε καὶ σὺ συμπόται γενοίμεθα.

τὰ παραπλήσια εἶρηκε καὶ ἐν Λημνίαις. Ἀμει-
ψίας δ' ἐν Ἀποκοτταβίζουσιν·

ἐγὼ δὲ Διόνυσος πᾶσιν ὑμῖν² εἰμὶ πέντε καὶ δύο.
Εὐπολις Αἰξί·

Διόνυσε, χαῖρε· μή τι πέντε καὶ δύο;

Ἑρμιππος Θεοῖς·

ἔπειθ' ὅταν πινώμεθ' ἢ διψώμεθα,³
εὐχόμεθα πρὸς τοῦτ' ὅ οἶνος,⁴ ὦ κέρας, γενοῦ.⁵

427 καὶ τοῦ καπῆλου ἡ γὰρ⁶ φέρω παίζων ἅμα,
κεῦθ' ὅς⁷ γεγένηται τοῦτο πέντε καὶ δύο.

παρὰ δὲ Ἀνακρέοντι εἰς οἴνου πρὸς δύο ὕδατος·

ἄγε δὴ φέρ' ἡμῖν, ὦ παῖ,
κελέβην, ὅπως ἄμυστιν
προπίω, τὰ μὲν δέκ' ἐγχείας⁸
ὕδατος, τὰ πέντε δ' οἴνου
κυάθους, ὡς ἀνυβρίστως
ἀνὰ⁹ δηῦτε¹⁰ βασσαρήσω.

καὶ προελθὼν τὴν ἀκρατοποσίαν¹¹ Σκυθικὴν καλεῖ
πόσιν·

¹ C: παλαμῆδην AE, deleted by Kaibel.

² Διόνυσος and ὑμῖν deleted by Schweighäuser.

³ These middle forms are inexplicable.

⁴ πρὸς τοῦτ' ὅ οἶνος Bergk: πρὸς τοῦθ' ὅ οἶνος A.

prophesied that the Greeks would have a speedy voyage if they drank three cups to one.' But others, who adopted a stronger mixture ^a in their potions, drank two parts of wine to five of water. Nicochares, for example, alluding in *Amymone* to the name Oenomaus,^b said ^c: 'Here, Oenomaus, your health in a five and two! May you and I be drinkers together.' He has similar lines also in *The Lemnian Women*.^d So Ameipsias in *Playing at Cottabus* ^e: 'I am Dionysus for you all, mixed five and two.' Eupolis in *Goats* ^f: 'Hail, Dionysus! Do you come with the taste of five and two?' Hermippus in *The Gods* ^g: 'Again, whenever we drink or are thirsty we pray, to meet the emergency, "Now my drinking-horn, turn into wine!" Then I carry it to the wine-merchant's, joking the while, and soon it has turned into five and two.' But in Anacreon we have one cup of wine to two of water ^h: 'Up then, my boy, and hand us a cup, that I may pledge a deep draught, pouring in ten cups of water and five of wine; for I want to celebrate Bacchus again with all decorum.' And going on, he calls the drinking of unmixed wine

^a Cf. Athen. 45 d (vol. i. p. 196).

^b As if from *οἶνος*, "wine."

^c Kock i. 770.

^d *Ibid.* 773.

^e *Ibid.* 671; for the title see Athen. 665 e.

^f Kock i. 260.

^g *Ibid.* 230. See critical notes.

^h *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 63, Diehl frag. 43, Athen. 475 c.

⁵ Bergk: *ωκαιρασγενου* A.

⁶ *κὰς* . . 'γὼ Bergk: *οὐκ ἀστου καὶ πηλουγω* A.

⁷ Bergk: *καυθεις* A.

⁸ *δέκ' ἐγγέας* Athen. 475 c: *δ' ἐκγέας* A.

⁹ *ἀνυβρίστως ἀνὰ* Pauw: *ἀν ὑβριστιῶσανα* A.

¹⁰ Bergk: *δεῦτε* A.

¹¹ *ἀκρατωποσίαν* A.

ATHENAEUS

ἄγε δηῦτε, μηκέθ' οὕτω
πατάγω τε κάλαλητῶ
b Σκυθικὴν πόσιν παρ' οἶνω
μελετῶμεν, ἀλλὰ καλοῖσ'
ὑποπίνοντες ἐν ὕμνοις.

καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ', ὥς φησιν Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ
ἕκτῃ, Κλεομένη τὸν βασιλέα Σκύθαις ὁμιλήσαντα
καὶ ἀκρατοπότην γενόμενον ἐκ τῆς μέθης φασὶ
μανῆναι. καὶ αὐτοὶ δ' οἱ Λάκωνες ὅταν βούλωνται
ἀκρατέστερον πίνειν, ἐπισκυθίσαι λέγουσι. Χαμαι-
λέων γοῦν ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης περὶ
τούτων οὕτως γράφει· 'ἐπεὶ καὶ Κλεομένη τὸν
c Σπαρτιάτην φασὶν οἱ Λάκωνες μανῆναι διὰ τὸ Σκύ-
c θαις ὁμιλήσαντα μαθεῖν ἀκρατοποτεῖν. ὅθεν ὅταν
βούλωνται πιεῖν ἀκρατέστερον, "ἐπισκύθισον"
λέγουσιν.' Ἀχαιοὺς δ' ἐν Αἰθωνί σατυρικῶ τοὺς
σατύρους ποιεῖ δυσχεραίνοντας ἐπὶ τῷ ὕδαρῇ
πίνειν καὶ λέγοντας·

μῶν Ἀχελῶος¹ ἦν κεκραμένος πολὺς;
b. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ λείξαι² τοῦδε τῷ γένει θέμις.
a. καλῶς μὲν οὖν ἄγειν³ . . . Σκύθη πιεῖν.

“Ἦσαν δ' αἱ⁴ τῶν ἀκροατῶν⁵ ἐπιχύσεις, ὥς φησι
d Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης, οὐ παλαιαί⁶. ἀλλ'
ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς τὸ μὲν σπένδειν ἀποδεδομένον τοῖς
θεοῖς, ὁ δὲ κότταβος τοῖς ἐρωμένοις. ἐχρῶντο

¹ Ἀχελῶος Meineke: ἀχελῶιος AC.

² Meineke: λῆξαι A.

³ μὲν οὖν ἂν ἐγγχείσις Meineke.

⁴ δ' αἱ Casaubon: δὲ A.

⁵ ἀκροατῶν A: ἀκρατοποτῶν Toup, Kaibel (doubtfully).
Cf. Polybius xvi. 21. 12.

⁶ παλαιαί Musurus: παλαιαί A.

a Scythian potion : ' Up then once more ; let us no longer, amid clatter and shouting, practise a Scythian potion at our wine, but drink it calmly amid noble hymns of praise.' And so the Lacedaemonians assert, according to Herodotus in the sixth book,^a that their king Cleomenes, after associating with Scythians, became a drinker of unmixed wine and as a result of this dissipation he went mad. The Laconians themselves, therefore, whenever they want to drink a stronger^b mixture, call it ' drinking Scythian fashion.' Chamaeleon of Heracleia, for example, in his book *On Drunkenness*, writes of them thus^c : ' For the Laconians say that Cleomenes the Spartiate went mad from learning to drink unmixed wine after associating with Scythians. Hence, whenever they wish to drink a stronger mixture, they say, " make it Scythian ! " ' Achaeus in *Aethon*, a satyric drama,^d represents the satyrs as indignant at drinking watery wine, and saying : ' A. It can't be, can it, that the water^e was mixed in it too copiously ? B. Why, it isn't lawful for our race even so much as to lick it. A. No ! Right it were to celebrate with a Scythian drink.'^f

" Now the practice of giving toasts among the participants in the entertainment, as Theophrastus says in his treatise *On Drunkenness*,^g was not known of old ; on the contrary, in the beginning the libation was reserved for the gods, while the cottabus was the instrument whereby lovers were honoured. In

^a Chap. 84.

^b Lit. " more unmixed."

^c Frag. 31 Koepke ; Athen. 436 e.

^d *T.G.F.*² 748 ; for the title see 270 c note *b* (vol. iii. p. 214).

^e Lit. " the Acheloüs river." See vol. ii. p. 97 note *a*.

^f Text and meaning cannot be precisely determined.

^g Frag. 118 Wimmer.

ATHENAEUS

γὰρ ἐπιμελῶς τῷ κοτταβίζειν ὄντος τοῦ παιγνίου
Σικελικοῦ, καθάπερ καὶ Ἀνακρέων ὁ Τήσιος
πεποιήκε·

Σικελὸν¹ κότταβον ἀγκύλη λατάζων.²

διὸ καὶ τὰ σκολιὰ καλούμενα μέλη τῶν ἀρχαίων
ποιητῶν πλήρη ἐστί· λέγω δ' οἶον καὶ Πίνδαρος
πεποιήκε·

ε χάριτάς τ' Ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων,
 ὄφρα σὺν Χειμάρῳ τε³ μεθύω⁴
 Ἀγάθωνί τ' ἰάλω⁵ κότταβον.

τοῖς δὲ τετελευτηκόσι τῶν φίλων ἀπένεμον τὰ
πίπτοντα τῆς τροφῆς ἀπὸ τῶν τραπεζῶν· διὸ καὶ
Εὐριπίδης περὶ τῆς Σθενεβοίας φησίν, ἐπειδὴ
νομίζει τὸν Βελλεροφόντην τεθνάναι·

πεσὼν δέ νιν λέληθεν οὐδὲν ἐκ χερός,
ἀλλ' εὐθύς αὐδᾶ ' τῷ Κορινθίῳ ξένῳ.'

“ Οὐκ ἐμέθουν δ' οἱ πάλαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ Πιπτακὸς
Περιάνδρῳ τῷ Κορινθίῳ παρήνει μὴ μεθύσκεσθαι
f μηδὲ κωμάζειν, ἴν', ἔφη, μὴ γνωσθῆς οἷος ὢν
· τυγχάνεις, ἀλλ' οὐχ οἷος προσποιῇ.

κάτοπτρον (γὰρ) εἶδους χαλκός ἐστ', οἶνος δὲ
νοῦ.

διὸ καὶ καλῶς οἱ παροιμιαζόμενοι λέγουσι τὸν
οἶνον οὐκ ἔχειν πηδάλια. Ξενοφῶν γοῦν ὁ Γρύλλου⁶

¹ Jena reviewer: σικελικόν A.

² λατάζων Wilamowitz: δαίζων A.

³ σὺν Χειμάρῳ τε Schroeder (following older edd. Χειμάρρῳ.
Bergk Χιμάρῳ): σὺν χειμαμάρῳ A.

⁴ μεθύω Jena reviewer, Schroeder: μεθύων A.

fact they were assiduously devoted to the cottabus, which was a Sicilian game, as Anacreon of Teos has represented it ^a: 'With bended arm making the Sicilian cottabus ring.' ^b Hence the songs of the ancient poets which we call 'solia' ^c are full of it; I refer to the kind which Pindar composed ^d: '... the charms of love inspired by Aphrodite, that I may carouse in company with Cheimarus, and shoot the cottabus in honour of Agathon.' To deceased friends they assigned the pieces of food which fell from the table; hence Euripides says of Stheneboea, when she imagines that Bellerophon is dead ^e: 'Nothing that falls from her hand escapes her notice; no, she straightway cries, "To the Corinthian stranger."' "

"Men of old did not get drunk; even Pittacus advised Periander of Corinth not to get drunk and not to revel, 'in order,' so he said, 'that you may not be recognized as the sort of man you happen to be, instead of the sort you pretend to be.' For 'bronze is the mirror of the outward form, wine the mirror of the mind.' ^f Hence those who speak in proverbs well say that wine has no rudder. Xenophon, at least, the son of Gryllus, was once at the

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 53.

^b In this game, drops of wine (*λάταγες*) were flung at a small figure balanced upon a lampstand, or into a basin; the arm of the thrower was bent in an affected manner (*Hesych. s.v. ἀγκύλη*); the sound of the splash was interpreted as a love omen.

^c Glees sung by guests at dinner-parties.

^d *P.L.G.*⁵ 441; the quotation is incomplete.

^e *T.G.F.*² 569.

^f Aeschylus, *T.G.F.*² 114.

⁵ Ἀγάθωνι τ' ἰάλω Schroeder: ἀγάθωνι δὲ βάλω A.

⁶ γρύλλου C: γρύλου A.

ATHENAEUS

παρὰ Διονυσίῳ ποτὲ τῷ Σικελιώτῃ πίνειν ἀναγκάζοντος τοῦ οἰνοχόου προσαγορεύσας ὀνομασίῃ
 428 τὸν τύραννον 'τί δῆ,' ἔφη, 'ὦ Διονύσιε, οὐχὶ καὶ ὁ ὀψοποιὸς ἀγαθὸς ὢν καὶ ποικίλος ἀναγκάζει ἡμᾶς εὐωχουμένους ἐσθίειν καὶ μὴ βουλομένους, ἀλλὰ κοσμίως ἡμῖν παρατίθῃσι τὴν τράπεζαν σιγῶν;' καὶ ὁ Σοφοκλῆς δὲ ἐν σατυρικῷ φησιν ὥς ἄρα

τὸ πρὸς βίαν
 πίνειν ἴσον¹ πέφυκε τῷ διψῇν κακόν.²

ὅθεν εἴρηται καὶ τὸ

οἶνος ἄνωγε γέροντα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα χορεύειν.
 Σθένελός τε ὁ ποιητῆς οὐ κακῶς εἴρηκεν·

οἶνος καὶ φρονέοντας ἐς ἀφροσύνας ἀναβάλλει.³

b ὁ δὲ Φωκυλίδης ἔφη·

χρὴ δ' ἐν συμποσίῳ κυλίκων περινισομενάων
 ἡδέα κωτίλλοντα καθήμενον οἰνοποτάζειν.

ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τοῦτο παραμένει⁴ παρ' ἐνίοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ἐπεὶ δὲ τρυφᾶν ἤρξαντο καὶ χλιδῶσι,⁵ κατερρύησαν ἀπὸ τῶν δίφρων ἐπὶ τὰς κλῖνας καὶ λαβόντες σύμμαχον τὴν ἀνάπαισιν καὶ ῥαστώνην ἀνειμένως ἤδη καὶ ἀτάκτως ἐχρῶντο τῇ μέθῃ, ὀδηγοῦσης⁶ οἶμαι τῆς παρασκευῆς εἰς τὰς ἡδονάς. διὸ καὶ Ἡσίοδος ἐν ταῖς Ἑοίαις εἶπεν·

c οἶα Διώνυσος⁷ δῶκ' ἀνδράσι χάρμα καὶ ἄχθος,⁸
 ὅστις ἄδην πίνη,⁹ οἶνος δέ οἱ ἐπλετο μάργος,

¹ κακὸν after ἴσον deleted by Bothe.

² κακόν Meineke: βία A.

³ καταβάλλει Meineke.

⁴ διαμένει Kaibel (?), cf. 476 b, 526 d, 673 b. But παραμένει (with διαμένει) 631 a, καταμένει 496 d.

court of Dionysius of Sicily, and when the wine-pourer insisted that he should drink, he addressed the tyrant by name and said: 'Why, Dionysius, does not your cook, who is a good and versatile one, likewise compel us, when we are at dinner, to eat if we do not wish to, instead of setting the table for us in decent silence?' So also Sophocles in a satyric drama says ^a that, after all, 'to drink against one's will is an evil as great as being a-thirst.' Hence the common saying ^b: 'Wine bids an old man to dance even against his will.' So the poet Sthenelus says not ineptly: 'Wine moves even the wise to acts of folly.' And Phocylides said ^c: 'It behooves one at a symposium, as the cups go round and round, to sit and chat pleasantly while he drinks his wine.' This custom of sitting remains to this day among some Greeks.^d But when they began to luxuriate and have degenerate manners, they slid from chairs to couches, and taking as their ally relaxation and ease, from this time on they indulged in the carouse in lax and disorderly fashion, being seduced into pleasure, I fancy, by their rich surroundings. Hence Hesiod says in *Eoëae* ^e: 'How hath Dionysus given unto men both joy and pain, when one drinketh abundantly; and wine hath

^a *T.G.F.*² 291.

^b See Athen. 134 c (Eriphus), and cf. Aristoph. *Ran.* 345 γόνυ πάλλεται . . . *ἱερὰς ὑπὸ τιμᾶς*, "the knees of the old men are all a-quiver from this holy service" (of Dionysus).

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 11.

^d Athen. 11 f (vol. i. p. 50).

^e Frag. 157 Rzach.

⁵ *ἐχλίδων* Kaibel (?).

⁶ Kaibel: *χορηγούσης* AC.

⁸ Hesiod, *Scut.* 400: *ἐχθος* AC.

⁷ C: *διόνυσος* A.

⁹ *πίνοι* C.

ATHENAEUS

σὺν δὲ πόδας χεῖράς τε δέει γλῶσσάν τε νόον τε
δεσμοῖς ἀφράστοισι· φιλεῖ δέ ἐ μαλθακὸς ὕπνος.

καὶ Θέογνις δέ φησιν·

ἤξω¹ δ' ὥς οἶνος χαριέστατος ἀνδρὶ πεπόσθαι,
οὔτε τι νήφων εἴμ' οὔτε λίαν μεθύων.
ὅς δ' ἂν ὑπερβάλλῃ² πόσιος μέτρον, οὐκ ἔτ'
ἐκείνους

d τῆς αὐτοῦ γλώσσης³ καρτερὸς οὐδὲ νόου·
μυθεῖται δ' ἀπάλαμνα τὰ νήφοσι γίγνεται αἰσχρά·
αἰδεῖται δ'⁴ ἔρδων οὐδὲν ὅταν μεθύῃ,
τὸ πρὶν ἐὼν σώφρων τε καὶ ἥπιος. ἀλλὰ σὺ
ταῦτα

γινώσκων μὴ πῖν' οἶνον ὑπερβολάδην,
πρὶν μεθύειν ἄρξῃ δ', ἀπανίστασο—μή σε βιάσθω
γαστήρ, ὥστε κακὸν λάτρην ἐφημέριον.

Ἀνάχαρσις τε ὁ σοφὸς ἐπιδεικνύμενος τὴν τῆς
e ἀμπέλου δύναμιν τῷ τῶν Σκυθῶν βασιλεῖ καὶ τὰ
κλήματα αὐτῆς δεικνὺς ἔλεγεν ὥς εἰ μὴ καθ'
ἕκαστον ἔτος ἔτεμνον οἱ Ἕλληνες τὴν ἀμπελον,
ἥδη καὶ ἐν Σκύθαις ἦν.

“Οὐ καλῶς δὲ οἱ πλάττοντες καὶ γράφοντες τὸν
Διόνυσον, ἔτι τε οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης διὰ
μέσης τῆς ἀγορᾶς οἰνωμένον. ἐπιδείκνυνται γὰρ
τοῖς θεαταῖς ὅτι καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ
οἶνος. καίτοι γ' οὐδ' ἄν, οἶμαι, ἄνθρωπος σπου-
δαῖος τοῦθ' ὑπομείνειεν. εἰ δ' ὅτι κατέδειξεν ἡμῖν
τὸν οἶνον, διὰ τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν αὐτὸν οὕτως δια-
κείμενον, δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τὴν Δήμητρα θερίζουσιν ἢ

¹ ἤξω Theognis: ἤκω AC.

² ὑπερβάλλῃ A.

come raging upon him and binds feet and hands together, tongue and reason in bonds unforeseen; then soft sleep embraces him.' Theognis, also, says ^a: 'I shall come even as the wine that is pleasantest to drink; I am neither sober nor am I too much in my cups. But he, whosoever he be, who exceedeth measure in drinking, hath no longer power over his own tongue or his reason; he babbles recklessly of things which in sober men's eyes are scandalous; he scruples not to do anything when in his cups, though before he was discreet and gentle. Do thou not, then, knowing this, drink wine to excess, but ere thou begin to be drunk, rise up and depart; let not thy belly do violence to thee as to some base day-labouring thrall.' The wise Anacharsis, too, explaining to the Scythian chieftain the virtue of the vine, and showing the cuttings from it, told him that they would already have reached even the Scythians did not the Greeks prune them every year.^b

"Wrongful, then, is the method of those who represent Dionysus in sculpture and in painting, and also those who carry him in the cart through the middle of the market-place, in a state of drunkenness. For they thus prove to the spectators that wine is too potent even for the god. And yet surely, I fancy, no good man would tolerate that notion. But if they represent him in such a state because he revealed wine to us, then it is plain they will represent Demeter in the act of reaping or eating.

^a l. 477; the text of Athenaeus varies in details from the Theognidean mss.

^b On Scythia as a wineless country see below, 441 d.

³ τῆς αὐτοῦ γλώσσης Theognis: τῆς αὐτῆς (αὐτοῦ C) γλώσσης AC.

⁴ δ' Theognis: θ' AC.

f ἐσθίουσαν ποιήσουσιν. ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸν Αἰσχύλον ἐγὼ φαίην ἂν τοῦτο¹ διαμαρτάνειν· πρῶτος γὰρ ἐκεῖνος καὶ οὐχ, ὥς ἐνιοὶ φασιν, Εὐριπίδης παρήγαγε τὴν τῶν μεθύνωντων ὄψιν εἰς τραγωδίαν. ἐν γὰρ τοῖς Καβίροις εἰσάγει τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα² μεθύοντας. ἃ δ' αὐτὸς ὁ τραγωδιοποιὸς ἐποίει ταῦτα τοῖς ἥρωσι περιέθηκε· μεθύων γοῦν ἔγραφε τὰς τραγωδίας. διὸ καὶ Σοφοκλῆς αὐτῷ μεμφόμενος ἔλεγεν ὅτι 'ὦ Αἰσχύλε, εἰ καὶ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖς, ἀλλ' 429 οὖν οὐκ εἰδώς γε ποιεῖς,' ὥς ἱστορεῖ Χαμαιλέων ἐν τῷ περὶ Αἰσχύλου. ἀγνοοῦσί τε³ οἱ λέγοντες πρῶτον Ἐπίχαρμον ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν παραγαγεῖν μεθύοντα, μεθ' ὃν Κράττητα ἐν Γείτοσι. καὶ Ἀλκαῖος δὲ ὁ μελοποιὸς καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης ὁ κωμωδιοποιὸς μεθύοντες ἔγραφον τὰ ποιήματα, πολλοὶ δὲ⁴ καὶ ἄλλοι μεθυσκόμενοι λαμπρότερον ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἡγωνίσαντο. παρὰ δὲ Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ἐπιζεφυρίοις εἴ τις ἄκρατον ἔπινε μὴ προστάξαντος ἱατροῦ θεραπείας ἕνεκα, θάνατος ἦν ἢ ζημία Ζαλεύκου τὸν νόμον θέντος. παρὰ δὲ Μασσαλιήταις⁵ ἄλλος νόμος τὰς γυναῖκας ὑδροποτεῖν. ἐν b δὲ Μιλήτῳ ἔτι καὶ νῦν φησι Θεόφραστος τοῦτ' εἶναι τὸ νόμιμον. παρὰ δὲ Ῥωμαίοις οὔτε οἰκέτης οἶνον ἔπινεν οὔτε γυνὴ ἐλευθέρα οὔτε τῶν ἐλευθέρων οἱ ἔφηβοι μέχρι τριάκοντα ἐτῶν. ἄτοπος δὲ ὁ Ἀνακρέων ὁ πᾶσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν ποίησιν ἐξαρτήσας μέθης. τῇ γὰρ μαλακία καὶ τῇ τρυφῇ ἐπιδούς ἑαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς ποιήμασι διαβέβληται, οὐκ εἰδότης

¹ τοῦτό γε C.

² C: ἰάσωνα A.

³ ἀγνοοῦσι δὲ C.

⁴ δὲ Kaibel: τε AC.

⁵ C: μασσαληταις A.

I venture to assert that even Aeschylus erred in this; for he, and not, as some declare, Euripides, was the first to introduce the spectacle of drunken men into tragedy. In *The Cabiri*, namely, he represents Jason and his companions as drunk.^a What the tragedian was in the habit of doing himself, that he has fastened upon the heroes: he was drunk when he wrote his tragedies. Hence Sophocles said to him in criticism, 'Aeschylus, though you write as you should, nevertheless you write so without knowing it'; so records Chamaeleon in his work *On Aeschylus*.^b They who say (this about Aeschylus) are unaware that Epicharmus was the first to bring a drunken man on the stage, and after him, Crates in *Neighbours*.^c Alcaeus the lyric poet and Aristophanes the comic poet also were drunk when they composed their works, and many other persons have contended in battle more gloriously when in a state of inebriety. Among the Western Locrians, if anyone drank unmixed wine without a physician's prescription to effect a cure, the penalty was death under the code instituted by Zaleucus. Among the people of Massilia there was another law compelling women to drink only water. In Miletus, also, Theophrastus says^d that this is customary even to-day. Among the Romans neither a slave nor a free-born woman could drink wine, neither could the young men of the free class up to thirty years of age.^e But Anacreon, who made all his poetry depend upon the subject of intoxication, is a singular case. For he is maligned for having given himself over in his poems to laxity and luxury, though the

^a Kock i. 130.^d Frag. 117 Wimmer.^e Aelian, *V.H.* ii. 38, gives the age as thirty-five.

ATHENAEUS

τῶν πολλῶν ὅτι νήφων ἐν τῷ γράφειν καὶ ἀγαθὸς
ὢν προσποιεῖται μεθύειν οὐκ οὔσης ἀνάγκης.

“Οἱ δὲ ἀγνοοῦντες τὴν τοῦ οἴνου δύναμιν τὸν
Διόνυσον φάσκουσιν μανιῶν εἶναι αἷτιον τοῖς
c ἀνθρώποις, βλασφημοῦντες οὐ μετρίως. ὅθεν ὁ
Μελανιππίδης ἔφη·

πάντες δ' ἀπεστύγεον ὕδωρ,
τὸ πρὶν ἔόντες αἰδρίες οἴνου.
τάχα δὴ τάχα τοὶ μὲν οὖν ἀπωλλύοντο,¹
τοὶ δὲ παράπληκτον χέον ὁμφάν.

Ἀριστοτέλης δ' ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης φησὶν· ‘εἰ ὁ
οἶνος μετρίως ἀφεψηθείη, πινόμενος ἥττον με-
θύσκει· τὴν γὰρ δύναμιν ἀφεψηθέντος αὐτοῦ ἀσθενε-
στέραν γίγνεσθαι· μεθύσκονται τε, φησὶν, οἱ γεραί-
τεροι τάχιστα δι' ὀλιγότητα καὶ ἀσθένειαν τοῦ
d περὶ αὐτοὺς ἐνυπάρχοντος φύσει θερμοῦ. καὶ οἱ
παντελῶς δὲ νέοι τάχιον μεθύσκονται διὰ τὸ
πλήθος τοῦ ἐνυπάρχοντος θερμοῦ· τῷ γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ
οἴνου προσγινομένῳ κρατοῦνται ῥαδίως. μεθύσκον-
ται δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἀλόγοις ζώοις ὅες μὲν σταφυλῆς
στεμφύλων χορτασθέντες καὶ τὸ τῶν κοράκων καὶ
τῶν κυνῶν γένος τὴν οἰνοῦτταν καλουμένην φαγόντα
βοτάνην, πίθηκος δὲ καὶ ἐλέφας πιόντες οἶνον.²
διὸ καὶ τὰς θήρας ποιοῦνται τῶν πιθήκων καὶ τῶν
κοράκων μεθυσθέντων, τῶν μὲν οἶνω, τῶν δὲ τῇ
οἰνούττῃ·

“Τὸ δ' ἐνδελεχῶς μεθύειν,
e φησὶ Κρώβυλος ἐν Ἀπολιπούσῃ,³
τίν' ἥδονήν ἔχει,

¹ τοὶ μὲν οὖν ἀπωλλύοντο old edd.: τοὶ μὲν οὖν ἀπωλαύοντο A.

² οἶνου Aelian, V.H. ii. 40.

³ ἀπολειπούση A.

many do not know that he was sober while engaged in composing, and that, being an upright man, he merely pretends to be drunk, though there is no necessity for his being so.

“ Those who are ignorant of the influence of wine allege that Dionysus is the cause of fits of madness among mankind; they blaspheme beyond all measure. Hence Melanippides said ^a: ‘ All abhorred water, though before they had known no wine. Soon then, right soon, some of them utterly perished, while others poured forth frenzied voices.’ Aristotle says in the work *On Drunkenness* ^b: ‘ If wine be boiled down moderately, the drinking of it is less apt to cause intoxication; for the potency of it when boiled down becomes weaker. Older men, he continues, become intoxicated soonest because of the slightrness and weakness of the natural heat contained within them. But very young persons also become intoxicated rather quickly because of the large amount of heat within them; for they are easily overpowered by the heat which is added from the wine. Among dumb animals, also, hogs become drunk when fed with masses of pressed grapes, ^c also ravens and dogs ^d if they have eaten the wine-plant, so-called; the monkey and the elephant, too, if they drink wine. Hence hunters effect the capture of monkeys and ravens by getting them drunk, the first with wine, the second with the wine-plant.’

“ ‘ What pleasure,’ says Crobylus ^e in *The Woman who left her Husband*, ‘ has continual drunkenness ?

^a *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 4.

^b P. 118 Rose.

^c The skins left over after the pressing of the wine.

^d Lit. “ the race of ravens and of dogs.”

^e Kock iii. 380, Athen. 443 f.

ATHENAEUS

ἀποστερουῖντα ζῶνθ' ἑαυτὸν τοῦ φρονεῖν,¹
 ὃ μέγιστον ἡμῶν ἀγαθὸν ἔσχεν ἢ φύσις;
 καὶ Ἀλεξίς δὲ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Φρυγίου διασκευῇ φησιν·
 εἰ τοῦ μεθύσκεσθαι πρότερον τὸ κραιπαλᾶν
 παρεγίνεθ' ² ἡμῖν, οὐδ' ἂν εἰς οἶνόν ποτε
 προσίετο πλείω³ τοῦ μετρίου. νυνὶ δὲ τὴν
 τιμωρίαν οὐ προσδοκῶντες τῆς μέθης
 ἤξειν προχείρως τοὺς ἀκράτους πίνομεν.

ἰ τὸν δὲ Σαμαγόρειον οἶνον καλούμενόν φησιν ὁ Ἀρι-
 στοτέλης ἀπὸ τριῶν κοτυλῶν κερασθεισῶν μεθύ-
 σκειν ὑπὲρ τεσσαράκοντα ἀνδρας."

Ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ὁ Δημόκριτος καὶ πίων ἔφη·
 "τούτοις εἴ τις ἀντιλέγειν ἔχει, παρίτω. ἀκού-
 σεται γὰρ κατὰ τὸν Εὐήνον·

σοὶ μὲν ταῦτα δοκοῦντ' ἔστω, ἐμοὶ⁴ δὲ τάδε.

ἐγὼ δ' ἐπεὶ παρεξέβην περὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων κράσεων
 διαλεγόμενος, ἐπαναλήψομαι τὸν λόγον τὰ⁵ ὑπὸ
 Ἀλκαίου τοῦ μελοποιοῦ λεχθέντα ἐπὶ νοῦν βαλλό-
 430 μένος· φησὶ γάρ που οὗτος·

ἔγχεε κέρναις ἓνα καὶ δύο.⁶

ἐν τούτοις⁷ γάρ τινες οὐ τὴν κρᾶσιν οἶονται λέγειν
 αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ σωφρονικὸν ὄντα καθ' ἓνα κύαθον
 ἄκρατον πίνειν καὶ πάλιν κατὰ δύο. τοῦτο δὲ
 ὁ Ποντικὸς Χαμαιλέων ἐκδέδεκται⁸ τῆς Ἀλκαίου
 φιλοινίας ἀπείρως ἔχων. κατὰ γὰρ πᾶσαν ὥραν

¹ φρονεῖν 443 f: σωφρονεῖν AC.

² προσεγίνεθ' C.

³ C: πλείον A.

⁴ 367 e: δοκοῦντεσθ' ἐμοὶ AC, δοκοῦντ' ἐστὶν ἐμοὶ E.

⁵ Casaubon: τὸν A.

⁶ 430 d: ἔγχευε κέρνα εἰς ἓνα A.

⁷ Musurus: τοῖς A.

⁸ Kaibel: ἐνδέδεκται A.

It robs a man of his reason when he is still alive, and reason is the greatest boon our human nature has acquired.' And Alexis, in the revised edition of *The Phrygian*, says ^a: 'If the headache only came to us before we drink to intoxication, no one would ever indulge himself in wine immoderately. But as it is, foreseeing not that punishment for drunkenness will come, we readily give ourselves over to drinking unmixed cups.' Aristotle says ^b that the so-called Samagorean wine, when a bowl is prepared with only three half-pints of it mixed (with the water), can make more than forty men drunk."

When Democritus had finished these remarks,^c he took a drink and continued: "If anyone can gainsay these facts, let him come forward. He shall hear, indeed, as Evenus puts it ^d: 'To you these things may seem so to be, but to me they seem otherwise.' But since my talk on the mixtures of wine in old times caused me to digress, I will resume my main topic, recalling to mind the lines written by the lyric poet Alcaeus. For he says somewhere ^e: 'Pour it out, mixing it one and two.' In these words, to be sure, some authorities think that he is not speaking of the mixture of the wine, but that, being given to sobriety, he drank unmixed wine only at the rate of a single, and again a double, half-pint each time.^f This is the way in which Chamaeleon of Pontus takes it, but he is ignorant of Alcaeus's bibulousness. For this poet, we dis-

^a Kock ii. 390.

^b P. 119 Rose. ^c Begun at 426 c.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 1, Athen. 367 e.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 41; below, 430 d.

^f *i.e.* he simply asked for one or two cups, not more.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ πᾶσαν περίστασιν πίνων ὁ ποιητῆς οὗτος
εὐρίσκεται· χειμῶνος μὲν ἐν τούτοις·

- ὔει μὲν ὁ Ζεὺς, ἐκ δ' ὀρανῶ¹ μέγας
χειμῶν, πεπάγασιν δ' ὑδάτων ῥοαί . . .
b κάββαλλε² τὸν χειμῶν', ἐπὶ μὲν τιθεὶς
πῦρ, ἐν δὲ κέρναις³ οἶνον ἀφειδέως
μελιχρόν, αὐτὰρ ἀμφὶ κόρσα
μαλθακὸν ἀμφιβαλὼν⁴ γνόφαλλον.

θέρους δέ·

τέγγε πνεύμονας οἴνω· τὸ γὰρ ἄστρον περιτέλ-
λεται·

ἀ δ' ὦρα χαλεπά, πάντα δὲ δύψαις⁵ ὑπὸ καύ-
ματος.

τοῦ δ' ἔαρος·

ἦρος⁶ ἀνθεμόεντος ἐπαῖον ἐρχομένοιο.

καὶ προελθών·

ἐν δὲ κέρνατε⁷ τῷ μελιαδέος ὅττι τάχιστα
κρατῆρα.

ἐν δὲ τοῖς συμπτώμασιν·

- οὐ χρὴ κακοῖσι θυμὸν⁸ ἐπιτρέπην.⁹
προκόψομεν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἀσάμενοι,
c ὦ Βυκχί· φάρμακον δ' ἄριστον
οἶνον ἐνειακμένοις μεθύσθην.

ἐν δὲ ταῖς εὐφρόναις·

νῦν χρὴ μεθύσθην¹⁰ καὶ τινα πρὸς βίαν
πώνην,¹¹ ἐπειδὴ κάτθανε Μυρσίλος.

καὶ καθόλου δὲ συμβουλευὼν φησὶν·

μηδέν¹² ἄλλο φυτεύσης πρότερον δένδριον ἀμπέλω.

cover, drinks at all times and in all circumstances ; in winter, for instance, as these lines show ^a : ' Zeus sends rain, and from the sky comes a mighty storm, and the streams of waters are frozen. . . . Beat down the winter, piling high the fire, and mixing the while sweet wine unsparingly, placing round your brow the soft flock of wool.^b' And in summer ^c : ' Moistened your lungs with wine, for the Dog Star riseth ; the weather is severe, and all things are athirst with the heat.' In springtime ^d : ' I have felt the flowery spring approaching.' Then he proceeds : ' Mix ye with all speed a bowl of the honey-sweet.' Again, in the midst of disasters ^e : ' It is not meet to give over the spirit to misfortune. For we shall profit nothing through grieving, Bycchis ; the best cure is to have wine brought and get drunk.' Or in happy times ^f : ' Now 'tis meet to get drunk, ay, one should drink e'en against his will, since Myrsilus is dead.' And in general he gives this advice ^g : ' Plant no other tree than the vine.' How then is it

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 34, Horace, *Od.* i. 9. 5-8.

^b In place of flowers. ^c Frag. 39.

^d Frag. 45. ^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 35.

^f Frag. 20, Horace, *Od.* i. 37. 1.

^g Frag. 44, Horace, *Od.* i. 18. 1.

¹ ὠρανῶ AC. ² MSS. recent. : κάββαλε AC.

³ Meister : κίρναις A, κινῶς C.

⁴ ἀμφιβαλῶν Grotefend : ἀμφι AC.

⁵ διψαίσι Seidler : διψαίς A, διψᾷ C.

⁶ εἶαρος E, ἕαρος C.

⁷ Meister : κερνάτε A.

⁸ Stephanus : μῦθον A.

⁹ Ahrens : ἐπιτρέπειν A.

¹⁰ Buttmann : μεθύσκειν A.

¹¹ Ahrens : πονεῖν A. ¹² C : μῆθῶν A.

ATHENAEUS

πῶς οὖν ἔμελλεν ὁ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον φιλοπότης νηφάλιος εἶναι καὶ καθ' ἓνα καὶ δύο κυάθους πίνειν; αὐτὸ γοῦν τὸ ποιημάτιον, φησὶ Σέλευκος, ἀντιμαρτυρεῖ τοῖς οὕτως ἐκδεχομένοις. φησὶ γάρ·

d πίνωμεν· τί τὰ λύχνη¹ ὀμμένομεν²; δάκτυλος ἡμέρα.

καὶ δ' αἵρε³ κυλίχνης μεγάλαις, αἶτα, ποικίλαις⁴.

οἶνον⁵ γὰρ Σεμέλας καὶ Διὸς υἱὸς λαθικαδέα ἀνθρώποισιν ἔδωκε. ἔγχεε κέρναις⁶ ἓνα καὶ δύο πλέαις καὶ κεφαλᾷς. α' δ' ἀτέρα τὰν ἀτέραν⁸ κύλιξ ὠθήτω,

ἓνα πρὸς δύο ῥητῶς κινᾶναι κελεύων. ὁ δ' Ἀνακρέων ἔτι ζωρότερον ἐν οἷς φησι·

καθαρῇ δ' ἐν κελέβῃ πέντε τε⁹ καὶ τρις¹⁰ ἀναχέισθω.

Φιλέταιρος δ' ἐν Τηρεῖ δύο ὕδατος πρὸς τρεῖς ἀκράτου. λέγει δὲ οὕτως·

πεπωκέναι δοκεῖ τὸν κατὰ δύο
καὶ τρεῖς ἀκράτου.

e Φερεκράτης δ' ἐν Κοριαννοῖ δύο ὕδατος πρὸς τέσσαρας οἶνου, λέγων ὧδε·

ἄποτος,¹¹ ὦ Γλύκη.

B. ὕδαρῇ ἑνέχεν¹² σοι; A. παντάπασιν μὲν οὖν ὕδωρ.

B. τί εἰργάσω; πῶς, ὦ κατάρατε, ἐνέχεας;

ΓΛ. δὴ ὕδατος, ὦ μάμμη. B. τί δ' οἶνου; ΓΛ. τέτταρας.

¹ Porson: τὸν λύχνον AC.

² Alhrens: σπέννυμεν AC (ὀμμένομεν 481 a).

likely that he who was so fond of drinking should be given to sobriety, and drink only one or two cups at a time? The poem itself, at any rate, says Seleucus, testifies against those who take the line in this meaning. For the poet says ^a: 'Let us drink! Why wait we for the lamps? Daylight hath but a finger's breadth. Boy, take down the large painted cups; for the son of Semele and Zeus gave wine to men to banish care. Pour it out, mixing it one and two, full to the brim ^b; ay, let one cup thrust the other out of the way.' Here he expressly orders one cup of wine to be mixed with two of water. Yet Anacreon requires it still stronger in the lines where he says ^c: 'Let it be poured out, five and three, in a clean cup.' But Philetaerus in *Tereus* has two parts of water to three of neat wine. He says ^d: 'He seems to have drunk the mixture made at the rate of two parts water to three of neat wine.' Pherecrates in *Corianno* has two of water to four of wine, when he says ^e: 'A. It's undrinkable, Glyce. B. What, did she pour it out too watery for you? A. Watery! It's nothing but water. B. (to Glyce). What have you done? How, you confounded idiot, did you pour it? GLYCE. Two parts of water, mammy. B. How much wine? GLYCE. Four parts. B. (in-

^a Frag. 41, Athen. 481 a. ^b Lit., "from a full head."

^c *P.L.G.* ⁴ frag. 42.

^d Kock ii. 234.

^e Kock i. 164: a maidservant (Glyce), a nurse, and another servant are tippling.

³ καὶ δ' αἶρε 481 a: ἀνάειρε A.

⁴ αἶτα, ποικίλαις Hiller: αἰταποικίλα A.

⁵ 481 a: οἶνος A. ⁶ Cf. 430 a: κίρναις A, κίρναις C.

⁷ ἄ added by Porson. ⁸ ἐτέραν A.

⁹ τε added by Dindorf. ¹⁰ τρις A, τρεῖς C.

¹¹ Meineke: ἀποσεσ A. ¹² Erfurdt: ὑδαρην ἐνέχεεν A.

ATHENAEUS

Β. ἔρρ' ἐς κόρακας· βατράχοισιν¹ οἰνοχοεῖν σ'
ἔδει.²

f Ἐφίππος δ' ἐν Κίρκῃ τρεῖς πρὸς τέτταρας·

οἶνον πίοις ἂν ἀσφαλέστερον πολὺν

ὑδαρῇ.³ Β. μὰ τὴν γῆν, ἀλλὰ τρία καὶ τέτταρα.

Α. οὕτως ἄκρατον, εἰπέ μοι, πῆ; Β. τί φῆς;

ἴσον ἴσω δὲ Τιμοκλῆς ἐν Κονισάλῳ⁴.

πατάξω τ' ἴσον ἴσω ποτηρίοις

μεγάλοις ἅπασαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν φράσαι.

431 καὶ Ἀλεξίς ἐν Δορκίδι ἢ Ποππυζούσῃ·

τρεῖς⁵ φιλοτησίας ἐγὼ

μεστὰς προπίνω⁶ ἴσον ἴσω κεκραμένας.

καὶ Ξέναρχος ἢ Τιμοκλῆς ἐν Πορφύρᾳ·

μὰ τὸν Διόνυσον, ὃν⁷ σὺ λάπτεις⁸ ἴσον ἴσω.

Σώφιλος δ' ἐν Ἐγχειριδίῳ·

συνεχῆς ἄκρατος ἐδίδοτ' ἴσον ἴσω. πάλιν

τὴν μείζον' ἤτουν.

Ἀλεξίς Τοκιστῇ ἢ Καταψευδομένῳ·

μὴ παντελῶς αὐτῷ δίδου

b ὑδαρῇ,⁹ κατανοεῖς; ἴσον ἴσω μίγνυ.¹⁰ ΤΡ. καλῶς.

Β. ἡδὺ γε τὸ πῶμα. ποδαπὸς¹¹ ὁ Βρόμιος,

Τρύφῃ;

ΤΡ. Θάσιος. Β. ὅμοιον καὶ δίκαιον τοὺς ξένους

πίνειν ξενικόν, τοὺς δ' ἐγγενεῖς ἐπιχώριον.

¹ Erfurdt: βατράχοις AC.

² σ' ἔδει Herwerden: σε δεῖ AC.

³ E: ὑδαρην A.

⁴ κονισάδωι A.

⁵ Jacobs: τῆς A.

⁶ προπίνων Dindorf.

⁷ ὃν added by Schweighäuser.

credulously) Be off to the devil! You should have been cup-bearer to frogs.' Ephippus in *Circe* has the proportion three to four^a: 'A. It's much safer for you to drink wine well diluted. B. No, by Mother Earth! rather three and four. A. Are you going to drink it so strong? Tell me. B. What have you to say to that?' Timocles in *Conisalus* makes it half and half^b: 'I'll whack you into telling the whole truth^c with large cups of half and half.' So Alexis in *Dorcis*, or *The Woman who Smacks*^d: 'I drink your health in three brimming loving-cups, mixed half and half.' And Xenarchus (or Timocles) in *The Purple-shell*^e: 'No, by the god of wine, which you swill half and half.' Sophilus in *The Dagger*^f: 'Strong wine was offered them continually, mixed half and half. Again they called for the larger cup.' Alexis in *The Usurer*, or *Falsifier*^g: 'A. Don't give it to him absolutely watery, do you take me? Mix it half and half. TRYPHE. All right. B. That drink is fine! Where does that wine^h come from, Tryphe? TRYPHE. It's Thasian. B. Equal and fair it is that foreigners should drink foreign wine, while the natives drink the wine of the country.'

^a Kock ii. 255.

^b *Ibid.* 461.

^c On the principle of *in vino veritas*; Athen. 37 e and note b. *παράσσω* seems to have been a slang word used in cookery of preparing any dish quickly; cf. *παλεῖν ἐφ' ἅλ τὰν μᾶδδαν*, "hit up your barley-cake *au sel*," Aristoph. *Acharn.* 835.

^d Kock ii. 317, cf. Athen. 502 b. ^e Kock ii. 471.

^f *Ibid.* 445.

^g *Ibid.* 381.

^h Lit. "the Bromian God," Dionysus, Athen. 28 e.

⁸ Naber: *κάπτεις* A.

⁹ *ἰδαργν* A.

¹⁰ *μίγνυ* Morel: *μικροῦ* A.

¹¹ *ποδαπὸς* Dindorf: *ποταπὸς* A.

ATHENAEUS

ἐν δὲ Ὑποβολιμαίῳ·

ἀπνευστί τ' ἐκπιὼν
ὥς ἂν τις ἥδιστ' ἴσον ἴσῳ κεκραμένον.

Μένανδρος Ἀδελφοῖς·

ὀκτώ τις ὑποχεῖν ἀνεβόα καὶ δώδεκα
κυάθους, ἕως κατέσεισε¹ φιλοτιμούμενος.

ε κατασειεῖν δὲ ἔλεγον ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς πότοις προ-
πινόντων,² τὴν μεταφορὰν λαμβάνοντες ἀπὸ τῶν
τοὺς καρποὺς κατασειόντων. Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Ἀπο-
κοπτομένῃ·

οὐ συμποσίαρχος ἦν γάρ, ἀλλὰ δῆμιος
ὁ Χαιρέας, κυάθους προπίνων εἵκοσιν.

Διόδωρος δ' ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἐν Αὐλητρίδι·

ἐπὰν κυάθους πίνῃ³ τις, ὦ Κρίτων, δέκα,
d αἰεὶ⁴ παρ' ἕκαστον ἐνδελεχῶς τὸ ποτήριον
πίνει τὸ⁵ λοιπόν, τοὺς λογισμοὺς δ' ἐξεμεῖ⁶.
ταῦτα σκόπει πρὸς σαυτόν.

οὐκ ἀγλαφύρως δὲ Λύσανδρος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, ὥς
φησιν Ἡγήσανδρος ἐν ὑπομνήμασι, τὸν οἶνον
ὑδαρῇ πωλούντων τῶν καπήλων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ,
κεκραμένον ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν πωλεῖν, ἢν' αὐτόν⁷
ἀκρατέστερον ὦνωιντο. τὸ παραπλήσιον καὶ Ἀλε-
ξίς εἶρηκεν ἐν Αἰσώπῳ οὕτως·

κομψόν γε τοῦτ' ἐστὶν παρ' ὑμῖν, ὦ Σόλων,
e ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δεξιῶς θ' εὐρημένον.
xo. τὸ ποῖον⁸; A. ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις⁹ οὐ πίνετε¹⁰
ἄκρατον. xo. οὐ γὰρ ῥάδιον· πωλοῦσι γὰρ

¹ κατέσειε Photius s.v.

² Photius: ὑποπινόντων A.

³ πίνη Naeke: πίνη A.

⁴ Dobree: εἰ A.

And in *Suppositious*^a: 'I drained it without stopping to take breath, with all the pleasure that one could have, mixed half and half.' Menander in *Brothers*^b: 'Someone kept bawling out to pour eight cups and twelve, until in eager competition he utterly floored the others.' Now the word 'to floor'^c was said of persons proposing toasts at drinking-bouts, the figure being borrowed from those who shake down fruits. Alexis says, in *Cut Loose*^d: 'Really, Chaereas was no toast-master, but rather a public executioner; for he proposed twenty cups.' And Diodorus of Sinope in *The Flute-girl*^e: 'Whenever a man has drunk ten cups, Crito, with every cup that he drinks continuously thereafter, he always spews up his powers of reason. Think that over and apply it to yourself.' Not inelegantly did the Spartiate Lysander, according to Hegesander in his *Commentaries*,^f when the hucksters were selling watery wine in the camp, order them to sell it as already mixed, because he wanted them to buy it stronger. Alexis also says the like in *Aesop*^g: 'A. This, at least, is an ingenious custom with you in Athens, Solon, and cleverly invented. SOLON. And what is that? A. In your symposia you don't drink unmixed wine. SOLON. No, for it isn't easy; they

^a Kock ii. 386, Athen. 502 b.

^b Kock iii. 5, Allinson 314.

^c Lit. "shake down."

^d Kock ii. 305.

^e *Ibid.* 420.

^f *F.H.G.* iv. 417.

^g Kock ii. 299.

⁵ πίνει τὸ Dobree: πίνειν τε A.

⁶ δ' ἐξέμεῖ Dobree: δέξαιμι A.

⁷ ἐν' αὐτὸν Casaubon: ἵνα τὸν A.

⁸ ὦ Σόλων before τὸ ποῖον in AC transferred to the first verse by Musurus.

⁹ Dindorf: συμποσίοισιν AC.

¹⁰ Casaubon: πίνεται A, πίνει' C.

ἐν ταῖς ἀμάξαις εὐθέως κεκραμένον,
οὐχ ἵνα τι κερδαίνωσι, τῶν δ' ὠνουμένων
προνοούμενοι τοῦ τὰς κεφαλὰς ὑγιεῖς ἔχειν
ἐκ κραιπάλης. τοῦτ' ἐστ', ὁρᾷς, Ἑλληνικὸς
πότος, μετρίοισι χρωμένους¹ ποτηρίοις
λαλεῖν τι καὶ ληρεῖν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἡδέως.

f τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἕτερον λουτρόν ἐστιν, οὐ πότος,
ψυκτῆρι πίνειν καὶ κάδοις· Α. θάνατος μὲν οὖν.

“ ‘Πίνειν δ' εἰς μέθην,’ φησὶν ἐν ἔκτῳ Νόμων
Πλάτων, ‘οὔτε² ἄλλοθί που πρέπει πλὴν ἐν ταῖς τοῦ
τὸν οἶνον δόντος θεοῦ ἑορταῖς οὐδ' ἀσφαλές, οὔτ'
οὖν περὶ γάμους ἐσπουδακότα, ἐν οἷς ἔμφρονα
εἶναι πρέπει μάλιστα νύμφην καὶ νυμφίον μετα-
βολὴν βίου οὐ μικρὰν μεταλλάττοντας,³ ἅμα δὲ καὶ
τὸ γεννώμενον ὅπως ὅτι⁴ μάλιστα ἐξ ἔμφρόνων αἰεὶ
432 γίγνηται. σχεδὸν γὰρ ἄδηλον ὁποῖα νύξ ἢ φῶς
αὐτὸ γεννήσει.’ κἀν τῷ α'⁵ δὲ τῶν Νόμων φησί·
‘μέθης δὲ αὐτῆς, ὥσπερ Λυδοὶ⁶ χρῶνται καὶ
Πέρσαι καὶ Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ Κελτοὶ καὶ Ἰβηρες
καὶ Θρᾷκες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα γένη, καθάπερ ὑμεῖς, ὦ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τὸ παράπαν ἀπέχεσθε. Σκύθαι δὲ
καὶ Θρᾷκες ἀκράτῳ⁷ παντάπασι χρώμενοι, γυναικῆς
τε καὶ πάντες αὐτοί, καὶ κατὰ τῶν ἱματίων κατα-
χεόμενοι καλὸν καὶ εὐδαιμον ἐπιτήδευμα ἐπιτη-
δεύειν νενομίκασι. Πέρσαι δὲ καὶ σφόδρα μὲν
χρῶνται καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις τρυφαῖς ἃς ὑμεῖς ἀπο-
b βάλλετε, ἐν τάξει δὲ μᾶλλον τούτων.’ ἔπινον

¹ C: χρώμενος A.

² οὐδὲ AC.

³ C: μεταλλάττοντος A.

⁴ ὅτι A.

⁵ ἐν δὲ ια C, κἀν τῷ ἐνδεκάτῳ A.

⁶ Σκύθαι Plato.

⁷ Plato: ἀκρατοπῶται A.

sell it from their carts already mixed, not to make a profit but with forethought for the purchasers, that they may have sound heads after a drunken bout. This, you see, is the Greek way of drinking; by using cups in moderation, they can talk and fool with each other pleasantly. For the other way, drinking from coolers and casks, is a bath, not a drinking-bout. A. It's death, rather !'

" Plato says in the sixth book of *The Laws* ^a : ' To drink to the point of intoxication is not proper to any other occasion except the festivals in honour of the god who gave the wine, and it is not safe ; neither is it appropriate at the time when one is seriously engaged in the business of marriage, wherein, more than at any other time, bride and groom ought to be in their sound senses, since they are undergoing no little change in their lives ; and at the same time, because their offspring ought in all cases to be born of sound-minded parents. For it is well-nigh impossible to say what night or what day will generate it.' And in the first book of *The Laws* ^b he says : ' (I am speaking) of intoxication itself, as practised by Lydians, Persians, Carthaginians, Celts, Iberians, Thracians, and such tribes ; while you, Lacedaemonians, utterly abstain from it. Now the Scythians and Thracians drink nothing but unmixed wine, their wives as well as all the men ; they pour it over their clothes and think that they practise a noble and happy custom. The Persians also indulge excessively in all other kinds of luxury which you reject, although in more orderly fashion than the peoples I have mentioned.'

^a 775 B.

^b 637 D ; the Athenian is talking to the Lacedaemonian stranger. But the text here is sadly garbled.

ATHENAEUS

πολλοὶ¹ καὶ ἄλφιστα ἐπιβάλλοντες τῷ οἴνῳ, ὡς ὁ Δελφὸς Ἡγήσανδρος φησίν. Ἐπίνικος γοῦν, Μνησιππολέμου ἀνάγνωσιν ποιησαμένου τῶν ἱστοριῶν ἐν αἷς ἐγγράπτο ὡς Σέλευκος ἐπηλφίτωσε,² γράψας δράμα Μνησιππόλεμον καὶ κωμωδῶν αὐτὸν καὶ περὶ τῆς πόσεως ταῖς ἐκείνου χρώμενος φωναῖς ἐποίησε λέγοντα·

ἐπ' ἀλφίτου πίνοντα τοῦ θέρους ποτὲ
 c ἰδὼν Σέλευκον ἡδέως τὸν βασιλέα
 ἔγραψα καὶ παρέδειξα τοῖς πολλοῖς ὅτι
 κἂν τὸ τυχὸν ἢ πραγμάτιον ἢ σφόδρ' εὐτελές,
 σεμνὸν δύναται τοῦθ' ἢ δύναμις ἢ 'μὴ ποιεῖν.
 ' γέροντα Θάσιον τόν τε γῆς ἀπ' Ἀτθίδος
 ἐσμὸν μελίσσης τῆς ἀκραχόλου γλυκὺν
 συγκυρκανήσας ἐν σκύφῳ χυτῆς λίθου,
 Δήμητρος ἀκτῇ πᾶν γεφυρώσας ὕγρον,
 κατησίμωσα³ πῶμα, καύματος λύσιν·

ὁ δ' αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ κἂν Θηράσι ταῖς νήσοις⁴
 d ἐπιπάττοντας⁵ λέκιθον ἀντὶ ἀλφίτου πίνειν, καὶ
 λέγεσθαι ταύτην τὴν πόσιν καλλίονα τῆς ἐξ ἀλφί-
 των.

“ Προπόσεις δὲ τὰς γινομένας ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις
 Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἦν ἔθος ποιεῖν οὐδὲ φιλοτησίας
 διὰ τούτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους ποιεῖσθαι. δηλοὶ δὲ
 ταῦτα Κριτίας ἐν τοῖς ἐλεγείοις·

καὶ τόδ' ἔθος Σπάρτῃ μελέτημά τε κείμενόν ἐστι
 πίνειν τὴν αὐτὴν⁶ οἶνοφόρον κύλικα,

¹ ἔπινον πολλοὶ C: ἔπινον οἱ πολλοὶ A.

² H. Stephanus: ἀπηλφίτισε A. ³ κατησίμωκα C.

⁴ Θηρασίαις νήσοις Schweighäuser (cf. Steph. Byz. s.v.).

⁵ C: ἐπιτάττοντα A. ⁶ αὐτοῦ, “his own,” Diehl (?).

^a F.H.G. iv. 418.

^b Athen. 697 d.

^c Kock iii. 330.

Many used to drink with barley-meal sprinkled upon their wine, as Hegesander of Delphi says.^a Mnesiptolemus, at any rate, once gave a reading of his *Histories*,^b in which it was recorded that Seleucus sprinkled barley-meal on wine, and Epinicus wrote a play called *Mnesiptolemus* in which he ridiculed him, and employing the terms used by Mnesiptolemus concerning drinking, represented him as saying ^c: 'One summer I saw King Seleucus eagerly drinking his wine with barley; so I have recorded it and have shown the public that, however ordinary or trivial a little deed may be, this power of mine can make it important. Said the king: "Thasian wine, well aged, and the sweet cell of the irascible bee from Attic land, have I turbinated ^d in a bowl of fused stone, bridging o'er the whole wavy surface with Demeter's grain ^e; thus did I consume the drink, a relief from the heat.'" Hegesander records also that in the Therad islands the people drink wine with pulse instead of barley-meal sprinkled on it, and it is said (so he asserts) that this drink is better than that made from barley.

"It was not the custom of the Spartans to practise the drinking of toasts which occur in banquets, nor to institute by these means loving-cups pledged to one another. Critias makes this clear in his *Elegies* ^f: 'This also is a custom at Sparta and a set practice, to drink from the same ^g wine-bearing cup, and not

^a He uses a ridiculous word, *συγκυρκανήσας*, found only here, for "mingled" or "stirred together." Aristophanes and Hippocrates have the uncompounded *κυρκανῶ* once each.

^b *Δημήτερος ἀκτῆ* is an epic phrase used also by Euripides.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 2, *Poet. Philosoph. Frag.* 615 Diels.

^g *i.e.* not exchanging it with another guest. See critical note.

ATHENAEUS

μηδ' ἀποδωρεῖσθαι προπόσεις ὀνομασὶ λέγοντα
e μηδ' ἐπὶ δεξιτερὰν χεῖρα κύκλῳ θιάσου.

ἄγγε' α¹ Λυδὴ χεῖρ εὖρ' Ἀσιατογενὴς
καὶ προπόσεις ὀρέγειν ἐπὶ δεξιὰ καὶ προκαλεῖσθαι
ἐξονομακλήδην ᾧ προπιεῖν² ἐθέλει.

εἴτ' ἀπὸ τοιούτων πόσεων γλώσσας τε λύουσιν³
εἰς αἰσχροὺς μύθους σῶμά τ' ἀμαυρότερον
τεύχουσιν· πρὸς δ' ὅμμ' ἀχλὺς ἀμβλωπὸς ἐφίξει·
λήστις⁴ δ' ἐκτῇκει μνημοσύνην πραπίδων·

f νοῦς δὲ παρέσφαλται· δμῶες δ' ἀκόλαστον
ἔχουσιν

ἦθος· ἐπεισπίπτει δ' οἰκοτριβῆς δαπάνη.
οἱ Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ κόροι πίνουσι τοσοῦτον
ὥστε φρέν' εἰς ἰλαρὰν ἐλπίδα⁵ πάντας ἄγειν⁶
εἰς τε φιλοφροσύνην γλῶσσαν μέτριόν τε γέλωτα.
τοιαύτη δὲ πόσις σώματί τ' ὠφέλιμος
γνώμη τε κτήσει τε· καλῶς δ' εἰς ἔργ' Ἀφρο-
δίτης

433 πρὸς θ' ὕπνον ἥρμοσται, τὸν καμάτων λιμένα,
πρὸς τὴν τερπνοτάτην τε θεῶν θνητοῖς Ὑγίειαν,⁷
καὶ τὴν Εὐσεβίης⁸ γείτονα Σωφροσύνην.

ἐξῆς τε πάλιν φησίν·

αἱ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τὸ μέτρον κυλίκων προπόσεις παρα-
χρῆμα

τέρψασαι λυποῦσ' εἰς τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον.

b ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ δίαθ' ὁμαλῶς διάκειται,
ἔσθειν⁹ καὶ πίνειν σύμμετρα πρὸς τὸ φρονεῖν¹⁰

¹ ἄγγε' α Dobree: ἄγγεα AC.

² C: προπολεῖν A.

³ τε λύουσιν Musurus: τελέουσιν AC.

to give toasts, pledging them by name, nor send them round in the circle of the party from left hand to right.^a (But among the Athenians it is different.) Bowls they have, which a Lydian hand, Asiatic-born, invented; toasts, too, they pass from left to right, and they challenge by name him whom one wishes to pledge.^b Then, after draughts of this kind they loosen their tongues to tell scandalous stories, and they enfeeble their bodies; upon their eyes a dark mist settles, and oblivion melts away memory from their wits; reason wanders completely away; the slaves have undisciplined habits; extravagance that wastes the household store descends upon them. But the warriors of Sparta drink only enough to lead the spirits of all into joyous hope, the tongue to kindliness and moderate laughter. Such drinking is good for the body, mind, and estate; well is it suited to acts of love, and to further sleep, that haven from toil; to invite, too, Hygieia, most delightful of gods to mortals, and Sobriety, the neighbour of Reverence.' Again he says in continuation: 'For the pledging of cups beyond the proper measure, though they delight for the moment, brings pain for all time. But the Spartan mode of living is ordered equably,—eating and drinking in measure, they have power

^a See 152 d note a, 463 f.

^b Theocrit. xiv. 18 ἐπιχείσθαι ἄκρατον ὄτινος ἤθελ' ἕκαστος, "to have neat wine poured out in honour of whomsoever each desired."

⁴ C superscr.: λῆσις AC.

⁵ Emperius: ἀσπίδα AC.

⁶ πάντας ἄγειν Bergk: πάντ' ἀπάγειν A, πάντ' ἀπαγαγεῖν C.

⁷ ὑγίαν AC.

⁸ C: εὐσεβείης AE.

⁹ Musurus: ἐσθλῆιν A.

¹⁰ Bach: φανέν A.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ τὸ πονεῖν εἶναι δυνατούς· οὐκ ἔστ' ἀπότακτος
ἡμέρα¹ οἰνῶσαι σῶμ' ἀμέτροισι πότοις.

“Φίλοινος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ πρὸς οἶνον ἑτοιμος, φιλο-
πότης δὲ ὁ πρὸς πότους, κωθωνιστῆς² δὲ ὁ μέχρι
μέθης. πλείστον δὲ ἔπινε³ τῶν μὲν ἡρώων Νέστωρ
ὁ τριγέρων· φανερώς γὰρ αὐτὸς προσέκειτο τῶν
ἄλλων μᾶλλον τῷ οἴνῳ καὶ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος
αὐτοῦ, ὃν ὡς πολυπότην ἐπιπλήσσει ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς.
ὁ δὲ Νέστωρ καὶ τῆς μεγίστης μάχης ἐνεστηκυίας
οὐκ ἀπέχεται⁴ τοῦ πίνειν. φησὶ γοῦν Ὀμηρος·

Νέστορα δ' οὐκ ἔλαθεν ἰαχὴ πίνοντά περ ἔμψης.
καὶ μόνου δὲ τούτου τῶν ἡρώων τὸ ποτήριον ἡρμή-
νευκεν, ὡς τὴν Ἀχιλλέως ἀσπίδα. ἐστρατεύετο
γὰρ μετ' αὐτοῦ καθάπερ καὶ τῆς ἀσπίδος ἐκείνης
ἥς φησιν ὁ Ἑκτωρ καὶ μέχρι οὐρανοῦ ἦκειν τὸ
κλέος. οὐκ ἂν ἀμάρτοι δέ τις καὶ τὸ ποτήριον
αὐτοῦ λέγων φιάλην Ἀρεως κατὰ τὸν Ἀντιφάνους
Καινέα, ἐν ᾧ λέγεται οὕτως·

εἴτ' ἤδη δὸς⁵ φιάλην⁶ Ἀρεως,
κατὰ Τιμόθεον, ξυστόν τε βέλος.

d ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ διὰ τὴν φιλοποσίαν ὁ Νέστωρ καὶ
παρ' Ἀχιλλέως φιάλην λαμβάνει δῶρον ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ
Πατρόκλῳ ἐπιτελουμένῳ ἀγῶνι, οὐχ ὅτι ἀκονιτὶ⁷
τῷ νικηθέντι ἔδωκε δέπας ὁ Ἀχιλλεύς (τοῖς γὰρ
φιλοπόταις οὐ παρέπεται τὸ νικᾶν διὰ τὸ ῥάθυμον)

¹ ἀπότακτος ἡμέρα C: ἀπότακτον ἡμεραι A (so Diehl).

² C: φιλοκωθωνιστῆς A.

³ ἔπινε Kaibel: ἔπιε A.

⁴ καὶ after ἀπέχεται deleted by Wilamowitz.

⁵ εἴτ' ἤδη δὸς Emperius: εἴτ' ἡδηλος A.

⁶ τὸ δπλον after φιάλην deleted by Koppiers.

⁷ ἀκονιτὶ Kaibel (cf. Schol. Il. xxiii. 616): καὶ οὐχι A.

to think and to labour; no day is set apart to intoxicate the body with immoderate potations.'

"A 'philoinos' (wine-lover) is one who is ever ready for wine, a 'philopotês' (drink-lover) is ready for drinking-bouts, a 'kothonist' (cup-addict) is one who drinks to intoxication. Of the Homeric heroes the triply-aged Nestor drank most. He himself made no secret of being more devoted to wine than the others, even more than Agamemnon himself, whom Achilles assails as a drink-lover.^a But Nestor, even when the most important battle was at its height, did not abstain from drinking. At least Homer says ^b: 'But the cry of battle did not escape Nestor, although he was drinking.' And among all the heroes his cup only is described,^c like the shield of Achilles.^d For he went on the expedition with it as he did with his shield, the fame of which, Hector says,^e had reached even to Heaven. One would make no mistake if he called Nestor's cup 'the saucer of Ares,'^f as Antiphanes does in *Caeneus*, wherein it is said ^g: 'Then give me forth with the saucer of Ares, as Timotheus calls it,^h and polished dart.' What is more, Nestor, because of his love of drinking, receives another cup from Achilles as a present, on the occasion of the games celebrated in honour of Patroclusⁱ; not that Achilles gave a cup to a beaten man, since Nestor had not entered the contest (victory, indeed, is not apt to attend drink-lovers on account of their lethargy);

^a *Il.* i. 225 οἰνοβapής, "heavy with wine."

^b *Il.* xiv. 1.

^c *Il.* xi. 632.

^d *Il.* xviii. 478.

^e *Il.* viii. 192.

^f i.e. a shield.

^g Kock ii. 55.

^h *P.L.G.* frag. 16.

ⁱ *Il.* xxiii. 616.

ATHENAEUS

ἢ ὅτι διὰ δίψαν μάλιστα λείπονται οἱ πύκται διὰ τὸ βαρεῖσθαι τὰς χεῖρας ἀνατείνοντες. ὁ δὲ Εὐμηλος λαμβάνει θώρακα δραμῶν ἄθλον ἐπι-σφαλῶς καὶ ἀμυγχεῖς, ἀσφαλείας ὄπλον.

e “Τῆς δὲ δίψης οὐδέν ἐστι πολυποθητότερον. διόπερ καὶ τὸ Ἄργος πολυδίψιον ὁ ποιητὴς ἔφη, τὸ πολυπόθητον διὰ τὸν χρόνον. τὸ δίψος γὰρ πᾶσιν ἰσχυρὰν ἐπιθυμίαν ἐμποιεῖ τῆς περιττῆς¹ ἀπολαύσεως. διὸ καὶ ὁ Σοφοκλῆς φησι·

διψῶντι γάρ τοι πάντα προσφέρων σοφὰ
οὐκ ἂν πλέον τέρψεαις ἢ ᾿μπιεῖν² διδούς.

καὶ ὁ Ἀρχίλοχος·

μάχης δὲ τῆς σῆς, ὥστε διψέων πιεῖν,
ὥς ἔρέω.

f καὶ τῶν τραγικῶν δέ τις ἔφη·

ἴσχειν κελεύω χεῖρα διψῶσαν φόνου.

καὶ Ἀνακρέων·

φίλη γὰρ εἰς ξείνοισ³. ἔασον δέ με διψῶντα πιεῖν.
καὶ Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῆς Παιδείας ποιεῖ τὸν Κῦρον τάδε λέγοντα· ‘ἐγὼ ὑμῖν διψῶ χα-ρίσασθαι.’ Πλάτων δ' ἐν τῇ Πολιτείᾳ· ‘ὅταν οἶμαι δημοκρατουμένη πόλις ἐλευθερίας διψήσασα κακῶν οἰνοχόων προστατούντων τύχῃ καὶ πορ-
434 ρωτέρω τοῦ δέοντος ἀκράτου μεθυσθῇ.’ ἔπινε δὲ καὶ Πρωτέας ὁ Μακεδὼν πλεῖστον, ὥς φησιν

¹ τῆς περιττῆς C: τὴν περὶ τῆς A.

² ἢ ᾿μπιεῖν Porson: μὴ πιεῖν AC.

³ εἰς ξείνοισ Schneidewin: εἰς ξείνους A.

^a II. xxiii. 560.

^b Ibid. 394.

^c Strabo, p. 370, gives this epithet the same interpreta-

or else Achilles gave it because boxers are chiefly beaten by their thirst, since they become fatigued by the constant tension of their arms. Eumelus received a breastplate ^a as an instrument of safety because he had run a race with great danger, and had been hurt.^b

"No desire is more insistent than the desire to drink. Hence the Poet called Argos 'very thirsty,' that is, 'much desired,' on account of the long lapse of time.^c For thirst causes in everyone a powerful desire for abundant satisfaction. Hence also Sophocles says ^d: 'Though you offered a thirsty man all sorts of wise conceits, you could not give him greater joy than by giving him a drink.' And Archilochus ^e: 'As one thirsting for a drink, so I desire a fight with you.' And one of the tragic poets has said ^f: 'I bid you stay the hand that thirsts for blood.' And Anacreon ^g: 'For you are a kindly woman toward strangers; let me, who am athirst, drink.' Xenophon, in the third book of his *Education*, makes Cyrus say ^h: 'I thirst to do you favours.' Plato in *The Republic* ⁱ: 'Whenever, I fancy, a democratic state, in its thirst for liberty, has the bad luck to get evil wine-pourers as its leaders, and has become too intoxicated with strong wine.'^j Proteas of Macedon, also, drank a very great tion, "much thirsted after," since the Argives had been away from home ten years.

^a *T.G.F.*² 296; but see Kock iii. 609, and *cf.* Eur. *Med.* 299 σκαιῶσι μὲν γὰρ καὶνὰ προσφέρων σοφὰ δόξεις ἀχρεῖος, "to the stupid, though you offer new conceits, you will appear futile."

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 68.

^f *T.G.F.*² 858.

^h *Cyropaed.* v. 1. 1.

^g *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 57.

ⁱ 562 c.

^j The sequel is: "it becomes enraged at those leaders who would check its desires"; below, 444 a.

deal, as Ephippus says in his work *On the Funeral of Alexander and Hephaestion*,^a and enjoyed a sturdy physique throughout his life, although he was completely devoted to the practice of drinking. Alexander, for example, once called for a six-quart cup and after a drink proposed the health of Proteas. He took the cup, and when he had sung the king's praises he drank, to the applause of everybody. A little while afterwards Proteas demanded the same cup, and again drinking, pledged the king. Alexander took it and pulled at it bravely, but could not hold out; on the contrary, he sank back on his cushion and let the cup drop from his hands. As a result, he fell ill and died, because, as Ephippus says, Dionysus was angry at him for besieging his native city, Thebes. Alexander also drank a very great deal, so that after the spree he would sleep continuously for two days and two nights. This is revealed in his *Journals*, written by Eumenes of Cardia and Diodotus of Erythrae.^b Menander says in *The Flatterer* ^c: 'BIAS. In Cappadocia, Struthias, I drank up three times a golden beaker^d holding ten half-pints. STRUTHIAS. Then you have drunk more than King Alexander. B. Not less, that's certain, by Athena! S. It's a good deal, to be sure.' And Nicobulê, or whoever ascribed to her the compilations, says ^e that when Alexander was dining with Medeios of Thessaly he pledged the health of everyone at the dinner, there being twenty in all, and accepted the same number of toasts from

^a P. 126 Müller, Athen. 129 a.

^b P. 121 Müller.

^c Kock iii. 83, Allinson 394; cf. Athen. 477 f. The name of the first speaker is given by Plutarch, *Mor.* 57 a.

^d In 477 f *κόρυς* is given as the name of an Asiatic drinking-cup.

^e P. 157 Müller.

ἀναστὰς ἐκ¹ τοῦ συμποσίου μετ' οὐ πολὺ ἀνεπαύετο.
d Καλλισθένης δὲ ὁ σοφιστής, ὡς Λυγκεὺς ὁ Σάμιός
φησιν ἐν τοῖς ἀπομνημονεύμασι καὶ Ἀριστόβουλος
καὶ Χάρης ἐν ταῖς ἱστορίαις, ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ τοῦ
Ἀλεξάνδρου τῆς τοῦ ἀκράτου κύλικος εἰς αὐτὸν
ἐλθούσης ὡς διωθεῖτο, εἰπόντος τέ τινος αὐτῷ
‘διὰ τί οὐ πίνεις;’ ‘οὐδὲν δέομαι,’ ἔφη, ‘Ἀλεξ-
άνδρου πιὼν τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ δεῖσθαι.’

“Δαρεῖος δὲ ὁ τοὺς Μάγους ἀνελὼν ἐπιγεγραμ-
μένον εἶχεν ἐπὶ τοῦ μνήματος· ‘ἡδυνάμην καὶ
οἶνον πίνειν πολὺν καὶ τοῦτον φέρειν καλῶς.’
Κτησίας δὲ παρ’ Ἰνδοῖς φησιν οὐκ εἶναι τῷ βασιλεῖ
e μεθυσθῆναι. παρὰ δὲ Πέρσαις τῷ βασιλεῖ ἐφίεται
μεθύσκεσθαι μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ, ἐν ᾗ θύουσι τῷ Μίθρῃ.
γράφει δὲ οὕτως περὶ τούτου Δοῦρις ἐν τῇ ἐβδόμῃ
τῶν ἱστοριῶν· ‘ἐν μόνῃ τῶν ἑορτῶν τῶν ἀγομένων
ὑπὸ Περσῶν τῷ Μίθρῃ βασιλεὺς μεθύσκεται καὶ
τὸ Περσικὸν ὀρχεῖται· τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν οὐδεὶς κατὰ
τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἀπέχονται κατὰ τὴν
ἡμέραν ταύτην τῆς ὀρχήσεως. Πέρσαι γὰρ ὥσπερ
ἱππεύειν οὕτω καὶ ὀρχεῖσθαι μανθάνουσι καὶ νομί-
f ζουσι τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἐργασίας ταύτης κίνησιν² ἐμμελῆ
τινα λαμβάνειν γυμνασίαν τῆς τοῦ σώματος ῥώμης.’
εἰς τοσοῦτον δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐμέθυσεν, ὡς φησι
Καρύστιος ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ἐν ἱστορικοῖς ὑπο-
μνήμασιν, ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ ὄνων ἄρματος κωμάζειν·
ἐποιοῦν δὲ τοῦτο, φησί, καὶ οἱ τῶν Περσῶν
βασιλεῖς· μήποτ’ οὖν διὰ τοῦτο οὐδὲ πρὸς τὰ

¹ ἐκ added by Kaibel.

² Kaibel would delete κίνησιν, but probably two con-
structions have been combined in one: “they think, in the
motion incident to this practice, they got a fitting exercise of
bodily vigour.”

all; he then left the party and soon after went to sleep. But the sophist Callisthenes, according to Lynceus of Samos in his *Reminiscences* and Aristobulus and Chares in their *Histories*,^a pushed aside the cup of unmixed wine when it came to him at Alexander's symposium, and when somebody said to him, 'Why don't you drink?' he replied, 'I don't want to be in need of one of Asclepius's cups^b after drinking from one of Alexander's.'

"Darius, the destroyer of the Magi,^c had an inscription written on his tomb: 'I could drink much wine and yet carry it well.' Ctesias says^d that in India it is not permitted the king to get drunk. But among the Persians the king is allowed to get drunk on one day, that on which they sacrifice to Mithra. On this point Duris, in the seventh book of his *Histories*, writes as follows^e: 'In only one of the festivals celebrated by the Persians, that to Mithra, the king gets drunk and dances "the Persian"; no one else throughout Asia does this, but everyone abstains on this day from the dance. For Persians learn how to dance just as they learn to ride horseback; and they think the motion incident to this practice^f is very suitable for getting exercise to develop bodily strength.' Alexander carried his carousing to such a point, according to Carystius of Pergamum in *Historical Notes*,^g that he even went revelling in a chariot drawn by asses; the Persian kings did this too, Carystius says; perhaps, therefore, it was for this reason that he had no appetite

^a P. 116 Müller.

^c Herod. iii. 76 ff.

^e *F.H.G.* ii. 472.

^b A dose of medicine.

^d Frag. 55 Müller.

^f See critical note 2.

^g *F.H.G.* iv. 357.

ἀφροδίσια εἶχεν ὄρμην· ἐξυδαροῦσθαι¹ γάρ φησιν
ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τοῖς φυσικοῖς προβλήμασι τῶν
435 τοιούτων τὴν γονήν· Ἱερώνυμός τε ἐν ταῖς Ἐπι-
στολαῖς Θεόφραστόν φησι λέγειν ὅτι Ἀλέξανδρος
οὐκ εὖ διέκειτο πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια. Ὀλυμπιάδος
γούν καὶ² παρανακλινάσης αὐτῷ Καλλιξείναν τὴν
Θετταλὴν ἑταίραν περικαλλεστάτην οὔσαν, συνει-
δότος τοῦτο καὶ τοῦ Φιλίππου (εὐλαβοῦντο γὰρ μὴ
γύννις³ εἶη), πολλάκις ἦται αὐτῇ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον
συγγενέσθαι.

Καὶ Φίλιππος δ' ὁ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατὴρ
φιλοπότης ἦν, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Θεόπομπος ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ
b καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. κὰν ἄλλω δὲ μέρει τῆς
ἱστορίας γράφει· Φίλιππος ἦν τὰ μὲν φύσει
μανικὸς καὶ προπετὴς ἐπὶ τῶν κινδύνων, τὰ δὲ διὰ
μέθην· ἦν γὰρ πολυπότης καὶ πολλάκις μεθύων
ἐξεβοήθει· ἐν δὲ τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ πεντηκοστῇ περὶ
τῶν ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ⁴ γενομένων εἰπὼν καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ
δεῖπνον ἐκάλεσε τοὺς παραγενομένους τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων πρέσβεις φησίν· ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος ἀποχωρη-
σάντων ἐκείνων εὐθέως μετεπέμπετό τινας τῶν
ἑταίρων, καλεῖν δ' ἐκέλευε τὰς αὐλητρίδας καὶ
Ἀριστόνικον τὸν κιθαρῳδὸν καὶ Δωρίωνα τὸν
c αὐλητὴν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς εἰθισμένους αὐτῷ
συμπίνειν· περιήγετο⁵ γὰρ πανταχοῦ τοὺς τοιού-
τους ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ κατασκευασάμενος ἦν ὄργανα
πολλὰ συμποσίου καὶ συνουσίας. ὦν γὰρ φιλοπότης
καὶ τὸν τρόπον ἀκόλαστος καὶ βωμολόχους⁶ εἶχε

¹ C: ἐξυδροῦσθαι A.

² καὶ om. C.

³ Musurus: γύνις AC.

⁴ χερωνίαι A.

⁵ περιήγητο A.

⁶ Casaubon: βωμολόχος AC.

^a Cf. Rose, *Pseudo-Arist.* p. 236.

for sexual indulgence ; for Aristotle, in his *Physical Problems*, says ^a that the semen of such persons becomes watery ; so Hieronymus, in his *Epistles*,^b quotes Theophrastus as saying that Alexander was not in good condition for sexual commerce. Olympias, at any rate, and Philip were aware of this, and actually caused the Thessalian courtesan Callixeina, who was a very beautiful woman, to lie with him ; for they feared he might prove to be a womanish man, and Olympias often begged him to have intercourse with Callixeina.

“ Philip, Alexander’s father, was another drink-lover, as Theopompus records in the twenty-sixth book of his *Histories*.^c And in another part of the story he writes ^d : ‘ Philip was a madcap and inclined to rush headlong into danger, partly by nature and partly because of drink ; for he was a deep drinker, and was often drunk when he sallied into battle.’ And in the fifty-third book, after relating the events at Chaeroneia and telling how Philip had invited to dinner the Athenian ambassadors who had arrived, Theopompus continues ^e : ‘ When they had withdrawn, Philip immediately sent for some of his boon companions, and told them to summon the flute-girls, Aristonicus the harp-singer, Dorion the flute-player, and all the rest of the crowd accustomed to drink with him ; for Philip took such persons with him everywhere,^f and he was always equipped with many tools for a drinking-bout and a party. Being, in fact, a drink-lover and quite dissolute in character, he also had many coarse fellows in his train, as well

^b Frag. 10 Hiller.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 308.

^d *Ibid.* 329.

^e *Ibid.* 323.

^f See 260 f. (vol. iii. p. 172).

ATHENAEUS

περὶ αὐτὸν συχνούς καὶ τῶν περὶ τὴν μουσικὴν ὄντων καὶ τῶν τὰ γέλοια λεγόντων. πιών δὲ τὴν νύκτα πᾶσαν καὶ μεθυσθεὶς ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ παραπαίσας¹ ἀφείς ἅπαντας τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαλλάττεσθαι ἤδη πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐκώμαζεν ὡς τοὺς πρέ-
d σβεις τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. Καρύστιος δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἱστορικοῖς ὑπομνήμασιν ‘ὅτε,’ φησί, ‘μεθύειν προηρέϊτο Φίλιππος, τοῦτ’ ἔλεγε “χρὴ πίνειν. Ἀντίπατρος γὰρ ἱκανός ἐστι νήφων.” κυβεύοντος δέ ποτε αὐτοῦ καὶ τινος ἀγγεϊλαντος ὡς Ἀντίπατρος πάρεστι, διαπορήσας ὥσεν ὑπὸ τὴν κλίνην τὸν ἄβακα.’

“Φιλοπότας δὲ καὶ μεθύσους καταλέγει Θεόπομπος Διονύσιον τὸν νεώτερον, Σικελίας τύραννον, ὃν καὶ τὰς ὄψεις ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴνου διαφθαρῆναι.
e Ἀριστοτέλης δ’ ἐν τῇ Συρακοσίων Πολιτείᾳ καὶ συνεχῶς φησιν αὐτὸν ἔσθ’ ὅτε ἐπὶ ἡμέρας ἐνενήκοντα μεθύειν· διὸ καὶ ἀμβλυωπότερον γενέσθαι τὰς ὄψεις. Θεόφραστος δὲ φησι καὶ τοὺς ἐταίρους αὐτοῦ κολακεύοντας τὴν τυραννίδα προσποιεῖσθαι μὴ βλέπειν καὶ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Διονυσίου χειραγωγεῖσθαι καὶ μήτε τὰ παρατιθέμενα τῶν ἐδεσμάτων μήτε τὰς κύλικας ὀρᾶν· διὸ κληθῆναι Διονυσιοκόλακας.² ἔπινε δὲ πλεῖστον καὶ Νυσαῖος ὁ
f τυραννήσας Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἀπολλοκράτης· Διονυσίου δὲ τοῦ προτέρου οὗτοι υἱοί, ὡς ὁ Θεόπομπος ἱστορεῖ ἐν τῇ μ’ καὶ τῇ ἐξῆς τῶν ἱστοριῶν. γράφει δὲ οὕτως περὶ τοῦ Νυσαίου· ‘Νυσαῖος ὁ τυραννήσας ὕστερον Συρακοσίων ὥσπερ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ συνειλημ-

¹ μεθυσθεὶς ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ παραπαίσας Kaibel: μεθυσθεὶς πολὺ (πολλὰ C) καὶ πατάξας A, καὶ παίξας C.

² C and lemma in A: διονυσοκόλακας A.

as many who were versed in music or who could say funny things. And so, after drinking the whole night through, and getting very drunk and committing every folly, he dismissed all the rest of the company and made them withdraw, while he, as dawn was coming on, went to revel with the Athenian ambassadors.' So Carystius in his *Historical Notes* says^a: 'When Philip made up his mind to get drunk, he used to say, "Now we must drink; for it is enough that Antipater is sober."' And once when he was throwing dice, and someone announced that Antipater had arrived, he debated for a while and then pushed the gaming-board under the couch.'

"Theopompus gives a list of drink-lovers and sots, including Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Sicily, who, he says, ruined his eyesight with wine. So Aristotle, in *The Constitution of Syracuse*, says^b that sometimes Dionysius was drunk continuously for ninety days; hence his eyesight became rather dimmed. And Theophrastus says that his companions, in their flattery of his autocratic rule, pretended not to be able to see, and had their hands guided by Dionysius himself, pretending to see neither the food set before them nor the wine-cups;^c hence they were called 'Dionysius-flatterers.' Nysaeus, also, who assumed tyrannical rule over Syracuse, drank a very great deal, as did Apollocrates; they were sons of the first Dionysius, as Theopompus records in the fortieth and following books of his *Histories*.^d He writes thus concerning Nysaeus: 'Nysaeus, who later became tyrant of Syracuse, as though he had been

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 357.

^b P. 528 Rose; cf. Plutarch, *Dionysius* 7.

^c Athen. 249 f.

^d *F.H.G.* i. 313.

μένος καὶ προειδὼς ὅτι μῆνας ὀλίγους ἤμελλεν¹
 ἐπιβιώσεσθαι² γαστριζόμενος καὶ μεθύων διῆγεν.³
 436 ἐν δὲ τῇ τριακοστῇ ἐνάτῃ φησίν· ‘Ἀπολλοκράτης
 ὁ Διονυσίου τοῦ τυράννου υἱὸς ἀκόλαστος ἦν καὶ
 φιλοπότης· καὶ τῶν κολακευόντων τινὲς αὐτὸν
 παρεσκεύαζον ὥς ἐνι μάλιστα ἀλλοτριώτατα πρὸς
 τὸν πατέρα διακεῖσθαι.’ καὶ Ἰππαρίνον³ δὲ τὸν
 Διονυσίου φησίν ὑπὸ μέθης τυραννοῦντα⁴ ἀπο-
 σφαγῆναι. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Νυσαίου καὶ τάδε γράφει·
 ‘Νυσαῖος ὁ Διονυσίου τοῦ προτέρου υἱὸς κύριος τῶν
 ἐν Συρακούσαις γενόμενος πραγμάτων κατεσκευά-
 σατο τέθριππον καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα τὴν ποικίλην
 ἀνέλαβεν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὴν ὀψοφαγίαν καὶ τὴν οἰνο-
 b φλυγίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν παίδων καὶ τὴν τῶν γυναικῶν
 ὕβριν καὶ τὴν⁵ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσα συντελῆ⁶ τούτοις
 πέφυκε⁷ καὶ τὴν δίαιταν διῆγεν οὕτως.’ ἐν δὲ τῇ
 τεσσαρακοστῇ πέμπτῃ ὁ αὐτὸς περὶ Τιμολάου
 λέγων τοῦ Θηβαίου φησίν· ‘οὐκ ὀλίγων γὰρ ἤδη
 γενομένων ἀσελγῶν περὶ τὸν βίον τὸν καθ’ ἡμέραν
 καὶ τοὺς πότους οὐδένα νομίζω τῶν ἐν ταῖς πολι-
 τεύειαις ὄντων οὗτ’ ἀκρατέστερον οὔτε λιχνότερον
 οὔτε δοῦλον γεγονέναι μᾶλλον τῶν ἡδονῶν, εἰ μὴ,
 ὥσπερ εἶπον, Τιμόλαον.’ ἐν δὲ τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ
 εἰκοστῇ περὶ Χαριδήμου τοῦ Ὠρείτου διηγου-
 μενος, ὃν Ἀθηναῖοι πολίτην ἐποίησαντο, φησίν·
 c ‘τὴν τε γὰρ δίαιταν ἐωρᾶτο τὴν καθ’ ἡμέραν
 ἀσελγῇ καὶ τοιαύτην ποιούμενος ὥστε πίνειν καὶ

¹ ἤμελλε C: ἤμελε A.

² Meineke: βιώσεσθαι AE, βύσεσθαι C.

³ Aelian, V.H. ii. 41: ἰππαρίνον A.

⁴ παροινούντα Meineke.

⁵ τὴν deleted by Kaibel doubtfully.

⁶ Kaibel: συντελεῖ A.

apprehended on a capital charge and foresaw that he had only a few months more to live, spent his time in stuffing his belly and getting drunk.' And in the thirty-ninth book Theopompus says ^a: 'Apollocrates, the son of the tyrant Dionysius, was dissolute and drink-loving; and some of his flatterers tricked him into the utmost possible hostile attitude toward his father.' He also says that Hipparinus, the son of Dionysius, was assassinated because he ruled in drunkenness. Concerning Nysaeus he writes further ^a: 'When Nysaeus, the son of the first Dionysius, had become master of Syracusan affairs, he caused to be made a four-horse chariot and assumed gaily-embroidered garments; further, he took to luxurious eating and guzzling, the outraging of young boys and of women, and the practice of all other indulgences which naturally contribute to these, and lived his life accordingly.' In the forty-fifth book Theopompus again says, speaking of Timolaus of Thebes ^b: 'Not a few persons, indeed, have before this proved licentious in their daily lives and in their drinking-habits; but I think that no one in political power has ever been more dissipated, more greedy, or more enslaved by his pleasures than Timolaus, as I have said.' And in the twenty-third book, when telling the story of Charidemus of Oreus, to whom the Athenians granted citizenship, he says ^c: 'It was plainly seen that he carried on his daily life licentiously, making it such that he was always

^a *F.H.G.* i. 312.

^b *Ibid.* 318.

^c *Ibid.* 304.

⁷ Some noun like ἐπιτήδευσις (Wilamowitz) or ἐπιμέλειαν is needed here, and so translated.

ATHENAEUS

μεθύειν αἰεὶ,¹ καὶ γυναικάς ἐλευθέρας ἐτόλμα διαφθείρειν· καὶ εἰς τοσοῦτον προῆλθεν ἀκρασίας ὥστε μειράκιόν τι παρὰ τῆς βουλῆς τῆς τῶν Ὀλυνθίων αἰτεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν, ὃ τὴν μὲν ὄψιν ἦν εὐειδὲς καὶ χαρίεν,² ἐτύγχανε δὲ μετὰ Δέρδου τοῦ d Μακεδόνος αἰχμάλωτον γεγεννημένον· ἔπινε δὲ πλείστον καὶ Ἀρκαδίων (ἄδηλον δ' εἰ ὁ Φιλίππῳ διεχθρεύσας), ὡς τὸ ἐπίγραμμα δηλοῖ, ὅπερ ἀν-έγραψε Πολέμων ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπι-γραμμάτων·

τοῦ πολυκώθωνος τοῦτ' ἡρίον Ἀρκαδίωνος
ἄστεος ὠρθωσαν τῇδε³ παρ' ἀτραπιτῷ
υἱῆς Δόρκων καὶ Χαρμύλος. ἐφθιτο δ'⁴ ὠνήρ,
ὠνθρωπ', ἐκ χανδῆς⁵ ζωροποτῶν κύλικος.

Ἐρασίξενον δέ τινα πεπωκέναι πλείστον φησι τὸ e ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐπίγραμμα·

τὸν⁶ βαθὺν οἰνοπότην Ἐρασίξενον ἡ δις ἐφεξῆς
ἀκρήτου προποθείσ'⁷ ὥχετ' ἔχουσα κύλιξ.

ἔπινε δὲ πλείστον καὶ Ἀλκέτας ὁ Μακεδών, ὡς φησιν Ἀριστος ὁ Σαλαμίνιος, καὶ Διότιμος ὁ Ἀθηναῖος. οὗτος δὲ καὶ Χώνη ἐπεκαλεῖτο· ἐν-τιθέμενος γὰρ τῷ στόματι χώνην ἀπαύστως ἔπινεν ἐπιχεομένου οἴνου· ὅθεν καὶ Χώνη ἐπεκλήθη, ὡς φησι Πολέμων. Κλεομένης δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος f ὅτι καὶ ἀκρατοπότης ἦν προείρηται· ὅτι δὲ διὰ μέθην ἑαυτὸν καὶ μαχαίρα κατέτεμεν Ἡρόδοτος

¹ αἰεὶ C.

² χαρίεν Gulick: χάριεν AC.

³ ὠρθωσαν τῇδε Musurus, Casaubon (τῇδε Kaibel): ὀρθώ-σαντα δὲ A.

⁴ ἐφθιτο δ' Schweighäuser: εφθῆ ὁ δ' A.

⁵ Suspected: εὐχανδεῖς . . . κύλικας Lobeck.

⁶ τὸν cod. Pal.: οὐ A. ⁷ προποθείσ' cod. Pal.: φανερώς A.

drinking and getting drunk, and he even dared to seduce free-born women; he went so far in dissipation that he ventured to demand of the Council of Olynthus a lad who was comely and graceful, and who had happened to be taken prisoner along with Derdas of Macedonia.' Arcadion too (it is uncertain whether he was the Arcadion who was at sword's points with Philip^a) drank very deeply. This is shown by an epigram copied by Polemon in *Epigrams compiled City by City*^b: 'This monument to Arcadion, the hero of many cups, was reared beside the path leading to the city here by his sons, Dorcon and Charmylus. The man died, O stranger, of drinking neat wine from a too capacious cup.' Again, there was a certain Erasixenus who drank very deeply, as the epigram to him declares^c: 'The cup of unmixed wine, twice pledged in quick succession, carried off Erasixenus, that deep wine-drinker.' Alcetas of Macedonia also drank a great deal, according to Aristus of Salamis^d; so, too, Diotimus of Athens. The latter had the nickname of Funnel; for he would insert a funnel in his mouth and drink unceasingly while the wine poured in; hence his nickname of Funnel, as Polemon declares. That Cleomenes of Lacedaemon was another drinker of unmixed wine has already been stated^e; and that he slashed himself to death with a knife in a fit of intoxication^f is recorded by Herodotus.^g

^a Athen. 249 c.

^b Frag. 79 Preller. This work, cited again at 442 e, was a compilation of epigrams arranged according to their provenience.

^c *Anth. Pal.* vii. 454.

^d P. 154 Müller.

^e 427 b.

^f In modern phrase, "as the result of alcoholism."

^g vi. 75.

ιστόρησε. καὶ Ἀλκαῖος δ' ὁ ποιητῆς φιλοπότης ἦν, ὡς προεῖπον. Βάτων δ' ὁ Σινωπεὺς ἐν τοῖς περὶ Ἰωνος τοῦ ποιητοῦ φιλοπότην φησὶ γενέσθαι καὶ ἐρωτικώτατον τὸν Ἰωνα. καὶ αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἐλεγείοις ἐρᾶν μὲν ὁμολογεῖ Χρυσίλλης τῆς Κορινθίας, Τελέου δὲ θυγατρός· ἧς καὶ Περικλέα τὸν Ὀλύμπιον ἐρᾶν φησι Τηλεκλείδης ἐν Ἑσιόδοις. Ξέναρχος¹ δ' ὁ Ῥόδιος διὰ τὴν πολυποσίαν Μετρητῆς ἐπεκαλεῖτο· μνημονεύει αὐτοῦ Εὐφορίων ὁ ἐποποιὸς ἐν Χιλιάσι.

“Χάρης δ' ὁ Μυτιληναῖος ἐν ταῖς περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον
437 ἱστορίαις περὶ Καλάνου εἰπὼν τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ φιλοσόφου, ὅτι ῥύψας ἑαυτὸν εἰς πυρὰν νενημένην ἀπέθανε, φησὶν ὅτι καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ μνήματι αὐτοῦ διέθηκεν Ἀλέξανδρος γυμνικὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ μουσικὸν ἐγκωμίων. ‘ἔθηκε δέ,’ φησί, ‘καὶ διὰ τὴν φιλοινίαν τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ ἀκρατοποσίας ἀγῶνα, καὶ ἦν ἄθλον τῷ μὲν πρώτῳ τάλαντον, τῷ δὲ δευτέρῳ τριάκοντα μναὶ καὶ τῷ τρίτῳ δέκα. τῶν οὖν πιόντων τὸν οἶνον παραχρῆμα μὲν ἐτελεύτησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε, μικρὸν δὲ δια-
b λιπόντες ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς ἕξ. ὁ δὲ πλεῖστον πιὼν καὶ νικήσας ἔπιδε μὲν ἀκράτου χοᾶς τέσσαρας καὶ τὸ τάλαντον ἔλαβεν, ἐπεβίωσε² δὲ ἡμέρας τέσσαρας· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Πρόμαχος.’ Τίμαιος δὲ φησιν ὡς ‘Διονύσιος ὁ τύραννος τῇ τῶν Χοῶν ἑορτῇ τῷ πρώτῳ ἐκπιόντι χοᾶ ἄθλον ἔθηκε στέφανον χρυ-

¹ Ξεναγόρας Aelian, *V.H.* xii. 26. ² Meineke: ἐβίωσε A.

^a 429 b, 430 a.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 350.

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ 254.

^d Kock i. 214. This play was produced twice; see

Again, the poet Alcaeus was a drink-lover, as I have said before.^a Baton of Sinope, in his work *On Ion the Poet*, says ^b that Ion was a drink-lover and very much given to love affairs. In fact, Ion himself in his *Elegies* confesses ^c that he was in love with Chrysilla of Corinth, daughter of Teleas; she was also the woman with whom the Olympian Pericles was in love, as Telecleides says in *The Hesiods*.^d Xenarchus of Rhodes had the nickname of Tunbelly ^e on account of his capacity for drink; the epic poet Euphorion mentions him in his *Chiliads*.^f

"Chares of Mitylene, in his *Tales of Alexander*, describes ^g how the Indian philosopher Calanus threw himself on a funeral pyre which he had built, and so died, and he says that at his tomb Alexander got up a contest in athletic games and in a musical recital of his praises. 'He,' Chares says, 'because of the love of drinking on the part of the Indians, also instituted a contest in the drinking of unmixed wine, and the prize for the winner was a talent, for the second-best thirty minas,^h for the third ten minas. Of those who drank the wine, thirty-five died immediately of a chill, and six others shortly after in their tents. The man who drank the most and came off victor drank twelve quarts and received the talent, but he lived only four days more; he was called Champion.' Timaeus says ⁱ that 'Dionysius the Tyrant at the Feast of Pitchers offered a prize of a golden crown to the one who first drank out his

Dittmer, *Fragments of Athenian Comic Didascaliae found in Rome*, p. 33.

^e The μετρητής equalled in capacity the amphora, holding nearly ten gallons.

^f Frag. 49 Powell.

^h Half a talent.

^g P. 118 Müller.

ⁱ *F.H.G.* i. 225.

ATHENAEUS

σοῦν· καὶ ὅτι πρῶτος ἐξέπιδε Ξενοκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος καὶ λαβὼν τὸν χρυσοῦν στέφανον καὶ ἀναλύων τῷ Ἑρμῇ τῷ ἰδρυμένῳ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐλῆς ἐπέθηκεν, ὥπερ εἰώθει καὶ τοὺς ἀνθινοὺς ἐκάστοτε ἐπιτιθέναι στεφάνους ἐσπέρας ἀπαλλασσόμενος ὡς αὐτόν. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐθαυμάσθη.^c τὴν δὲ τῶν Χοῶν ἑορτὴν τὴν Ἀθήνησιν ἐπιτελουμένην Φανόδημός φησι Δημοφῶντα τὸν βασιλέα . . .¹ βουλόμενον ὑποδέξασθαι παραγενόμενον τὸν Ὀρέστην Ἀθήναζε. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἱερὰ οὐ θέλων αὐτὸν προσιέναι οὐδ' ὁμόσπονδον γενέσθαι μήπω δικασθέντα ἐκέλευσε συγκλειςθῆναι τε τὰ ἱερὰ² καὶ χοᾶ οἴνου ἐκάστῳ παρατεθῆναι, τῷ πρώτῳ ἐκπιόντι εἰπὼν ἄθλον δοθήσεσθαι πλακοῦντα. παρήγγειλέ τε καὶ τοῦ πότου παυσαμένους τοὺς μὲν στεφάνους οἷς ἐστεφάνωντο πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ μὴ τιθέναι διὰ τὸ δ^d ὁμορόφους³ γενέσθαι τῷ Ὀρέστῃ, περὶ δὲ τὸν χοᾶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἕκαστον περιβεῖναι⁴ καὶ τῇ ἱερείᾳ ἀποφέρειν τοὺς στεφάνους πρὸς τὸ ἐν Λίμναις τέμενος, ἔπειτα θύειν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τὰ ἐπίλοιπα. καὶ ἕκτοτε τὴν ἑορτὴν κληθῆναι Χοᾶς. τῇ δὲ ἑορτῇ τῶν Χοῶν ἔθος ἐστὶν Ἀθήνησι πέμπεσθαι δῶρά τε καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς τοῖς σοφισταῖς, οἳ περ καὶ αὐτοὶ συνεκάλουν ἐπὶ ξένια τοὺς γνωρίμους,

¹ Some words like πρῶτον εἰσαγαγεῖν or ἐνστήσασθαι have fallen out.

² τε τὰ ἱερὰ Meineke: τά τε ἱερὰ A.

³ ὁμορόφους A, ὁμοροφίους C.

⁴ περιθῆναι A.

^a Each pitcher held about three quarts.

^b Athen. 276 c note b; Schol. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 960; Plut. *Qu. Symp.* 643 a.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 368.

^d See critical note 1.

pitcher^a; and the first to drink it out was the philosopher Xenocrates, who took the golden crown, and leaving the company placed it on the head of the statue of Hermes which was set up in the court, and upon which he was in the habit of placing the crowns of flowers every time he went home at evening. And for this act he was admired.' As for the Feast of Pitchers celebrated at Athens,^b Phanodemus says ^c that King Demophon instituted it ^d when he desired to entertain Orestes on his arrival at Athens. Since Demophon did not wish Orestes to be admitted to the holy rites,^e or share in the libations when he had not as yet been tried,^f Demophon ordered the sacred utensils to be locked up, and a pitcher of wine to be set before each participant, saying that a flat-cake would be given to the one who drank out his pitcher first. He also ordered that after they had finished the drinking they should not place the wreaths they had been wearing near the sacred images,^g since they had been under the same roof with Orestes, but that everyone should twine his wreath round his own pitcher and the priestess should carry away the wreaths to the sacred precinct in the Marshes, and then complete the sacrifice in the temple. Since that time the festival has been called the 'Pitchers.' At the festival of the Pitchers it is customary at Athens to send presents as well as their fees to the sophists, who also themselves called together their disciples for hospitality. This we have on the

^a The expression *τὰ ἱερά* has a wide meaning, comprehending the sacred places, images, and vessels used in the rites.

^f Before the Areopagus for the murder of his mother. Eur. *Iph. Taur.* 940 ff. follows this tradition concerning the origin of the festival. See vol. iii. p. 240.

^g Or, "deposit them at the temples" (Schweighäuser).

ὥς φησιν Εὐβουλίδης ὁ διαλεκτικὸς ἐν δράματι
Κωμασταῖς οὕτως·

σοφιστιᾶς, κάκιστε, καὶ Χοῶν δέη
e τῶν μισθοδώρων. οὐκ ἀδείπνων ἐν τρυφῇ.¹

“Ἀντίγονος δ’ ὁ Καρύστιος ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ
Διονυσίου βίου τοῦ Ἡρακλεώτου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος
Μεταθεμένου φησὶ τὸν Διονύσιον τοῖς οἰκέταις
συνεορτάζοντα ἐν τῇ τῶν Χοῶν ἐορτῇ καὶ μὴ
δυνάμενον διὰ γῆρας χρῆσθαι ἢ παρειλήφesan
ἑταῖρα ὑποστρέψαντα εἰπεῖν πρὸς τοὺς συν-
δειπνοῦντας·

οὐ δύναμαι τανύσαι, λαβέτω² δὲ καὶ ἄλλος.

ἦν δὲ ὁ Διονύσιος ἔτι ἐκ νέου, ὥς φησι Νικίας ὁ
Νικαεὺς ἐν ταῖς Διαδοχαῖς, πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια
ἐκμανῆς καὶ πρὸς τὰς δημοσίας εἰσῆει παιδίσκας
f ἀδιαφόρως. καὶ ποτε πορευόμενος μετὰ τινων
γνωρίμων ὥς ἐγένετο κατὰ τὸ παιδισκεῖον, εἰς ὃ
τῇ προτεραίᾳ παρεληλυθὼς ὥφειλε χαλκοῦς, ἔχων
τότε κατὰ τύχην ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα πάντων
δρώντων ἀπεδίδου. Ἀνάχαρσις δ’ ὁ Σκύθης παρὰ
438 Περιάνδρῳ τεθέντος ἄθλου περὶ τοῦ πίνειν ἤτησε
τὸ νικητήριον πρῶτος μεθυσθεὶς τῶν συμπαρόν-
των, ὥς ὄντος τέλους τούτου καὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ πότῳ
νίκης ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς ἐν τῷ τρέχειν. Λακύδης δὲ
καὶ Τίμων οἱ φιλόσοφοι κληθέντες πρὸς τινα τῶν
γνωρίμων ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας καὶ βουλόμενοι συμπερι-

¹ Corrupt: οὐκ ἀδείπνω σὺν τρυφῇ, “in luxury that lacks not a dinner,” Emperius: σὺκα δειπνῶν ἐντρυφᾶς, “you think it luxury to dine on figs,” Dobree.

² C: λαβέσθω A.

authority of the dialectician ^a Eubulides in a play, *The Revellers* ^b: 'You itch to be a sophist, foul wretch, and you desire the fees and presents of the Pitchers, not lacking a dinner in your luxury.' ^c

"Antigonus of Carystus, in his work *On the Life of Dionysius*—he was a native of Heracleia with the nickname of Shifty ^d—says ^e that Dionysius was once feasting with his servants at the festival of the Pitchers, and being unable, on account of old age, to make use of the courtesan whom they had called in he turned and said to the other members of the party ^f: 'I cannot stretch the bow, let another take it.' Now Dionysius, as Nicias of Nicaea says in his *Successions*, ^g had from boyhood a mad proneness to lustfulness, and used to visit common street-walkers without discrimination. Once he was walking with some disciples and came opposite to the brothel where he had been the day before and where he owed some coppers; as he happened to have them at that time he stretched out his hand in the sight of all and paid the debt. Anacharsis the Scythian was at the court of Periander when a prize was offered for drinking; and he demanded the prize because he was the first among the men present to get drunk; for he said that getting drunk was the goal and constituted the victory in a drinking-bout, precisely like the goal of victory in running. ^h The philosophers Lacydes and Timon were once invited to the house of one of their disciples for two days; wishing to adapt themselves

^a Since this title seems inappropriate to a poet, Kaibel thought that Eubulides was a character in the play, the poet's name (Philip?) being lost. ^b Kock ii. 431.

^c See critical note 1. ^d Athen. 281 d.

^e P. 126 Wilamowitz. ^f *Od.* xxi. 152. ^g *F.H.G.* iv. 464.

^h *i.e.* the first to get there won the prize.

φέρεισθαι τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπινον προθυμότερον. τῇ μὲν οὖν πρώτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὁ Λακύνδης ἀπῆει πρότερος ἐπιπολάσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ ποτοῦ, καὶ ὁ Τίμων ὁρῶν αὐτὸν ἀπιόντα ἔφη·

ἡράμεθα μέγα κῦδος, ἐπέφνομεν Ἑκτορα δῖον.

τῇ δ' ὑστεραία προαπιόντος¹ τοῦ Τίμωνος διὰ τὸ μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἐκπιεῖν τὴν προποθείσαν αὐτῷ
b κύλικα ὁ Λακύνδης ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ἐπανάγοντα εἶπε·

δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσιν.

“Μυκερῖνον δὲ τὸν Αἰγύπτιον ὁ Ἡρόδοτος ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς δευτέρας ἀκούσαντα παρὰ τῶν μάντεων ὅτι ὀλιγοχρόνιός ἐστι, λύχνα ποιησάμενον πολλὰ ὁπότε γένοιτο νύξ πίνειν καὶ εὐπαθεῖν οὔτε ἡμέρας οὔτε νυκτὸς ἀνιέντα· καὶ εἰς τὰ ἔλαα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλση νεμόμενον,² ἔτι τε ὅπου πύθοιτο ἡβητήρια εἶναι μεθύσκεσθαι. καὶ Ἀμασιν δὲ τὸν καὶ αὐτὸν
c Αἰγυπτίων βασιλέα Ἡρόδοτος πολλὰ πεπωκέναι φησίν. Ἑρμείας δ' ὁ Μηθυμναῖος ἐν τρίτῃ Σικελικῶν φιλοπότην φησὶ γενέσθαι Νικοτέλη τὸν Κορίνθιον. Φαινίας δὲ ὁ Ἑρέσιος ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Τυράννων ἀναίρεσις ἐκ τιμωρίας Σκόπαν³ φησὶ τὸν Κρέοντος μὲν υἱόν, Σκόπα³ δὲ τοῦ παλαιοῦ υἱοῦν φιλοποτοῦντα διατελέσαι καὶ τὴν ἐπάνοδον τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν συμποσίων ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ θρόνου καθήμενον καὶ ὑπὸ τεσσάρων βασταζόμενον οὕτως οἴκαδε ἀπιέναι. Φύλαρχος δὲ ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν Ἀντίοχόν φησι τὸν βασιλέα φίλοινον γενόμενον μεθύσκεσθαι τε καὶ κοιμᾶσθαι

¹ C: προπιόντος A.

² πλανώμενον Herodotus.

³ Leopardi: σκότταν, σκόττα A, κόττας C.

to the customs of the others there they drank heartily. On the first day Lacydes came away first, since the wine was too much for his stomach, and Timon, seeing him going away, cried out ^a: 'We have won great glory, we have slain godlike Hector.' But the next day, when Timon was the first to leave because he could not drink out the cup that had been pledged to him, Lacydes saw him withdrawing and said ^b: 'Unhappy they whose children face my might!'

"Herodotus, in the course of the second book,^c relates that Mycerinus the Egyptian learned from his soothsayers that he was to live only a short time; so he caused many lamps to be lighted whenever night came on, and drank and made merry without stopping day or night; he even roamed into the swamps and woods and wherever, besides, he learned there were gatherings of young people, and there got drunk. Of Amasis, too, who was also king of Egypt, Herodotus says that he drank a great deal. Hermeias of Methymna, in the third book of his *History of Sicily*, says ^d that Nicoteles of Corinth was a drink-lover, and Phaenias of Eresus, in the work entitled *Tyrants killed in Revenge*, says ^e that Scopas, the son of Creon and grandson of the elder Scopas, spent his life in drinking and returned from drinking-bouts seated on a chair of state, and carried aloft by four men he made his homeward journey in that way. Phylarchus, in the sixth book of his *Histories*, says ^f that King Antiochus became a wine-lover and got drunk and slept for a long time; then when

^a *Il.* xxii. 393; Diels, *Poet. Philosoph.* iii. 1. 181.

^b *Il.* vi. 127.

^c Chap. 133.

^d *F.H.G.* ii. 80.

^e *Ibid.* 298.

^f *F.H.G.* i. 335; Antiochus II Theos is meant.

ἐπὶ πλέον, εἰθ' ἑσπέρας πάλιν ἀφυπνιζόμενον ἐπι-
d πίνειν. 'ἐχρημάτιζέ τε,' φησί, 'νήφων μὲν βραχέα
τελέως, μεθύων δὲ τὰ πολλά. διὸ περὶ αὐτὸν δύο
ἦσαν οἱ διοικούντες τὴν βασιλείαν, Ἄριστος καὶ
Θεμίσων, Κύπριοι μὲν γένος καὶ ἀδελφοί, ἐρώμενοι
δὲ ἀμφότεροι τοῦ Ἀντιόχου.' πολυπότης δὲ ἦν
καὶ Ἀντίοχος ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ κληθεὶς Ἐπιφανής,
ὁ ὁμηρεύσας παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις, ὡς¹ ἱστορεῖ Πτο-
λεμαῖος ὁ Εὐεργέτης ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ τῶν ὑπομνη-
e μάτων καὶ τῷ πέμπτῳ φάσκων αὐτὸν εἰς τοὺς
Ἰνδικοὺς κώμους καὶ μέθας τραπέντα πολλὰ ἀνα-
λίσκειν. καὶ τὰ περιλειπόμενα δὲ τῶν χρημάτων
μεθ' ἡμέραν κωμάζων ὅτε μὲν ἐξέχει, ἄλλοτε δὲ
ἐν ταῖς δημοσίαις ὁδοῖς ἱστάμενος ἔλεγε². 'τίνι ἢ
τύχῃ δίδωσι, λαβέτω.' καὶ ῥίψας τὸ ἀργύριον
ᾤχετο. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πλεκτὸν στέφανον ῥόδων
ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς καὶ χρυσοῦφῃ τήβενναν
φορῶν μόνος ἐρέμβετο λίθους ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχων, οἷς
ἔβαλλε τῶν ἰδιωτῶν³ τοὺς ἀκολουθοῦντας αὐτῷ.
ἐλούετο δὲ⁴ καὶ εἰς τοὺς κοινούς λουτρῶνας μύροις
f ἀλειφόμενος, ὅτε καὶ ποτε συνιδὼν τις αὐτὸν
ἰδιώτης ἔφη 'μακάριος εἶ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, πολυτελὲς
ὄζεις.' καὶ ὃς ἡσθεὶς 'ἐγὼ σε,' φησὶν, 'ὑπέρ-
κορον τούτου⁵ ποιήσω.' καὶ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς
αὐτοῦ ὑδρίσκην ὑπὲρ δύο χοᾶς ἔχουσιν παχέος
μύρου καταχυθῆναι ἐκέλευσεν, ὡς καὶ τὸ πλῆθος
τῶν ἀγοραιωτέρων⁶ εἰς τὸ ἐκχυθὲν συγκυλισθῆναι.
ὀλίσθου τε γενομένου αὐτός τε⁷ ὁ Ἀντίοχος ἔπεσε

¹ ὡς Schweighäuser: δν AC.

² ἱστάμενος ἔλεγε C: ἱστάμενον λέγειν A.

³ Meineke: ἰδίῳ AC.

⁴ Kaibel: τε AC.

⁵ Musurus: τοῦτο A.

⁶ ἀγοραιῶν C.

⁷ C: γε A.

evening came he would wake again and drink some more. 'He did very little business when sober,' says Phylarchus, 'but most when he was drunk. Hence he had two men about him to administer the affairs of the kingdom, Aristus and Themison; they were natives of Cyprus and brothers, and both were favourites of Antiochus.' Another drink-lover was Antiochus, the king who was called Epiphanes and became a hostage in Rome, as Ptolemy Euergetes records in the third book of his *Commentaries*, as also in the fifth book,^a saying that after he had adopted Indian revels and carouses he spent large sums. What was left over of the money he would sometimes pour out in mid-day revelling, while at other times he would stand in the public streets and say, 'Let him take to whom Fortune gives.' Then he would toss the money and be off. And often he had a wreath plaited of roses on his head, and wearing a toga woven of gold he would roam about all alone with stones under his arm, which he threw at private citizens who followed him. He also used to bathe in the public baths, smearing himself with perfumes; at which time even a private citizen who caught sight of him would call out, 'How fortunate you are, sire; you smell expensive!' ^b With delight he would reply, 'I will glut you with it.' Then he ordered a jar which contained more than six quarts of greasy scent to be showered over the man's head, so that the crowd of loafers ^c rolled headlong together in the mess. It was so slippery that Antiochus himself

^a *F.H.G.* iii. 186; for other doings of this mad prince see 193 d.

^b *Cf.* Athen. 193 f.

^c The comparative degree of the adjective ἀγοραῖος (idler in the market-place) is matched by "lewd fellows of the baser sort." See critical note 6.

καγχάζων¹ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν λουομένων τὸ αὐτὸ
439 ἔπασχον. Πολύβιος δ' ἐν τῇ ἕκτη καὶ εἰκοστῇ
τῶν ἱστοριῶν καλεῖ αὐτὸν Ἐπιμανῆ καὶ οὐκ
Ἐπιφανῆ διὰ τὰς πράξεις· οὐ μόνον γὰρ μετὰ
δημοτῶν ἀνθρώπων κατέβαινεν εἰς ὀμιλίας, ἀλλὰ
καὶ μετὰ τῶν παρεπιδημούντων ξένων καὶ² τῶν
εὐτελεστάτων συνέπινεν. εἰ δὲ καὶ τῶν νεωτέρων
(φησί) αἰσθοιτό τινας συνευωχουμένους³ ὅπουδῆ-
ποτε, παρῆν μετὰ κερατίου⁴ καὶ συμφωνίας, ὥστε
τοὺς πολλοὺς διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ἀνισταμένους
φεύγειν. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα
b ἀποβαλὼν τήβενναν ἀναλαβὼν περιήει τὴν ἀγοράν.
ἐν δὲ τῇ πρώτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ ὁ αὐτὸς Πολύβιος
φησι συντελοῦντα αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ Ἀντιοχείᾳ ἀγῶνας
συγκαλέσαι πάντας Ἑλλήνας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς
βουλομένους⁵ ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν. καὶ πλείστων παρα-
γυνομένων ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις, πάντας ἐκ χρυσῶν
ὀλκείων⁶ ἤλειφε κροκίνῳ μύρῳ καὶ κινναμωμίνῳ
καὶ ναρδίνῳ καὶ ἀμαρακίνῳ καὶ ἱρίνῳ.⁷ καὶ
c συγκαλῶν αὐτοὺς εἰς εὐωχίαν ποτὲ μὲν χίλια
τρίκλινα, ποτὲ δὲ χίλια πεντακόσια συνεπλήρου
μετὰ πολυτελεστάτης κατασκευῆς. καὶ ὁ χειρισμὸς
τῆς διακονίας δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο· κατὰ γὰρ τὰς
εἰσόδους ἐφιστάμενος οὓς μὲν εἰσῆγεν,⁸ οὓς δ'
ἀνέκλινεν, καὶ τοὺς διακόνους δὲ τοὺς τὰς παρα-
θέσεις εἰσφέροντας αὐτὸς εἰσῆγε, καὶ περιπορευό-

¹ C: καγχάζων A.

² καὶ om. 193 d.

³ αἰσθοιτό . . . συνευωχουμένους 193 d: συναίσθοιτο . . . εὐωχου-
μένους AC.

⁴ κερατίου Diodorus xxix. 32: κεραμίου AC.

⁵ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς βουλομένους Kaibel, after Meineke: τῶν
βουλομένων τοὺς πολλοὺς AC. I should prefer Ἑλλήνας,

fell down with a loud laugh, and most of the bathers suffered the same fate. Polybius, in the twenty-sixth book of his *Histories*, calls ^a him Epimanes ('Insane') and not Epiphanes ('Illustrious') because of his acts: 'Not only did he descend to intercourse with the common people, but he also drank in company with foreigners who were in town, and with the meanest of them as well; and if (Polybius says) he learned that any young men were feasting together, no matter where, he would appear with hornpipe and symphony ^b; the result was that most of the party got up and fled at the unexpected apparition. And often he would lay aside his royal robes, and putting on a toga he would walk about the market-place.' Again, in the thirty-first book, Polybius says ^c also that when he carried on the games at Antioch, he invited all Greeks, and any others who wanted to come, to see the spectacle. A very large number was present in the gymnasia, and he anointed all persons there with saffron oil from golden basins, and also with oil of cinnamon, nard, marjoram, and orris. Inviting them all to a banquet on one occasion, he filled up a thousand triclinia, on another occasion fifteen hundred, and all with the most extravagant appointments. The management of the service was undertaken by him personally; for he stood at the entrance introducing some, assigning couches to others; and he himself brought in the servants who carried in the courses served.

^a Chap. 1. ^b See 193 e note *g* (vol. ii. p. 377). ^c Chap. 4.

ὑπερᾶραι βουλόμενον τὸν Παῦλλον, cf. 194 c (κρατεῖν βουλόμενον τοῦ Παύλλον Hultsch).

⁶ Ursinus: ὀλκίων AC.

⁷ 195 d: κλινῶν A (om. C).

⁸ εἰσήγε A: διέταττεν Diodorus xxxi. 16.

μενος οὐ μὲν προσεκάθιζεν, οὐ δὲ προσανέπιπτε. καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ἀποθέμενος μεταξὺ τὸν ψωμόν, ποτὲ δὲ τὸ ποτήριον ἀνεπήδα καὶ μετανίστατο καὶ περιήει τὸν πότον προπόσεις λαμβάνων ὀρθὸς ἄλλοτε παρ' ἄλλοις, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς ἀκροάμασι προσ-
 d παίζων. καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν μίμων εἰσεφέρετο ὅλος συγκεκαλυμμένος καὶ ἐτίθετο εἰς τὴν γῆν ὡς εἰς ὦν τῶν μίμων· καὶ τῆς συμφωνίας προκαλου-
 μένης¹ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀναπηδήσας ὠρχεῖτο γυμνός² καὶ προσέπαιζε τοῖς μίμοις, ὥστε πάντας αἰσχύνε-
 σθαι. τοιαῦτα ἀπεργάζεται τοὺς τालαιπώρους ἢ πρὸς τῇ μέθῃ ἀπαιδευσία. φιλοπότης δ' ἦν καὶ
 e ὁ ὁμώνυμος αὐτῷ Ἀντίοχος, ὁ³ ἐν Μηδία πρὸς Ἀρσάκην πολεμήσας, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Ποσειδώνιος ὁ Ἀπαμεὺς ἐν τῇ ἐκκαιδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν. ἀν-
 αιρεθέντος γοῦν αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἀρσάκην θάπτοντα αὐτὸν λέγειν· 'ἔσφηλén σε, Ἀντίοχε, θάρσος καὶ μέθη· ἥλπιζες γὰρ ἐν μεγάλοις ποτηρίοις τὴν Ἀρσάκου βασιλείαν ἐκπιεῖν.' Ἀντίοχος δὲ ὁ μέγας ἐπι-
 καλούμενος, ὃν Ῥωμαῖοι καθεῖλον, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Πολύβιος ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ, παρελθὼν εἰς Χαλκίδα τῆς Εὐβοίας συνετέλει γάμους, πεντήκοντα μὲν
 ἔτη γεγονώς καὶ δύο τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ἔργων ἀνειληφώς, τὴν τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθέρωσιν, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐπηγγέλλετο, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους
 f πόλεμον. ἐρασθεῖς οὖν⁴ παρθένου Χαλκιδικῆς κατὰ τὸν τοῦ πολέμου καιρὸν ἐφιλοτιμήσατο γῆμαι

¹ C: προσκαλουμένης A.² γυμνός added from Diodorus.³ ὁ C: om. A.⁴ C: γοῦν A.

^a F.H.G. iii. 259; cf. Athen. 153 a (vol. ii. p. 196). Antiochus VII Sidetes is meant: his defeat and death occurred in 129 B.C.

And going round he would seat himself in one place, or throw himself down in another. At one moment he would throw aside a morsel or a cup just as he had put them to his lips, and jumping up suddenly he would change his place or walk round among the drinkers, receiving toasts while he stood sometimes by one, sometimes by another, at the same time joining in the buffoonery of the players. He was even brought in by the mime-performers entirely wrapped up, and deposited on the ground as though he were one of the performers ; when the symphony sounded the challenge, the king would leap up and dance naked and joke with the mimers, so that everyone felt ashamed of him. Such is the effect produced on miserable men by want of refinement in drinking. Still another drink-lover was the like-named Antiochus, the one who went to war against Arsaces in Media, as Poseidonius of Apameia records in the sixteenth book of his *Histories*.^a At any rate when he was killed and Arsaces was burying his body he said : ' Your rashness and drunkenness, Antiochus, have caused your overthrow ; for you expected to drink out the kingdom of Arsaces in huge cups.' And Antiochus, surnamed the Great, who was conquered by the Romans, as Polybius records in the twentieth book,^b went over to Chalcis in Euboea and celebrated his nuptials when he was fifty years old and had undertaken two most important tasks, the liberation of Greece, according to his own profession, and the war against the Romans. Falling in love with a girl of Chalcis at a critical period of the war, he conceived a strong desire to marry her, he being a wine-bibber

^b Chap. 8.

αὐτήν, οἶνοπότης ὦν καὶ μέθαις χαίρων· ἦν δ' αὐτῇ¹ Κλεοπτολέμου μὲν θυγάτηρ ἑνὸς τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, κάλλει δὲ πάσας ὑπερβάλλουσα· καὶ τοὺς γάμους συντελῶν ἐν τῇ Χαλκίδι αὐτόθι διέτριψε τὸν χειμῶνα, τῶν ἐνεστώτων οὐδ' ἤντινοῦν ποιούμενος πρόνοιαν. ἔθετο δὲ καὶ τῇ παιδί ὄνομα Εὐβοίαν. ἡττηθεὶς οὖν τῷ πολέμῳ ἔφυγεν εἰς Ἐφεσον μετὰ τῆς νεογάμου. ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ 440 ὁ αὐτὸς Πολύβιος ἱστορεῖ Ἄγρωνα τὸν Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλέα ἡσθέντα ἐπὶ τῷ νενικηκέναι τοὺς μέγα φρονούντας Αἰτωλοὺς πολυπότην ὄντα καὶ εἰς μέθας καὶ εὐωχίας τραπέντα πλευρίτιδι ληφθέντα ἀποθανεῖν. ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνάτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ ὁ αὐτὸς Γενθίωνά² φησι τὸν τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλέα διὰ τὴν πολυποσίαν πολλὰ ποιεῖν ἀσελγῇ κατὰ τὸν βίον, νύκτωρ τε αἰεὶ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν μεθύοντα. ἀποκτείναντα δὲ καὶ Πλεύρατον³ τὸν ἀδελφὸν γαμεῖν μέλλοντα τὴν Μονουνίου⁴ θυγατέρα αὐτὸν γῆμαι τὴν παῖδα καὶ ὡμῶς χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἀρχομέ-
b νοις. καὶ Δημήτριον⁵ δὲ φησι, τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης τὴν ὁμηρεῖαν διαφυγόντα, ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ καὶ τριακοστῇ βασιλεύσαντα Σύρων πολυπότην ὄντα τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς ἡμέρας μεθύσκεσθαι. Ὀροφέρην τε ὀλίγον χρόνον Καππαδοκίας βασιλεύσαντα καὶ παριδόντα τὰς πατρίους ἀγωγὰς φησιν ἐν τῇ τριακοστῇ δευτέρᾳ εἰσαγαγεῖν τὴν Ἰακὴν καὶ τεχνικὴν⁵ ἀσωτίαν.

¹ Dindorf: αὐτὴ Α.

² Casaubon: *τενθίωνα* Α (cf. Eustath. 1615. 62, Aelian, V.H. ii. 41).

³ Πλάτορα Hultsch (cf. Livy xlv. 30).

⁴ Froelich: *μενουρίου* Α. ⁵ Schweighäuser: *τεχνητικὴν* Α.

^a Chap. 4.

^b Chap. 5.

^c Chap. 19. 4. Demetrius I Soter is meant: Joseph. Ant. xiii. 35.

and delighting in carouses ; this girl was the daughter of Cleoptolemus, one of the nobles, and she excelled all in beauty ; so he wasted the winter in Chalcis celebrating his nuptials there, making no provision whatever for the dangers that threatened. He also gave the name Euboea to the girl. When, then, he was defeated in the war, he fled to Ephesus with the young bride. In the second book Polybius also records^a that Agron, the king of Illyria, was so delighted with having defeated the proud Aetolians that, since he was a hearty drinker, he betook himself to carousing and feasting ; he then caught the pleurisy and died. Again, in the twenty-ninth book,^b Polybius says that Genthion, the king of Illyria, committed many licentious acts in his lifetime because of his addiction to wine, continually getting drunk both night and day. He killed his brother Pleuratus when he was on the point of marrying the daughter of Monunius and married her himself, and he treated his subjects with savage cruelty. And Polybius also says, in the thirty-third book,^c that Demetrius, the one who escaped from durance as a hostage in Rome and became king of Syria, was also a wine-bibber and spent most of the day in intoxication. So, too, Orophernes, who was king of Cappadocia for a brief period and who spurned the ways of his ancestors, introduced the Ionian^d and ingenious forms of prodigality, as Polybius says in the thirty-second book.^e

^a On the luxury of the Ionians, which passed into a proverb ("mollities Ionum"), see Athen. 523 f-526 d.

^b Chap. 20. Cf. the humorous account of Holophernes in *Judith* xii. 20 καὶ ἔπιεν οἶνον πολλὸν σφόδρα ὅσον οὐκ ἔπιδε πώποτε ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μὴ ἀφ' οὗ ἐγεννήθη. But the identity of Holophernes in the Judith-romance with the Orophernes here mentioned cannot, of course, be established.

ATHENÆUS

“ Διόπερ ὁ θεϊότατος Πλάτων καλῶς νομοθετεῖ ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ ‘τοὺς παῖδας μέχρι ἐτῶν ὀκτωκαίδεκα c τὸ παράπαν οἴνου μὴ γεύεσθαι· οὐ γὰρ χρὴ πῦρ ἐπὶ πῦρ ὀχετεύειν· οἴνου δὲ μετρίου γεύεσθαι μέχρι τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, μέθης δὲ καὶ πολυοινίας τὸ παράπαν τὸν νέον ἀπέχεσθαι· τετταράκοντα δὲ ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐτῶν¹ ἐν τοῖς συσσιτίοις εὐωχηθέντα καλεῖν τοὺς τε ἄλλους θεοὺς καὶ δὴ καὶ² Διόνυσον παρακαλεῖν εἰς τὴν τῶν πρεσβυτῶν³ τελετὴν ἅμα καὶ παιδιάν,⁴ ἣν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐπίκουρον τῆς τοῦ γήρως αὐστηρότητος ἔδωρήσατο τὸν οἶνον φάρμακον, ὥστε ἀνηβᾶν ἡμᾶς καὶ δυσθυμίας λήθην d γίγνεσθαι.’ καὶ ἐξῆς δέ φησι· ‘λόγος καὶ φήμη ὑπορρεῖ, ὡς ὁ θεὸς οὗτος ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Ἥρας διεφορήθη τῆς ψυχῆς τὴν γνώμην· διὸ τὰς τε βακχείας καὶ τὴν μανικὴν πᾶσαν ἐμβάλλει χορείαν τιμωρούμενος, ὅθεν⁵ καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἐπὶ τοῦτ’ αὐτὸ δεδωρηται.’

“ Φάλαικος δ’ ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασι γυναικὰ τινα ἀναγράφει πολυπότιν Κλεῶ ὄνομα·

χρυσῷ τὸν⁶ κροκόεντα περιζώσασα χιτῶνα
τόνδε Διωνύσω⁷ δῶρον ἔδωκε Κλεῶ,
οὔνεκα συμποσίοισι μετέπρεπεν· ἴσα δὲ πίνειν
e οὔτις οἱ ἀνδρῶν⁸ ἥρισεν οὐδαμᾶ⁹ πω.

ὅτι δὲ φίλοιον τὸ τῶν γυναικῶν γένος κοινόν. οὐκ ἀχαρίτως¹⁰ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ξέναρχος ἐν τῷ Πεντάθλῳ γυ-

¹ Plato: ἐκτῶν AC.

² καὶ added from Plato.

³ πρεσβυτέρων C.

⁴ παιδείαν AC.

⁵ ὅθεν om. Plato.

⁶ χρυσῷ τὸν Meineke: χρυσωτὸν AC.

⁷ C: διονύσῳ A.

"Hence the divine Plato, in the second book,^a is right in laying down the law that 'boys under eighteen shall not taste wine at all; for one should not conduct fire to fire; wine in moderation may be tasted until one is thirty years old, but the young man should abstain entirely from drunkenness and excessive drinking; but when a man is entering upon his fortieth year he, after a feast at the public mess, may summon the other gods and particularly call upon Dionysus to join the old men's holy rite, and their mirth as well, which the god has given to men to lighten their burden—wine, that is, the cure for the crabbedness of old age, whereby we may renew our youth and enjoy forgetfulness of despair.' And in a succeeding passage, he says ^b: 'A report and tradition has slipped in among men, that this god had his reason torn from his soul by his step-mother Hera; hence he inspires Bacchic ravings and all mad dancing by way of revenge, and so he has also given wine for this very purpose.'

"Phalaecus in his *Epigrams* records a woman named Cleo who was a hearty drinker ^c: 'This saffron tunic which she girded about her Cleo hath given as a gift to golden Dionysus, for that she excelled at the symposia; no man hath ever yet matched her in equal drinking.' That womankind is fond of wine is common report. Not unwittily does Xenarchus introduce a woman in *The Pentathlum* who

^a *Laws* 666 A.

^b *Ibid.* 672 B.

^c Meineke's *Delectus*, p. 71.

⁸ ἀνδρῶν Meineke (cf. Aelian, *V.H.* ii. 41): ἀνθρώπων AC.

⁹ οὐδαμὰ Τουρ: οὐδ' ἄμα.

¹⁰ Meineke: ἀχαρίστως A.

ναϊκά τινα παράγει φρικτότατον ὄρκον ὁμνύουσαν
τόνδε·

οὕτως¹ ἐμοὶ γένοιτο σοῦ ζώσης, τέκνον,
ἐλευθέριον² πιούσαν οἶνον ἀποθανεῖν.

παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις δέ, ὥς φησι Πολύβιος ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ,
ἀπείρηται γυναιξὶ πίνειν οἶνον· τὸ³ δὲ καλούμενον
πάσσον πίνουσι. τοῦτο δὲ ποιεῖται μὲν ἐκ τῆς
f ἀσταφίδος καὶ ἐστὶ παραπλήσιος πινόμενος τῷ
Αἰγιοσθενίτῃ⁴ τῷ γλυκεῖ καὶ τῷ Κρητικῷ· διὸ πρὸς
τὸ κατεπεῖγον τοῦ δίψους χρῶνται αὐτῷ. λαθεῖν δ'
ἐστὶν ἀδύνατον τὴν γυναικα πιούσαν οἶνον· πρῶτον
μὲν γὰρ οὐδ' ἔχει οἶνου κυρείαν⁵ ἢ γυνή· πρὸς δὲ
τούτοις φιλεῖν δεῖ τοὺς συγγενεῖς τοὺς ἑαυτῆς καὶ
τοὺς τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἕως ἑξανεψιῶν καὶ τοῦτο ποιεῖν
καθ' ἡμέραν, ὅποταν ἴδῃ⁶ πρῶτον. λοιπὸν ἀδήλου
τῆς ἐντυχίας οὔσης τίσιν ἀπαντήσῃ⁷ φυλάσσεται·
441 τὸ γὰρ πρᾶγμα καὶ γεύσεται μόνον οὐ προσδεῖ
διαβολῆς. Ἀλκιμος δ' ὁ Σικελιώτης ἐν τῇ ἐπι-
γραφομένῃ τῶν βίβλων Ἰταλικῇ πάσας φησὶ τὰς ἐν
Ἰταλίᾳ γυναῖκας μὴ πίνειν οἶνον ἀπὸ τοιαύτης⁸
αἰτίας· 'Ἡρακλῆς περὶ τὴν Κροτωνιάτιν γενόμενος
ἐπεὶ πρὸς τινα οἰκίαν οὔσαν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν διψῶν
ἀφίκετο, προσελθὼν ἦται πιεῖν ἐντεῦθεν. ἔτυχε δ'
ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ τὴν οἰκίαν κεκτημένου πίθον οἶνου
λαθραίως ὑποίξασα⁹ καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸν ἄνδρα
δεινὸν ἔφη ποιήσῃν αὐτὸν εἰ ξένου χάριν τὸν
πίθον τοῦτον ἀνοίξειεν, ὕδωρ δ' ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν

¹ οὕτως added by Meyer.

² Meineke: ἐλεύθερον AC.

³ Kaibel: τὸν AC.

⁴ Αἰγιοσθενίτῃ Schweighäuser: αἰγιοσθενεῖ AC.

⁵ C: κυρίαν A.

⁶ C: εἶδῃ, A.

⁷ C: ἀπαντήσῃ A.

swears a most horrible oath ^a: 'So may it be mine, my daughter, to die while you are living, provided I have drunk the—wine of freedom.' Among the Romans, so says Polybius in the sixth book,^b women are forbidden to drink wine; but they drink what is called *passum*. This is made of raisins, and when drunk it tastes like the sweet wine of Aegosthena, or like the Cretan; hence they use it to counteract the urgency of thirst. But it is impossible for a woman to drink wine undetected; for, in the first place, the woman has no control over the store of wine; besides this, she must kiss her own and her husband's relations down to cousins' children, and do this every day as soon as she sees them. Finally, since the chances of meeting make it uncertain whom she will encounter, she is on her guard; for the situation is such that if she but take a small taste, nothing more need be said by way of accusation. Alcimus of Sicily, in that one of his volumes which is entitled *Italy*, says that all the women in Italy abstain from wine for the following reason ^c: 'When Heracles was in the region of Croton he came to a house beside the road; being thirsty, he went up to it and asked for a drink from the inmates. Now it happened that the wife of the proprietor had secretly opened a cask of wine; and she said to her husband that he would be doing a strange thing if he opened this cask for a mere stranger,

^a Kock ii. 470. A slave woman is promising something to a young girl on oath (ironically described as horrible); for "water of freedom" she substitutes wine, cf. below 441 e.

^b Chap. 2.

^c F.H.G. iv. 296.

⁸ τσιούτης Kaibel: ταύτης A, ταύτης τῆς C.

⁹ ὑπανόλῃσα Wilamowitz.

ATHENAEUS

β προσενεγκεῖν. Ἡρακλῆς δ' ἐπὶ θύραις ἐστὼς καὶ ἀκούσας ταῦτα τὸν μὲν ἄνδρα αὐτῆς σφόδρα ἐπήνεσεν, ὃν¹ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν παρελθόντα εἴσω σκοπεῖν τὸν πίθον. καὶ ὃς εἰσελθὼν λίθινον εὗρε τὸν πίθον γεγονότα. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστίν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιχωρίαις γυναιξὶν πάσαις ἐν αἰσχρῶ κεῖσθαι τὸ πίνειν οἶνον διὰ τὴν προκειμένην αἰτίαν. οἶαι δ' εἰσὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι μεθύουσαι αἱ γυναῖκες παραδίδωσιν Ἀντιφάνης μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀκοντιζομένη οὕτω.

γείτων ἐστί τις

γ κάπηλος· οὗτος εὐθύς ὅταν ἔλθω² ποτὲ διψῶσα, μόνος οἶδ' ὥς γ' ἐμοὶ κεράννυται. οὐθ' ὕδαρες οὐτ' ἄκρατον οἶδ'³ ἐγὼ ποτε πιούσα.

καὶ ἐν Μύστιδι· γυναῖκες δὲ εἰσιν αἱ διαλεγόμεναι·

βούλει καὶ σύ, φιλτάτῃ, πιεῖν;

Β. καλῶς ἔχει μοι. Α. τοιγαροῦν ἐμοὶ⁴ φέρε. μέχρι γὰρ τριῶν δεῖν⁵ φασι τιμᾶν τοὺς θεούς.

Ἀλέξις δὲ Ὀρχηστρίδι·

δ γυναῖξί δ' ἀρκεῖ πάντ' εἰάν οἶνος παρῇ πίνειν διαρκῆς. Β. ἀλλὰ μὴν, νῆ τῷ θεῷ,⁶ ἔσται γ' ὅσον ἂν βουλώμεθ', ἔσται καὶ μάλα ἡδύς γ', ὀδόντας οὐκ ἔχων, ἥδη σαπρὸς γεγώς,⁷ γέρων γε δαιμονίως. Α. ἀσπάζομαι γραῦν σφίγγα· πρὸς ἐμέ . . . ὥς⁸ αἰνίγματα λέγε καὶ τὰ λοιπά.

¹ ὃν Α· ὃν καὶ C.

² Casaubon: ἐλθὼν Α.

³ οἶδ' Meineke: οἶδα δ' Α.

⁴ ἐμοὶ added by Cobet.

⁵ δεῖν added by Dindorf.

and told him to fetch water. Heracles, standing at the front door, heard this conversation and warmly commended her husband,^a and told him to pass inside and look at the cask. The man went in and found that the cask had turned to stone. And this remains as a sign even to this day among the women of that region, that the drinking of wine must be held as disgraceful for the reason just set forth.' What Greek women are like when intoxicated is shown by Antiphanes in *Hit by a Javelin*^b: 'I have a neighbour who sells wine; whenever I am thirsty and go to him he knows at once—and he is the only one—how I have it mixed. Never do I remember having drunk it too diluted or too strong.' And in *Mystis*; the persons conversing are women^c: 'A. Will you too, dearie, have a drink? B. No, thanks, I am all right as I am. A. Well, then, hand it to me. For they say one should honour the gods to the extent of three cups.' Alexis in *The Dancing-girl*^d: 'A. Women have all they want if there is enough wine on hand to drink. B. Why, then, the two goddesses^e are my witnesses, there will be as much as we desire, and it shall be very sweet, too, with no teeth in it, already grown mellow, marvellously aged. A. I greet the Sphinx-woman! For the words she tosses at me are like riddles.^f Now tell me the rest.' And

^a For offering wine, whereas the woman, to conceal her pilfering, had proposed water.

^b Kock ii. 19; the title refers to a woman.

^c *Ibid.* 78; the title may mean "the female initiate."

^d *Ibid.* 358.

^e Demeter and Persephone.

^f See critical note 8.

⁶ C: τῶι θεῶι A.

⁷ γεγώς Heimsoeth: λέγων A, om. C and Eustathius 1449. 7.

⁸ προσβάλλει γὰρ ὥς conj. Kaibel.

ATHENAEUS

ἐν δὲ Δίῃ πενθοῦντι Ζωπύρας τινὸς μνημονεύων
φησί·

καὶ Ζωπύρα,

οἶνηρόν ἀγγεῖον.

Ἀντιφάνης Βάκχαις·

ἐπεὶ δὲ¹ τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔστι, κακοδαίμων σφόδρα
ὅστις γαμῇ γυναῖκα, πλὴν ἐν τοῖς Σκύθαις·

Θ ἐκεῖ μόνον γὰρ οὐδὲ² φύετ' ἄμπελος.

Ξέναρχος Πεντάθλῳ·

ὄρκον δ' ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς οἶνον γράφω.

Πλάτων Φάωνι διηγούμενος ὅσα διὰ τὸν οἶνον
συμβαίνει ταῖς γυναιξί φησιν·

εἶεν, γυναῖκες, ὥς ἔγωγ'³ ὑμῖν πάλαι
οἶνον γενέσθαι τὴν ἄνοιαν εὐχομαι.

ὑμῖν γὰρ οὐδέν, καθάπερ ἡ παροιμία,
πλὴν τοῦ καπήλου νοῦν⁴ ἐνεῖναί μοι δοκεῖ.

εἰ γὰρ Φάωνα δεῖσθ' ἰδεῖν, προτέλεια δεῖ

Γ ὑμᾶς ποιῆσαι πολλὰ πρότερον τοιαδί·
πρῶτα μὲν ἐμοὶ γὰρ κουροτρόφῳ προθύεται
πλακοῦς ἐνόρχης, ἄμυλος ἐγκύμων, κίχλαι
ἐκκαίδεχ' ὀλόκληροι μέλιτι διαμεμιγμέναι,
λαγῶα δώδεκ' ἐπισέληνα.⁵ τᾶλλα δὲ
ἤδη τάδ'⁶ εὐτελέστατ' ἐστ'⁷. ἄκουε δῆ.
βολβῶν μὲν Ὀρθάννη τρί' ἡμικτεά,⁸

¹ Musurus: δὴ Α.

² οὐδὲ Kaibel: οὐ AC.

³ ἔγωγ' added by Meineke.

⁴ πλὴν . . . νοῦν Kaibel (?): ἐν τῷ καπήλῳ νοῦς Α.

⁵ ἐπισέλινα Meineke, cf. Hesychius s.v. σέλινον· τὸ γυναικεῖον
(αἰδοῖον add. Phot. s.v. σάραβον).

⁶ Hermann: ταῦτ' Α.

in *Twice a Mourner* Alexis mentions a woman named Zopyra and says ^a: 'And there's Zopyra, a vessel smelling of wine.' Antiphanes in *The Bacchants* ^b: 'But this cannot be; a poor devil, emphatically, is the man who marries a wife, except in Scythia: there alone the vine doesn't even grow.' Xenarchus in *The Pentathlum* ^c: 'But I write a woman's oath in wine.' Plato, recounting in *Phaon* all the things that happen to women because of wine, says ^d: 'All right, ladies; for I have long been praying that your folly may turn into—wine. Indeed, as the proverb has it, I think your mind is set on nothing but the wine-dealer. If you really want to see Phaon, you must first perform many preliminary ceremonies of this nature: first you must sacrifice to me, goddess of child-nurture, a cheese-cake testicle-shaped, a cake of fine flower pregnant, sixteen unblemished thrushes thoroughly mixed with honey, a doxen hares ^e against the full moon.^f All the rest costs very little; listen. Half a bushel of bulbs to the Erector,^g and to Conisalus and his

^a Kock ii. 316.

^b *Ibid.* 35; for the reference to Scythia see above, 428 e.

^c Kock ii. 470, above, 440 e and note *a*; a parody on Sophocles (*T.G.F.*² 306), *ἄρκου ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω*. Cf. Keats, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water"; Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* iv. ii. "their [men's] virtues we write in water."

^d Kock i. 648; the fragment bristles with obscene allusions; Aphrodite is the speaker.

^e On the prolific nature of the hare see 400 e.

^f There is also an allusion to the vulgar meaning of *σέλινον*; see critical note 5.

^g For bulbs as an aphrodisiac see 5 c, 63 e.

⁷ ἐστ' added by Hermann.

⁸ Casaubon: ἡμεκτα A.

442 Κονισάλω¹ δὲ καὶ παραστάταιν δυοῖν
 μύρτων πινακίσκος χειρὶ παρατετιλμένων·
 λύχνων γὰρ ὁσμάς οὐ φιλοῦσι δαίμονες.
 περκνή γιγαρτὶς² κυσί τε καὶ κυνηγέταις,
 Λόρδωνι³ δραχμή, Κυβδάσω⁴ τριώβολον,
 ἥρω Κέλητι δέρμα καὶ θυλήματα.
 ταῦτ' ἔστι τὰναλώματ'. εἰ μὲν οὖν τάδε
 προσοίσετ',⁵ εἰσέλθοιτ' ἄν· εἰ δὲ μή, μάτην
 ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν διὰ κενῆς βινητιᾶν.

Ἄξιόνικος δ' ἐν Φιλίνῃ φησί·

γυναικὶ δὴ πίστευε μὴ πίνειν ὕδωρ.

“ Καὶ ὅλα δὲ ἔθνη περὶ μέθας διατρίβοντα μνήμης
 b ἡξίωται. Βαίτων γοῦν ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου βηματιστῆς
 ἐν τῷ ἐπιγραφομένῳ Σταθμοὶ τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου
 πορείας καὶ Ἀμύντας ἐν τοῖς Σταθμοῖς τὸ τῶν
 Ταπύρων ἔθνος φησὶν οὕτω φίλοινον εἶναι ὥς καὶ
 ἀλείμματι ἄλλω μηδενὶ χρῆσθαι ἢ τῷ οἴνῳ. τὰ δ'
 αὐτὰ ἱστορεῖ καὶ Κτησίας ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν
 Ἀσίαν φόρων. οὗτος δὲ καὶ δικαιοτάτους⁶ αὐτοὺς
 λέγει. εἶναι. Ἀρμόδιος δὲ ὁ Λεπρεάτης⁷ ἐν τῷ περὶ
 τῶν παρὰ Φιγαλεῦσι νομίμων φιλοπότας φησὶ
 γενέσθαι Φιγαλεῖς Μεσσηνίοις ἀστυγείτονας ὄντας

¹ Musurus: κονησαλλω A.

² περκνή γιγαρτὶς Hermann: πύργης τετάρτης A.

³ Casaubon: δόρδωνι A.

⁴ Dalechamp: κυβδα σοι A.

⁵ Musurus: προσοίσεται A.

⁶ λιχνοτάτους (?) “very greedy” Kaibel.

⁷ ὁ Λεπρεάτης Musurus: ὁδεπρεάτης A.

^a The ὄρχεις, Athen. 395 f; Conisalus was allied in character to Priapus.

^b Cf. Photius 281. 10 μύρτον· τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ γυναικείου αἰδοίου.

two attendants ^a a platter of myrtle-berries ^b depilated by hand ; for the divinities do not like the smell of lamps.^c A dark-coloured raisin must be offered to the hounds and the hunters,^d a shilling to Lordon,^e sixpence to Cybdasus,^f a hide and some cakes to the Rider-demon. These are the costs. If, then, you will contribute them, you may go in ; otherwise, all that you women can do is merely to enjoy an empty Barmecide spree.' And Axionicus says in *Philinna* ^g : ' Believe a woman when she says she drinks—no water.'

" Entire nations, also, have been deemed worthy of mention for their devotion to hard drinking. Baeton, for example, Alexander's road-commissioner, in the work entitled *Stages in Alexander's Journey*,^h and Amyntas in his *Stages*,ⁱ declare that the nation of the Tapyri are so addicted to wine that even in anointing themselves they use nothing else but wine. Ctesias also records the same in his work *On Tributes paid throughout Asia*.^j But he says that they are also very honest.^k Harmodius of Lepreum, in the work *On the Customs of Phigaleia*, says^l the Phigalians are addicted to drinking ; they are neighbours of the Messenians, and accustomed to

^a Used in singeing the hair, Aristoph. *Lys.* 827, *Eccles.* 13.

^d Hesychius, s.v. κύων ' δηλοῖ δὲ τὸ ἀνδρείον αἰδοῖον ; the "hunters" are the παραστάται mentioned above. But in κυσὶ καὶ κυνηγέταις there is also an allusion to the *ianitor Orci* of the Romans and the shepherd Eurytion, Wilamowitz, *Isyllos* 100.

^e "Divinity of the protruding stomach," Aristoph. *Eccles.* 10.

^f "God of the stoop-over."

^g Kock ii. 414.

^h *Ibid.* p. 136.

^k See critical note 6,

^l P. 134 Müller.

ⁱ Frag. 97 Müller.

^j *F.H.G.* iv. 411.

ATHENAEUS

c καὶ ἀποδημεῖν ἐθισθέντας. Φύλαρχος δ' ἐν ἔκτῃ Βυζαντίους οἰνόφλυγας ὄντας ἐν τοῖς καπηλείοις οἰκεῖν, ἐκμισθώσαντας τοὺς ἑαυτῶν θαλάμους μετὰ τῶν γυναικῶν τοῖς ξένοις, πολεμίας σάλπιγγος οὐδὲ ἐν ὕπνοις ὑπομένοντας ἀκοῦσαι. διὸ καὶ πολεμουμένων¹ ποτὲ αὐτῶν καὶ οὐ προσκαρτερούντων τοῖς τείχεσι Λεωνίδης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσε τὰ καπηλεία ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν σκηνοπηγεῖν, καὶ μόλις ποτὲ ἐπαύσαντο λιποτακτοῦντες, ὥς φησι Δάμων ἐν τῷ περὶ Βυζαντίου. Μένανδρος δ' ἐν Ἀρρηφόρφῃ ἢ Αὐλητρίδι·

d πάντας μεθύσους τοὺς ἐμπόρους
 ποεῖ τὸ Βυζάντιον. ὅλην ἐπίνομεν
 τὴν νύκτα διὰ σέ καὶ σφόδρ' ἄκρατον, μοὶ δοκῶ·
 ἀνίσταμαι γοῦν τέτταρας κεφαλὰς ἔχων.

κωμωδοῦνται δὲ ὥς μέθυσοι Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ Τιρύνθιοι ὑπὸ² Ἐφίππου ἐν Βουσίριδι. ποιεῖ δὲ τὸν Ἡρακλέα λέγοντα·

οὐκ οἶσθά μ' ὄντα, πρὸς θεῶν, Τιρύνθιον
 Ἀργεῖον; οἱ μεθύοντες αἰεὶ³ τὰς μάχας

e πᾶσας μάχονται. β. τοιγαροῦν φεύγουσ' αἰεὶ.⁴

Μιλησίους δ' Εὐβουλος ἐν Κατακολλωμένῳ ὕβρι-
 στὰς εἶναι φησι μεθυσθέντας. Πολέμων δὲ ἐν τῷ
 περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπιγραμματίων περὶ Ἡλείων
 λέγων παρατίθεται τόδε τὸ ἐπίγραμμα·

Ἥλις καὶ μεθύει καὶ ψεύδεται· οἶος ἐκάστου
 οἶκος, τοιαύτη⁵ καὶ συνάπασα πόλις.

¹ πολιορκουμένων Meyer (cf. Aelian, V.H. iii. 14).

² ὑπὸ Musurus: θ' ὑπὸ A.

³ A: αἰεὶ C.

⁴ C: αἰεὶ A.

⁵ τοιαύτη Meineke: τοίη A, οἷη C.

journey away from home. Phylarchus, in the sixth book, says ^a that the Byzantians are besotted with wine and live in the wine-shops; they let out their own marriage-chambers, along with their wives, to strangers, and cannot bear to hear the sound of a war-trumpet even in dreams. Hence on one occasion, when war was made on them and they could not endure the hardships of service on the walls, their general Leonides ordered tents for the wine-dealers to be set up on the walls, and they at last reluctantly stopped leaving the ranks; this is recorded by Damon in his book *On Byzantium*.^b Menander in *The Peplos-bearer* or *The Flute-girl* ^c: 'Byzantium makes all the traders tipsy. The whole night through we were drinking for your sake, and, methinks, it was very strong wine too. At any rate I got up with four heads on me.' The people of Argos and of Tiryns are satirized as drunkards by Ephippus in *Busiris*. He makes Heracles say ^d: 'HER. Don't you know, in the gods' name, that I am an Argive from Tiryns? They are always drunk when they fight their battles. B. So that is why they always run away!' Eubulus, in *Glued Together*, says ^e that the Milesians are ruffians when drunk. Polemon, in the work *On Epigrams compiled City by City*, cites the following epigram when speaking of the people of Elis ^f: 'Elis gets drunk and tells lies. As is each man's house, so also is the entire

^a *F.H.G.* i. 336.

^b *Ibid.* iv. 377; the occasion may have been the siege conducted by Antiochus (c. 262-258 B.C.), or the earlier one by Philip of Macedon.

^c Kock iii. 23, Allinson 320.

^d Kock ii. 251.

^e *Ibid.* 181.

Frag. 80 Preller. See above, 436 d, note b.

ATHENAEUS

Θεόπομπος δ' ἐν τῇ δευτέρᾳ καὶ εἰκοστῇ περὶ Χαλκιδέων ἱστορῶν τῶν ἐν Θράκῃ φησιν· 'ἐτύγχανον γὰρ τῶν μὲν βελτίστων ἐπιτηδευμάτων f ὑπερορῶντες, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς πότους καὶ ῥαθυμίαν καὶ πολλὴν ἀκολασίαν ὠρμηκότες ἐπιεικῶς.' τὸ δ' εἰσὶ πάντες οἱ Θρᾷκες πολυπόται. διὸ καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἔφη·

καὶ γὰρ ὁ Θρηκίην μὲν ἀπέστυγε χανδὸν
ἄμυστιν

οἶνοποτεῖν, ὀλίγῳ δ' ἤδετο κισσυβίῳ.

ἐν δὲ τῇ πεντηκοστῇ ὁ Θεόπομπος περὶ Μηθυμναίων τάδε λέγει· 'καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐπιτήδεια προσφερομένους πολυτελῶς, μετὰ τοῦ κατακεῖσθαι καὶ πίνειν, ἔργον δ' οὐδὲν ἄξιον τῶν ἀναλωμάτων 443 ποιοῦντας. ἔπαυσεν οὖν αὐτοὺς τούτων Κλέομις¹ ὁ τύραννος, ὁ καὶ τὰς μαστροποὺς τὰς εἰθισμένας προαγωγεύειν τὰς ἐλευθέρας γυναῖκας καὶ² τρεῖς ἢ τέτταρας τὰς ἐπιφανέστατα³ πορνευομένας⁴ ἐνδήσας εἰς σάκκους καταποντίσαι τισὶν προστάξας.' καὶ Ἑρμιππος δὲ ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐπτὰ σοφῶν Περὶ ἀνδρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ ποιῆσαι. ἐν δὲ τῇ δευτέρᾳ τῶν Φιλιππικῶν 'Ἰλλυριοί,' φησί, 'δειπνοῦσι καθήμενοι καὶ πίνουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας εἰς τὰς συνουσίας· καὶ καλὸν αὐταῖς προπίνειν οἷς ἂν⁵ τύχῳσι τῶν παρόντων. ἐκ δὲ τῶν συμποσίων h αὐταὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας ἀπάγουσι. καὶ κακόβιοι δὲ πάντες εἰσὶ καὶ ζώννυνται τὰς κοιλίας ζώναις πλατεΐαις· ὅταν πίνωσι. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν πρῶτον

¹ Κλέομις Schaefer: κλεομένης AC.

² καὶ added by Wilamowitz.

³ Madvig: ἐπιφανεστάτας AC.

city.' And Theopompus in the twenty-second book, when giving an account of the people of Chalcidice, in Thrace, says ^a: 'For it happened that they despised the noblest pursuits, and were pretty much devoted to drinking, laziness, and excessive licence.' But the fact is that all Thracians are deep drinkers. Hence Callimachus, also, said ^b: 'For verily he loathed drinking wine greedily in a long Thracian draught, but was content with a small bowl.' In the fiftieth book Theopompus says of the people of Methymna ^c: 'They ate their daily food in a sumptuous manner, reclining and drinking; but they did no deed in keeping with their lavish expenditures. And so the tyrant Cleomis stopped them from these practices; he was the one who tied up in sacks the procuresses who were in the habit of seducing well-born women of the free class, as well as three or four of the most conspicuous harlots, and ordered them to be drowned in the sea.' Hermippus, too, in his work *On the Seven Sages*, says that Periander did the same. ^d And Theopompus, in the second book of his *History of Philip*, says ^e that 'the Illyrians dine and drink seated, and even bring their wives to parties; and it is good form for the women to pledge any of the guests, no matter who they may be. They conduct their husbands home from drinking-bouts. The men all live a hard life, and when they drink they gird their bellies with wide belts. This they do, at

^a *F.H.G.* i. 304.

^b *Frag.* 109 Schneider, *Athen.* 477 c.

^c *F.H.G.* i. 321.

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 40.

^e *F.H.G.* i. 284; cf. *Athen.* 271 e.

⁴ Schweighäuser: *πορευομένας* A, om. C.

⁵ *ἐάν* A, om. C.

ATHENAEUS

μετρίως ποιοῦσιν, ἐπειδὴν δὲ σφοδρότερον πίνωσι, μᾶλλον αἰεὶ συνάγουσι τὴν ζώνην. Ἀρδιαῖοι¹ δέ, φησί, κέκτηνται προσπελατῶν ὥσπερ εἰλώτων τριάκοντα μυριάδας. καθ' ἑκάστην δὲ ἡμέραν μεθύουσιν καὶ ποιοῦνται συνουσίας καὶ διάκεινται πρὸς ἔδωδὴν καὶ πόσιν ἀκρατέστερον. διὸ καὶ
 c Κελτοὶ πολεμοῦντες αὐτοῖς καὶ εἰδότες αὐτῶν τὴν ἀκρασίαν² παρήγγειλαν ἅπασι τοῖς στρατιώταις δειπνον ὡς λαμπρότατον παρασκευάσαντας κατὰ σκηνὴν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὰ σιτία πόαν τινὰ φαρμακώδη δυναμένην διακόπτειν τὰς κοιλίας καὶ διακαθαίρειν. γενομένου δὲ τούτου οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν καταληφθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν Κελτῶν ἀπώλοντο, οἱ δὲ καὶ εἰς τοὺς ποταμοὺς αὐτοὺς ἔρριψαν, ἀκράτορες τῶν γαστέρων γερόμενοι.'"

Τοιαῦτα πολλὰ ἐφέξῃς καταλέξαντος τοῦ Δημοκρίτου ὁ Ποντιανὸς ἔφη πάντων τούτων εἶναι
 d τῶν δεινῶν μητρόπολιν τὸν οἶνον, δι' ὃν καὶ τὰς μέθας καὶ τὰς μανίας, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰς παροινίας γίνεσθαι· οὗ τοὺς ἐκπαθῶς μεταλαμβάνοντας οὐ κακῶς ὁ Χαλκοῦς ἐπικαλούμενος Διονύσιος ἐν τοῖς ἐλεγείοις κυλίκων ἐρέτας ὀνομάζων³ ἔφη·

καὶ τινες οἶνον ἄγοντες ἐν εἰρεσίᾳ Διονύσου
 συμποσίου ναῦται καὶ κυλίκων ἐρέται
 μάρνανται⁴ περὶ τοῦδε· τὸ γὰρ φίλον οὐκ ἀπόλωλε.
 "Ἀλεξίς δ' ἐν Κουρίδι περὶ τινος πλέον πίνοντος
 διαλεγόμενός φησιν·

ὁ μὲν οὖν ἐμὸς υἱός, οἶον ὑμεῖς ἀρτίως
 εἶδετε, τοιοῦτος γέγονεν, Οἰνοπίων τις ἥ

¹ Ἀρδιαῖοι Casaubon: ἀριαῖοι AC (so 271 e).

² τὴν ἀκρασίαν A: τὰς ἀκρασίας E,

first, with tolerable looseness ; but as the drinking becomes more intense, they pull their belts more and more tightly together. The people of Ardia (he continues) own 300,000 bondmen who are like helots. They get drunk every day and have parties, and are too uncontrolled in their predilection for eating and drinking. Hence the Celts, when they made war on them, knowing their lack of self-control, ordered all the troops to prepare a dinner in their tents with the utmost possible splendour, but to put into the food a certain poisonous herb which had the effect of upsetting the bowels and thoroughly purging them. When this had been done some of the Ardiaeans were overcome by the Celts and put to death, while others threw themselves into the rivers, being unable to bear the pain in their stomachs.' "

After this long and continuous catalogue given by Democritus,^a Pontianus remarked that wine is the source ^b of all these dread evils ; from it come intoxication, acts of madness, and drunken violence ; to those who partake too passionately of it Dionysius, nicknamed the Bronze, gave the not inept name of " rowers of cups " in his *Elegies*. He said ^c : " Some there are, too, who ply their wine in the oarage of Dionysus, mariners of the drinking-bout, rowers of cups, and they fight for it ; for their (mad) love of it never dies." Alexis, speaking in *The Hairdresser* of one who drank too much, says ^d : " Now one of my sons, as you have just seen, has grown to be like this ; he's an Oenopion,^e or a Maron,^f or

^a Beginning at 429 f.

^b Lit. metropolis, capital city.

^c P.L.G.⁴ frag. 5.

^d Kock ii. 334.

^e Athen. 26 c.

^f 26 b and note e, 28 e, 33 d.

³ *δνομάζων* added by Meyer.

⁴ *μάρνανται* added by Hermann.

ATHENAEUS

- e Μάρων τις ἢ Κάπηλος ἢ τις¹ Τιμοκλῆς·
μεθύει γάρ· οὐδὲν ἕτερον. ὁ δ' ἕτερος—τί ἂν
τύχοιμ' ὀνομάσας; βῶλος, ἄροτρον, γηγενὴς
ἄνθρωπος.

χαλεπὸν οὖν ἐστίν, ἄνδρες φίλοι, τὸ μεθύειν· καὶ
καλῶς πρὸς τοὺς οὕτως λάπτοντας² τὸν οἶνον ὁ
αὐτὸς Ἀλεξίς ἐν Ὀπώρα (ἐταίρας δ' ὄνομα τὸ
δράμα ἔχει) φησίν·

οἶνον πολὺν

οὐ κεκραμένον σὺ³ πίνεις μεστὸς ὦν κοῦκ ἐξεμεῖς.
κὰν Δακτυλίῳ·

- εἴτ' οὐχ ἀπάντων ἐστὶ τὸ μεθύειν κακὸν
f μέγιστον ἀνθρώποισι καὶ βλαβερώτατον;
κὰν Ἐπιτρόπῳ δ' ἔφη·

πολὺς γὰρ οἶνος πόλλ' ἁμαρτάνειν ποεῖ.

Κρώβυλός τ' ἐν Ἀπολιπούσῃ·

τὸ γὰρ ἐνδελεχῶς μεθύειν τίν' ἡδονὴν ἔχει⁴;
ἀποστεροῦντα ζῶνθ' ἑαυτὸν τοῦ φρονεῖν,
ὁ μέγιστον ἡμῶν ἀγαθὸν ἔσχεν ἢ φύσις.

- οὐ χρὴ οὖν μεθύειν. καὶ γὰρ “ὅταν⁵ δημοκρατου-
μένη πόλις,” φησὶν ὁ Πλάτων ἐν ἡ' Πολιτείας,
444 “ἐλευθερίας διμήσασα κακῶν οἰνοχόων προστατούν-
των τύχῃ καὶ πορρωτέρω τοῦ δέοντος ἀκράτου
αὐτῆς⁶ μεθυσθῇ, τοὺς ἄρχοντας δῆ, ἂν μὴ πάνυ
πρᾶοι ὧσι καὶ πολλὴν παρέχωσι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν,
κολάζει αἰτιωμένα ὡς μιαρούς τε καὶ ὀλιγαρχικούς,
τοὺς δὲ κατηκόους τῶν ἀρχόντων προπηλακίζει.”
ἐν δὲ τῷ τῶν Νόμων ἔκτῳ φησί· “τὴν πόλιν

¹ τις added by Porson.

² C: βλάπτοντας A.

Vintner, or just a—Timocles ; for he gets drunk and is nothing else. But the other boy—what can I possibly call him ? He's a clod, a plough, a fellow born of the sod." Yes, drunkenness, my friends, is a hateful thing, and well does Alexis again, in *Ripe Fruit* (the play bears the name of a courtesan), score those who lap up wine in this excessive way ^a : " You drink a deal of wine, not mixed, when you are chock full, and don't spew it forth." And in *The Ring* ^b : " And so, is not drunkenness the greatest bane in the world to mankind, and the most harmful ? " He has also said, in *The Trustee* ^c : " Much wine causes the commission of many crimes." Crobylus in *The Woman who left her Husband* ^d : " What pleasure, really, has continual drunkenness ? It robs a man of his reason when he is still alive, and reason is the greatest boon our human nature has acquired." So one should not get drunk. For " whenever a democratic state," says Plato in the eighth book of *The Republic*, ^e " thirsting for liberty, lights on evil wine-pourers at its head, and going beyond all decency, becomes intoxicated with un-mixed liberty, it punishes its rulers if they are not very meek and do not supply liberty unstinted, charging them with being pernicious oligarchs, while it insults those who are obedient to the rulers." And in the sixth book of *The Laws* he says ^f : " For

^a Kock ii. 358 : Aristophanes had already used the name *Opota* in this way in *The Peace*.

^b Kock ii. 312.

^c *Ibid.* 323.

^d Kock iii. 380, Athen. 429 e.

^e 562 c-d, above, 433 f.

^f 773 c, cf. *Politicus* 306.

³ *σὺ* added by Meineke.

⁴ 429 e: *ἐχέιν* A.

⁵ *δταν* added from Plato.

⁶ *αυτη* A.

ATHENAEUS

εἶναι δεῖ δίκην κεκραμένην κρατῆρος, οὐ μαινό-
μενος μὲν ὁ οἶνος ἐγκεχυμένος ζεῖ,¹ κολαζόμενος
δὲ ὑπὸ νήφοντος ἑτέρου θεοῦ καλὴν κοινωνίαν
b λαβὼν ἀγαθὸν πῶμα καὶ μέτριον ἀπεργάζεται.”
τὸ γὰρ παροινεῖν ἐκ τοῦ μεθύειν γίνεται· διὸ καὶ
Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Ἀρκαδία φησίν·

οὔτε γὰρ νήφοντα δεῖ
οὔδαμοῦ,² πάτερ, παροινεῖν, οὔθ’ ὅταν πίνειν δέῃ
νοῦν ἔχειν. ὅστις δὲ μείζον ἢ κατ’ ἀνθρωπον
φρονεῖ,

. . . μικρῶ πεποιθὼς ἀθλίῳ νομίσματι³
εἰς ἄφοδον ἐλθὼν ὅμοιον πᾶσιν αὐτὸν ὄψεται,
c ἂν σκοπῇ τὰ τῶν ἱατρῶν τοῦ βίου τεκμήρια
τὰς φλέβας θ’⁴ ὅποι φέρονται, τὰς ἄνω καὶ τὰς
κάτω

τεταμένας, δι’ ὧν ὁ θνητὸς πᾶς κυβερνᾶται βίος.
ἐν δὲ Αἰόλῳ διαβάλλων ὅσα δεινὰ πράττουσιν οἱ
πλέον πίνοντές φησι·

Μακαρεὺς ἔρωτι τῶν ὁμοσπόρων μιᾶς
πληγεῖς τέως μὲν ἐπεκράτει τῆς συμφορᾶς
κατεῖχέ θ’ αὐτόν· εἶτα παραλαβὼν ποτε
οἶνον στρατηγόν, ὃς μόνος θνητῶν ἄγει
d τὴν τόλμαν εἰς τὸ πρόσθε τῆς εὐβουλίας,
νύκτωρ ἀναστὰς ἔτυχεν ὧν ἡβούλετο.

καλῶς οὖν ἄρα καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Ἀφροδίτης γάλα
τὸν οἶνον ἔφη εἰπών·

ἡδύς γε πίνειν οἶνος Ἀφροδίτης γάλα,
ὃν πολλὸν σπῶντες ἔνιοι παρανόμων ἀφροδισίων
ὄρεξιν λαμβάνουσιν.

¹ ζῆ AC.

² οὔδαμῶς E.

³ μικρῶ . . . νομίσματι deleted by L. Dindorf.

the state, like a mixing-bowl, must be well mingled ; in it the raging wine, with boiling heat, is poured, but when subdued by another and a sober god, it takes on a noble partnership and makes a good and temperate drink." For drunken violence comes from intoxication ; hence Antiphanes, also, says in *Arcadia* ^a : " Indeed, when a man is sober he ought never to rage like a drunkard, governor, nor yet, when drinking is called for, ought he to be too serious. Whoever plumes himself more than a human being should, trusting in his own paltry little coinage, will discover that he is like all other men when he goes to the privy—provided he studies the marks of life which physicians know, and the direction taken by the veins, some moving upward, others downward, by which all our mortal lives are governed." And in *Aeolus*, attacking the outrages perpetrated by people who drink too much, he says ^b : " Macareus, smitten with passion for one of his sisters, for a while mastered his misfortune and restrained himself ; but then he took wine for his guide—a general that more than all others leads out men's rashness in front of their prudence ; and rising up at night he obtained his desire." Aptly, therefore, has Aristophanes called wine " Aphrodite's milk " ; he said ^c : " Wine, Aphrodite's milk, is pleasant to drink " ; quaffing too much of this, some conceive an appetite for illicit love.

^a Kock ii. 26 ; the title is given as *The Arcadian* at 586 a. The text is defective, and the last three verses may be a new fragment (Kock).

^b Kock ii. 17. The military figure of speech means that wine causes men to put rashness before prudence.

^c Kock i. 543.

⁴ *θ'* added by Dindorf.

Ἡγήσανδρος δ' ὁ Δελφὸς καὶ ἐξοίλους τινὰς
κέκληκε λέγων οὕτως· “Κόμβων¹ καὶ Ῥοδοφῶν
τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ πολιτευσαμένων ὄντες ἦσαν ἐξοίλοι.
καὶ ὁ Κόμβων¹ εἰς κυβευτὴν σκώπτων τὸν Ῥοδο-
φῶντα ἔλεγεν·

e ὦ γέρον, ἦ μάλα δὴ σε νέοι τείρουσι κυβευταί.

Ῥοδοφῶν τε ἐκείνῳ² τὴν περὶ τὰς γυναῖκας
σπουδὴν καὶ τὴν ἀκρασίαν ὠνείδιζεν οὐδεμιᾶς
ἀπεχόμενος λοιδορίας.” Θεόπομπος δ' ἐν τῇ
ἐκκαίδεκάτῃ τῶν ἱστοριῶν περὶ ἄλλου Ῥοδίου
διαλεγόμενός φησι· “τοῦ δὲ Ἡγησιλόχου τὰ μὲν
ἀχρείου γεγονότος ὑπὸ οἰνοφλυγίας καὶ κύβων καὶ
παντάπασιν οὐκ ἔχοντος ἀξίωμα³ παρὰ τοῖς

f Ῥοδίοις, ἀλλὰ διαβεβλημένου διὰ τὴν ἀσωτίαν τὴν
τοῦ βίου καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἐταίροις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς
ἄλλοις πολίταις.” εἶθ' ἐξῆς λέγων περὶ τῆς ὀλιγ-
αρχίας ἣν κατεστήσατο μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἐπιφέρει·
“καὶ πολλὰς μὲν γυναῖκας εὐγενεῖς καὶ τῶν πρῶ-
των ἀνδρῶν⁴ ἥσχυναν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ παῖδας καὶ
νεανίσκους διέφθειραν· εἰς τοῦτο δὲ προέβησαν
ἀσελγείας, ὥστε καὶ κυβεύειν ἡξίωσαν πρὸς ἀλλή-
λους περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν ἐλευθέρων καὶ δι-
ωμολογοῦντο τοὺς ἐλάττω τοῖς ἀστραγάλοις βάλ-
λοντας ἦντινα χρὴ τῶν πολιτίδων τῷ νικῶντι εἰς
445 συνουσίαν ἀγαγεῖν, οὐδεμίαν ὑπεξαιρούμενοι πρό-
φασιν, ἀλλ' ὅπως⁵ ἕκαστος εἶη⁶ δυνατὸς πείθων
ἢ βιαζόμενος, οὕτω προστάττοντες ἄγειν. καὶ

¹ Κόμβων Kaibel (Κομβῶν Meineke): κομηῶν A.

² Ῥοδοφῶν τε ἐκείνῳ Schweighäuser: Ῥοδοφῶντα ἔλεγεν A.

³ ἀξίωμα Casaubon, ὄνομα Lumb: ἰδίωμα A.

⁴ Herwerden: ἀνθρώπων A.

⁵ ἂν after ὅπως deleted by Meineke.

Hegesander of Delphi calls certain persons "thoroughly wine-d" ^a when he says ^b: "Combon and Rhodophon, who belonged to the governing body of Rhodes, were thoroughly wine-d. Combon, jesting at the expense of Rhodophon as a dicer, quoted ^c: 'Old man, verily young dicers press thee hard.' Rhodophon retorted by reviling the other for his craze for women and his incontinence, abstaining from no insult whatever." Theopompus, discoursing on another Rhodian in the sixteenth book of his *Histories*, says ^d: "Hegesilochus proved good for nothing first because of his sodden drunkenness and his gambling, and he had absolutely no credit among the Rhodians; on the contrary, on account of the prodigality of his life, he was in bad odour amongst his own companions and the rest of the citizens as well." Continuing on the subject of the oligarchical government which Hegesilochus established with the help of his friends, Theopompus then adds: "They violated many well-born women and wives of the foremost men, and corrupted not a few boys and young lads; they went so far in their licentiousness that they even presumed to gamble with one another for the possession of free-born women, and stipulated among themselves which one of the women of the city was to be brought to the winner for his enjoyment by those whose throw with the dice was the less; and they allowed no evasion, but commanded them to bring the women in whatever way they could, by persuasion or by force. Some of the other

^a *i.e.* quite drunk, Athen. 349 a.

^b *F.H.G.* iv. 417.

^c *Il.* viii. 102, where *μαχηται*, "warriors," stands in place of *κυβερται*, "dicers."

^d *F.H.G.* i. 300.

⁶ *εἴη* Kaibel: *ἦν* A.

ταύτην τὴν κυβεῖαν ἔπαιζον μὲν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 Ῥοδίων τινές, ἐπιφανέστατα δὲ καὶ πλειστάκις
 αὐτὸς ὁ Ἠγησίλοχος ὁ προστατεῖν τῆς πόλεως
 ἀξιῶν.” Ἀνθέας δὲ ὁ Λίνδιος, συγγενὴς δὲ
 εἶναι φάσκων Κλεοβούλου τοῦ σοφοῦ, ὥς φησι
 Φιλόμνηστος¹ ἐν τῷ περὶ τῶν ἐν Ῥόδῳ Σμινθείων,
 πρεσβύτερος καὶ εὐδαίμων ἄνθρωπος εὐφυνῆς τε
 b περὶ ποιήσιν ὧν πάντα τὸν βίον ἐδιονυσίαζεν,
 ἐσθῆτά τε Διονυσιακὴν φορῶν καὶ πολλοὺς τρέφων
 συμβάκχους, ἐξῆγγεν τε κῶμον αἰεὶ μεθ’ ἡμέραν
 καὶ νύκτωρ. καὶ πρῶτος εὗρε τὴν διὰ τῶν συν-
 θέτων ὀνομάτων ποιήσιν, ἣ Ἀσωπόδωρος ὁ
 Φλιάσιος ὕστερον ἐχρήσατο ἐν τοῖς καταλογάδην
 ἰάμβοις. οὗτος δὲ καὶ κωμωδίας ἐποίει καὶ ἄλλα
 πολλὰ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ τῶν ποιημάτων, ἃ
 ἐξῆρχε τοῖς μεθ’ αὐτοῦ φαλλοφοροῦσι.

Τούτων ἀκούσας ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς “ὁ δὲ πάροις,”
 c ἔφη, “καλέ μου Ποντιανέ, παρὰ τίνι κεῖται;” καὶ
 ὁς ἔφη·

“ἀπολείς μ’ ἐρωτῶν (κατὰ τὸν καλὸν Ἀγάθωνα)
 καὶ σὺ χῶ νέος τρόπος,
 ἐν οὐ πρόποντι τοῖς λόγοισι χρώμενος.

ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντων ἡμᾶς εὐθύνας σοι διδόναι κέκριται,
 Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Λυδῷ εἴρηκε·

Κολχὶς ἄνθρωπος πάροις.

σὺ δὲ παροινῶν καὶ μεθύων οὐδέπω κόρον ἔχεις
 οὐδ’ ἐπὶ νοῦν λαμβάνεις ὅτι ὑπὸ μέθης ἀπέθανεν
 d Εὐμένης ὁ Περγαμηνὸς ὁ Φιλεταίρου τοῦ Περ-

¹ Φιλόμνηστος Dindorf (cf. Athen. 74f): φιλόδημος A.

Rhodians also played at this kind of dicing, but the one who played at it most conspicuously and most often was Hegesilochus himself, who presumed to rule over the state." According to Philomnestus, in his treatise *On the Sminthian Festival at Rhodes*,^a Antheas of Lindus, who claimed to be a kinsman of Cleobulus, one of the Seven Sages, was an older man than Hegesilochus, rich, and with a natural gift of poetry; he kept high festival^b all his life, wearing a Dionysiac costume and keeping many fellow-Bacchants, and continually leading them forth in a revel band, day and night. He was also the inventor of verses made up of compound words, which Asopodorus of Phlius used later in his rhythmical iambic prose. Antheas also wrote comedies and many other pieces in this style, which he used to bring out dancing at the head of his phallus-bearers.^c

After listening to this Ulpian said: "In what author, my good Pontianus, is the word *paroinos*^d found?" To which he replied: "To quote the good Agathon,^e 'you will be the death of me with your questions—you and the modern ways, using words *mal à propos*.' However, since it is decided that all of us shall submit to your scrutiny, Antiphanes says in *The Lydian*^f: 'The Colchian wench is violent in her cups (*paroinos*).' You also, being violent in your cups and drunken, are not satisfied even yet, and you do not reflect that Eumenes of Pergamum, the nephew of King Philetaerus of Per-

^a *F.H.G.* iv. 477.

^b Lit. "celebrated the Dionysia."

^c For ἐξῆρχε see 145 d, note *b* (vol. ii. p. 163).

^d "Violent when in one's cups," but used also of any violent outbreak.

^e *T.G.F.*² 766.

^f Kock ii. 70.

γάμου βασιλεύσαντος ἀδελφιδούς, ὡς ἱστορεῖ
Κτησικλῆς ἐν τρίτῳ Χρόνων. ἀλλ' οὐ Περσεὺς ὁ
ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων καθαιρεθείς· κατ' οὐδὲν γὰρ τὸν
πατέρα Φίλιππον ἐμιμήσατο. οὔτε γὰρ περὶ γυ-
ναϊκας ἐσπουδάκει οὔτε φίλοινοσ ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ οὐ
μόνον αὐτὸς μέτριον ἔπινε δειπνῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ
συνόντες αὐτῷ φίλοι, ὡς ἱστορεῖ Πολύβιος ἐν τῇ
ἕκτῃ καὶ εἰκοστῇ. σὺ δέ, ὦ Οὐλπιανέ, ἀρρυθμο-
πότης¹ μὲν εἰ κατὰ τὸν Φλιάσιον Τίμωννα—οὕτως
γὰρ ἐκείνος ὠνόμασε τοὺς τὸν πολὺν σπῶντας
οἶνον ἄκρατον ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν Σίλλων·

ἢ βαρὺν βουπλῆγα τομώτερον ἢ Λυκόοργος,
ὅς ῥα Διωνύσου² ἀρρυθμοπότας³ ἐπέκοπτεν,
ἐκ δὲ ῥυτὰ ρίπτασκεν⁴ ἀπληστοίνους τ' ἀρυ-
σαίνας⁵—

οὐ ποτικὸς δέ. ὠνόμασε δὲ ποτικὸν Ἀλκαῖος
Γανυμήδει οὕτως. . . . ὅτι δὲ τὸ μεθύειν καὶ
f τὰς ὀψεις ἡμῶν πλανᾷ σαφῶς ἔδειξεν Ἀνάχαρσις
δι' ᾧ ἐῖρηκε, δηλώσας ὅτι ψευδεῖς δόξαι τοῖς
μεθύουσι γίνονται. συμπότης γάρ τις ἰδὼν αὐτοῦ
τὴν γυναικα ἐν τῷ συμποσίῳ ἔφη· ‘ὦ Ἀνάχαρσι,
γυναικα γεγάμηκας αἰσχράν.’ καὶ ὁς ἔφη· ‘πάνυ
γε κάμοι δοκεῖ· ἀλλά μοι ἔγχεον, ὦ παῖ, ποτήριον
ἀκρατέστερον, ὅπως αὐτὴν καλὴν ποιήσω.’”

Μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Οὐλπιανὸς προπιῶν τινι τῶν

¹ Musurus: ἀριθμοπώτης A, ἀριθμοπότας C.

² C: διονύσου A.

³ Musurus: ἀριθμοπώτας A, ἀριθμοπότας C.

⁴ ῥυτὰ ρίπτασκεν Musurus: ῥυτὰ οριπτασκεν (for ρρίπτασκεν) A.

⁵ ἀρυσάνας Meineke (cf. 424 b): ἀρυταίνας AC.

^a F.H.G. iv. 375; the title Χρονικά occurs at 272 c.

gamum, died of intoxication, as recorded by Ctesicles in the third book of his *Chronicles*.^a But Perseus, who was destroyed by the Romans, did not die in that way; for in no respect did he imitate his father, Philip.^b For Perseus neither cared for women nor was given to wine; quite the contrary; not only did he drink moderately at dinner, but the friends associated with him did also, as Polybius records in the twenty-sixth book.^c But you, Ulpian, are what Timon of Phlius calls an 'arrhythmic drinker'; for this is the name he gave to those who quaff strong wine in too great quantities, in the second book of his *Satires* ^d: 'Or the cruel ox-cleaver, sharper than Lycurgus, who, as everyone knows, lopped off the arrhythmic drinkers of Dionysus, and cast out of doors drinking-horns and cups insatiate in wine.' But you are not simply fond of a drink.^e Such a person is called 'potic' by Alcaeus in *Ganymede*, thus ^f: . . . That drunkenness causes our perception to go wrong is clearly shown by the remark of Anacharsis in which he revealed that false opinions occur to drunken men. Once a fellow-drinker saw the wife of Anacharsis at the drinking-bout and said to him, 'You have married an ugly woman, Anacharsis.' He answered, 'Yes, indeed, I think so too; come, slave, fill up a stronger cup, that I may make her good-looking.'"

After this Ulpian, drinking to one of the company,

^b Philip V. of Macedonia, Athen. 78 f. (vol. i. p. 340).

^c Chap. 5. 7.

^d Frag. 46 Wachsmuth, 4 Diels, *cf.* Athen. 424 b.

^e ποτικός, "fond of a drink now and then," and so "sociable," is here opposed to ἀρρυθμοπότης, "immoderate drinker."

^f Kock i. 758; the quotation is lost.

ἑταίρων ἔφη· “ ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸν Ἀντιφάνην, ὦ φιλότης, ὃς ἐν Ἀγροίοις φησίν·

- 446 ὅλην μύσας ἔκπινε. β. μέγα τὸ φορτίον.
 Α. οὐχ ὅστις αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἐμπείρως ἔχων,
 πῖθι οὖν, ὦ ἑταῖρε. καὶ

μὴ μεστὰς αἰεὶ

ἐλκωμεν,

—ὁ αὐτός φησιν Ἀντιφάνης ἐν τῷ Τραυματίᾳ—

ἀλλὰ καὶ λογίσκος¹ εἰς μέσον
 παταξάτω τις καὶ τι καὶ μελίσκιον,
 στροφή λόγων² παρελθέτω τις. ἡδύ τοι³
 ἐστὶν μεταβολὴ παντὸς ἔργου πλήν ενός. . . .

παραδίδου δ' ἐξῆς ἐμοὶ
 τὸν⁴ ἀρκεσίγιον, ὡς ἔφασκ' Εὐριπίδης.

- b β. Εὐριπίδης γὰρ τοῦτ' ἔφασκεν; Α. ἀλλὰ τίς;
 β. Φιλόξενος δήπουθεν. Α. οὐδὲν διαφέρει,
 ὦ τάν· ἐλέγχεις μ' ἔνεκα συλλαβῆς μιᾶς.”

καὶ ὃς “ τὸ δὲ πῖθι τίς εἴρηκεν; ” “ ἀπεσκοτώθης,
 φίλτατε, ” ἔφη ὁ Οὐλπιανός, “ σπάσας οἴνου
 τοσοῦτον. παρὰ Κρατίνῳ ἔχεις ἐν Ὀδυσσεύσι·

τῇ νῦν τόδε πῖθι λαβὼν ἤδη καὶ τοῦνομά μ'
 εὐθὺς ἐρώτα.

καὶ Ἀντιφάνης ἐν Μύστιδι·

- c σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ πῖθι. β. τοῦτο μὲν σοι πείσομαι·
 καὶ γὰρ ἐπαγωγόν, ὦ θεοί, τὸ σχῆμά πως
 τῆς κύλικός ἐστιν ἄξιόν τε τοῦ κλέους

¹ λογίσκος Kock: λογισμὸς Α.

² λόγων added by Porson.

³ ἡδύ τοι Porson: ἡ αὐτὴ λέγων Α.

said: "To quote Antiphanes, my love, who says in *The Farmers*^a: 'A. Shut your eyes and drain the whole cup. B. That's a big load. A. Oh, no; not if one is used to it,'—so drink, my comrade. And 'let us not be ever quaffing full cups,' as the same Antiphanes says in *The Wounded Man*,^b 'but let a bit of a discourse hit it up, and a bit of a song, and let a maze of words come winding forth. A change from every task—save one^c—is a pleasant thing. . . . Then hand over to me the limb-strengthenener, as Euripides called it.^d B. What! Euripides called it that? A. Why, who else? B. Philoxenus,^e of course. A. There's no difference, my friend; you put me in the wrong merely for one syllable.'" The other answered: "Whoever said *pithi*?" Said Ulpian: "'You've gone completely blind, my dear, with quaffing so much wine.'^f You have the word in *The Odysseis* of Cratinus^h: 'Here, now; take this forthwith and drink (*pithi*), and straightway ask me my name.' And in *Mystis*, by Antiphanesⁱ: 'A. You then, drink. B. I'll yield to you in this; for somehow the cup has an alluring shape—O ye gods!—and is in keeping with the glory of the festival.

^a Kock ii. 13.

^b *Ibid.* 101.

^c *Sc.* the ἐργον Ἀφροδίτης.

^d *T.G.F.*² 706, apparently of wine (see critical note 4). Euripides, apparently, had used a form ἀερωγυιον, "limb-lifter" (cf. ἀερωγυιον, "lifting the spirit," *Ion ap. Athen.* 35 e).

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 615.

^f Imperative, "drink!"

^g An anonymous quotation, Kock iii. 489.

^h *Ibid.* i. 57, spoken by Odysseus offering wine to the Cyclops.

ⁱ Kock ii. 77, *Athen.* 494 c. For the title see 441 c, note c. The festival mentioned is probably the Eleusinian Mysteries.

⁴ τὸν Casaubon: οἶνον AC.

ATHENAEUS

τοῦ τῆς ἑορτῆς. οὐ μὲν ἦμεν ἄρτι γὰρ
 ἐξ ὀξυβαφίων κεραμεῶν ἐπίνομεν·
 τούτῳ δέ, τέκνον, πολλὰ καγάθ¹ οἱ θεοὶ
 τῷ δημιουργῷ δοῖεν ὃς ἐποίησέ σε,
 τῆς συμμετρίας καὶ τῆς ἀφελείας οὐνεκα.

δ καὶ Δίφιλος ἐν Βαλανείῳ·

ἔγχεον² μεστήν· τὸ θνητὸν περικάλυπτε τῷ θεῷ.
 πῖθι· ταῦτα γὰρ παρ³ ἡμῖν⁴ Διὸς ἑταιρείου,
 πάτερ.

Ἄμειψίας Σφενδόνη⁵.

λαγὸν ταραῖας πῖθι τὸν θαλάσσιον.

Μένανδρος Αὐλητρίδι⁶.

ἐλλέβορον⁷ ἤδη πώποτ⁸ ἔπιες, Σωσία;
 ζῷ. ἄπαξ. Α. πάλιν νῦν⁸ πῖθι· μαίνει⁹ γὰρ κακῶς.

“ Πίομαι δὲ ἄνευ τοῦ ὕ λεκτέον, ἐκτείνοντας δὲ
 τὸ ἰ. οὕτω γὰρ ἔχει καὶ τὸ Ὅμηρικόν·

πιόμεν⁹ ἐκ βοτάνης.

καὶ Ἀριστοφάνης Ἰππεῦσιν·

ε οὐπότ¹⁰ ἐκ ταῦτοῦ μεθ¹¹ ἡμῶν πίνεται¹¹ ποτηρίου.
 καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις·

πικρότατον οἶνον τήμερον πεί¹² τάχα.

¹ πολλὰ καγάθ¹ 494 d: πολλ' ἀγαθὰ Α.

² Grotius: ἐκχεον Α.

³ παρ' added by Jacobs.

⁴ ἡμῖν Grotius: ἡμῶν Α.

⁵ Casaubon: φενδῶν Α.

⁶ Αὐλητρίδι Kock: αὐλητρίσι Α.

⁷ ἐλλέβορον Heringa; βάλ' ἐς κόρον Α.

⁸ Σωσία; (Heringa) ἄπαξ. Α. πάλιν νῦν Cobet: σωσιλαπᾶσιν
 παλιν Α.

⁹ Heringa: μένει Α.

¹⁰ Ἰππεῦσι κοῦποτ¹⁰ Α.

¹¹ μεθ¹¹ ἡμῶν πίνεται added from Aristoph.

¹² πεί Α. After τάχα occurs the gloss ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ πιόμαι

Where we were a little while ago, we had to drink out of earthenware cruets. (*To the cup on which he reads the maker's signature.*) My child, may the gods grant many blessings to this artist who made you, such are your beautiful proportions and your simplicity.' Again, Diphilus in *The Bath*^a: 'Fill up to the brim! Envelope thy mortality with the god.^b Drink! For among us Greeks this comports with Zeus the god of comradeship,^c Daddy.' Ameipsias in *The Sling*^d: 'Stir in the sea-hare and drink.' Menander in *The Flute-girl*^e: 'A. Have you ever drunk hellebore^f before this, Sosias? s. Yes, once. A. Drink again now; for you have a bad case of lunacy.'

"The form *piomai* (I shall drink) should be pronounced without the *u*,^g but with the lengthening of the *i*. For thus it is in the Homeric line^h: 'To drink (*pīomena*) from the pasture.' Aristophanes in *The Knights*ⁱ: 'Never shall he drink (*pīetai*) out of the same cup with us.' And in other lines^j: 'A very bitter wine shalt thou soon drink (*piei*) to-day.'

^a Kock ii. 546.

^b *i.e.* fill yourself with Dionysus, so that you forget you are mortal; for Dionysus = wine *cf.* above 426 f, and for the exaggerated figure *cf.* 406 a (p. 338).

^c For *Zeus éταίριος* see 572 d.

^d Kock i. 675, Athen. 400 c.

^e Kock iii. 23, Allinson 320.

^f As a supposed cure for lunacy.

^g *i.e.* not *pioumai*, the so-called Doric future.

^h *Il.* xiii. 493, of sheep being led to water. ⁱ l. 1289.

^j Kock i. 543; the example is inconclusive, since a short syllable may occur in this position. See critical note 12.

(deleted by Dindorf), "as if from the contracted form *pioumai*," which would account for the mistaken accent on *πεί* preceding.

ATHENAEUS

ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ συστέλλουσι τὸ ι, ὡς Πλάτων ἐν
Ταῖς ἀφ' ἱερῶν.

οὐδ' ὅστις αὐτῆς ἐκπίεται τὰ χρήματα.

καὶ ἐν Σύρφακι· 'καὶ πίεσθ' ὕδωρ πολύ.' πίε
δὲ δισυλλάβως¹ Μένανδρος ἐν Ἐγχειριδίῳ·

πίε.² B. πιεῖν ἀναγκάσω

τὴν ἱερόσυλον πρῶτα.

f καὶ 'τῇ πίε'³. καὶ σὺ οὖν, ᾧ ἑταῖρε, κατὰ τὸν
Ἄλεξιον, ὃς ἐν Διδύμοις φησί·

τούτῳ πρόπιθ', ἵνα καὐτὸς ἄλλω

καὶ γένηται ἢ παρ' Ἀνακρέοντι καλουμένη ἐπί-
στιος. φησὶ γὰρ ὁ μελοποιός·

447

μηδ' ὥστε κῦμα πόντιον
λάλαζε, τῇ πολυκρότῃ
σὺν Γαστροδῶρῃ καταχύδην
πίνουσα τὴν ἐπίστιον.

τοῦτο δ' ἡμεῖς ἀνίσωμά⁴ φαμεν. σὺ δὲ πιὼν μὴ
φοβηθῆς ὡς εἰς τοῦπίσω μέλλων⁵ καταπεσεῖσθαι⁶.
τοῦτο γὰρ παθεῖν οὐ δύνανται οἱ τὸν κατὰ Σι-
μωνίδην πίνοντες 'οἶνον ἀμύντορα δυσφροσυνᾶν.'
ἀλλ', ὥς φησιν Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῷ περὶ μέθης,
εἰς τὰ νῶτα καταπίπτουσιν οἱ τὸν κρίθιον πε-
πωκότες ὃν πῖνον καλοῦσι, λέγων οὕτως· 'πλήν
b ἰδιόν τι συμβαίνει περὶ τὰς τῶν' κριθῶν, τὸ καλού-
μενον πῖνον. ὑπὸ μὲν γὰρ τῶν λοιπῶν τε καὶ⁸

¹ πίε δ' αἰεὶ συνεσταλμένως, "πίε always has short ι," Dobree, Meineke.

² πίε added by Le Clerc.

³ καὶ πίνε after πίε deleted by Meineke.

⁴ Dindorf: ἀνίσωνα A.

⁵ Dobree: μελαων A.

⁶ Musurus: καταπεσεῖσθε A.

Sometimes they also shorten the *i*; thus Plato in *After the Holidays*^a: 'Nor any man who proposes to drink up (*ekpietai*) her wealth.' Also in *Scum of the Earth*^b: 'And ye shall drink (*piesthe*) much water.' Menander, in *The Dagger*, has the disyllabic form *piē*^c: 'A. Drink (*piē*). B. I'll make this sacrilegious woman drink first.' Also in the Homeric 'take, drink!'^d So do you, my comrade, drink a toast as Alexis commands in *The Twins*^e: 'Pledge him here, that he in his turn may pledge another'; and thus we shall have what Anacreon calls the 'hearth-cup.' For that lyric poet says^f: 'And roar not like the wave of the sea, as you drink the hearth-cup too generously with that loud-voiced creature, that *Gastrodora*.'^g This is what we call the 'cup of equality.' Drink, then, and don't be afraid of falling down backwards; for that cannot happen to those who drink, as Simonides puts it,^h 'the wine which repels our cares.' Still, as Aristotle declares in the treatise *On Drunkenness*,ⁱ those who have drunk the barley-wine which they call *pinon* (beer) fall down on their backs; he says: 'But a peculiar thing happens in the case of barley drinks, or the so-called *pinon*. Under the influence of all other

^a Kock i. 603; the title refers to women returning from some festival.

^b *Ibid.* 642.

^c *Ibid.* iii. 44. A trisyllabic form *πιε-ι*, "here, drink!" occurs in inscriptions on vases, *Harvard Studies*, vii. 88. But see critical note 1.

^d *Od.* ix. 347.

^e Kock ii. 315.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 90.

^g A surprise for Metrodora, cf. Sophocles in Athen. 679 a.

^h *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 86.

ⁱ P. 118 Rose, cf. Athen. 34 b (vol. i. p. 148).

⁷ τὰς τῶν (sc. πόσεις?) AC: τὸν ἀπὸ Wilamowitz.

⁸ τε καὶ om. C.

μεθυστικῶν οἱ μεθυσθέντες ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ μέρη πίπτουσι· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰ ἀριστερὰ καὶ δεξιὰ καὶ πρηγεῖς καὶ ὑπτιοί. μόνοι δὲ οἱ τῷ πίνῳ μεθυσθέντες εἰς τοῦπίσω καὶ ὑπτιοὶ κλίνονται. τὸν δὲ κριθινὸν οἶνον καὶ βρῦτόν τινες καλοῦσιν, ὡς Σοφοκλῆς ἐν Τριπτολέμῳ.

βρῦτον δὲ τὸν χερσαῖον οὐ φίλον πιεῖν.¹
καὶ Ἀρχίλοχος·

ὥσπερ παρ' αὐτῷ βρῦτον ἢ Θρείξ² ἀνὴρ
ἢ Φρυγὲς ἔβρυζε⁴. κύβδα δ' ἦν πονευμένη.

οὐ μνημονεύει τοῦ πώματος Αἰσχύλος ἐν Λυκούργῳ·

καὶ τῶνδ' ἔπινε βρῦτον ἀκμαῖον⁵ χρόνῳ
κάσεμνοκόμπει,⁶ τοῦτ' ἐν ἀνδρείᾳ τιθεῖς.⁷

Ἑλλάνικος δ' ἐν Κτίσεσι καὶ ἐκ βριζῶν,⁸ φησί, κατασκευάζεται τὸ βρῦτον, γράφων ὧδε· ‘πίνουσι δὲ βρῦτον ἐκ τῶν βριζῶν,⁹ καθάπερ οἱ Θράκες ἐκ τῶν κριθῶν.’ Ἐκαταῖος δ' ἐν δευτέρῳ περιηγήσεως εἰπὼν περὶ Αἰγυπτίων ὡς ἀρτοφάγοι εἰσὶν ἐπιφέρει· ‘τὰς¹⁰ κριθὰς ἐς τὸ πῶμα καταλέουσιν.’ ἐν δὲ τῇ τῆς Εὐρώπης περιόδῳ Παϊονὰς φησι πίνειν βρῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν κριθῶν καὶ παραβίην ἀπὸ κέγχρου καὶ κόνυζαν. ‘ἀλείφονται δέ,’ φησὶν, ‘ἐλαίῳ ἀπὸ γάλακτος.’ καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ταύτη.

“Τῷ δ' ἡμετέρῳ χορῷ¹¹ οἶνος φίλος ὃν πόρε¹²

¹ οὐ φίλον πιεῖν Knaack: οὐ δυνεῖν A.

² παρ' added by Dindorf.

³ Θρείξ Wilamowitz (Θρηξίς Του): θρηξίς A.

⁴ βρυάζει “swells with” (?) Bergk, ξμυζε “sucked” Wilamowitz.

⁵ ἀκμαῖον Lumb: ισχυαίνων A.

⁶ Lobeck, Dindorf: καὶ σεμνοκομπει A.

⁷ τιθεῖς Herwerden: στέγη A.

intoxicants, those who get drunk fall in all directions, sometimes to the left, or to the right, or on their faces, or on their backs. But those who get drunk on *pinon* only fall backwards and lie supine.' This barley wine is called *bryton* by some, as Sophocles in *Triptolemus* ^a: 'The beer (*bryton*) of the mainland 'tis not our wont to drink.' And Archilochus ^b: 'As a man of Thrace or of Phrygia guzzled his beer (*bryton*) while the flute played; meanwhile her lover plied her vigorously.' The drink is mentioned by Aeschylus in *Lycurgus* ^c: 'Upon this he fell to drinking beer ripened with age, and swaggered loudly, rating this as courage.' Hellanicus in *The Foundings* ^d says that beer is made also of rye; he writes as follows: 'They drink beer made of rye, as the Thracians drink it made of barley.' Hecataeus, in the second book of his *Description*, after saying of the Egyptians that they were bread-eaters, ^e continues ^f: 'They grind up the barley to make the drink.' And in *The Description of Europe* he says that the Paeonians drink a beer made from barley, also *parabias*, made from millet, and even fleabane. 'They also anoint themselves,' he says, 'with an oil made from milk.' So much for that.

" 'Dear to our revel band is wine, which Dionysus

^a *T.G.F.*² 265. ^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 32. ^c *T.G.F.*² 40.

^d *i.e.* History of the founding of various states; *F.H.G.* i. 59.

^e Athen. 418 e (p. 396).

^f *F.H.G.* i. 20.

⁸ βριζῶν Wilamowitz: ριζῶν A.

⁹ ἐκ τῶν βριζῶν Wilamowitz: ἐκ τῶν (τινων in lemma) ριζῶν A.

¹⁰ τὰς A: τὰς δὲ C.

¹¹ Dindorf: χρώνωι A.

¹² δὲν πῶρε Hiller: ον A.

ATHENAEUS

θυρσοφόρος μέγα¹ πρεσβεύων Διόνυσος, φησὶν
 "Ἴων ὁ Χῆος ἐν τοῖς ἐλεγείοις·

- αὕτη γὰρ πρόφασις παντοδαπῶν ὀάρων².
 αἱ τε Πανελλήνων ἀγοραί θαλαίαι τε ἀνάκτων,
 ἐξ οὗ βοτρυόεσσ' οἰνὰς ὑποχθόνιον³
 e πτόρθον ἀνασχομένη θαλερῶ ἐπτύξατο⁴ πήχει
 αἰθέρος· ὀφθαλμῶν δ' ἐξέθορον πυκινοὶ
 παῖδες, φωνήεντες ὅταν πέσῃ ἄλλος ἐπ' ἄλλῳ,
 πρὶν δὲ σιωπῶσιν. παυσάμενοι δὲ βοῆς
 νέκταρ ἀμέλγονται, μόνον ὄλβιον ἀνθρώποισι
 ξυνόν, τοῦ χαίρειν φάρμακον αὐτοφυές.
 τοῦ θαλαίαι φίλα τέκνα φιλοφροσύναι τε χοροὶ τε·
 f τῶν ἀγαθῶν βασιλεὺς οἶνος ἔδειξε φύσιν.
 τοῦ σὺ πάτερ, Διόνυσε, φιλοστεφάνοισιν ἀρέσκων
 ἀνδράσιν, εὐθύμων συμποσίων πρύτασι,
 χαῖρε. δίδου δ' αἰῶνα, καλῶν ἐπιήρανε ἔργων,
 πίνειν καὶ παίζειν καὶ τὰ δίκαια φρονεῖν.

* Ἀμφίς δ' ἐν Φιλαδέλφοις ἐπαινῶν τὸν τῶν φιλο-
 ποτῶν φησι βίον·

- 448 κατὰ πόλλ' ἐπαινῶ μᾶλλον ἡμῶν τὸν βίον
 τὸν τῶν φιλοποτῶν ἥπερ ὑμῶν τῶν μόνον
 ἐν τῷ μετώπῳ νοῦν ἔχειν εἰωθότων.
 ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῦ συντετάχθαι⁵ διὰ τέλους
 φρόνησις οὔσα διὰ τὸ λεπτῶς καὶ πυκνῶς
 πάντ' ἐξετάζειν δέδιεν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα
 ὀρμᾶν προχείρως, ἡ δὲ διὰ τὸ μὴ σαφῶς
 τί ποτ' ἀφ' ἐκάστου πράγματος συμβήσεται

¹ μέγα Hiller: μετα A.

² ὀάρων Lumb: λογίων A, λόγων C.

³ E and Musurus: ὑποχθονίων AC.

⁴ Casaubon: ἐπτήξατο A, ἐπήξατο C, ἐπορέξατο, "reached after," Lobeck.

the wand-bearer, mightily revered, hath bestowed,' says Ion of Chios in his *Elegies*^a: 'For that is the excuse for every kind of lovers' chat; and the meetings of all Greeks, the mirth of princes, have arisen since the time when the clustering vine lifted up its shoot from beneath the earth, and enfolded the air in its lusty arm; from its burgeons leapt its children crowding, vocal whenever one fell upon the other, though silent heretofore. When they have ceased their outcry, they are squeezed into nectar, the only blessing which all men have in common, nature's own cure to bring gladness. Hence come mirth, children dear, friendly greetings, dancing bands; of these blessings King Wine hath shown us the true nature. For that, father Dionysus, hail! Thou delightest in men wearing garlands, thou master of merry symposia. Grant long life, thou helper to glorious deeds, to drink and sport, and have just thoughts.' And Amphis, praising the life which drink-lovers lead, says in *Brothers in Love with their Sisters*^b: 'On many accounts I praise the life of drink-lovers more than the life of you who habitually have nothing but sense^c in your skulls. The foresight which is always engaged in perfect marshalling of itself, for the very reason that it scrutinizes all things subtly and craftily, fears to advance promptly upon the tasks to be done, whereas the mind which hasn't stopped to calculate with certainty the result

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 1.

^b Kock ii. 246. So Ptolemy II was called Philadelphus because he married his sister Arsinoë (Athen. 197 d, note b).

^c And never the warmth of wine.

⁵ *συντετάσθαι*, "engaged in a constant tension," Wytténbach; so the mss. of Plat. *Apol.* 23E vary between *συντεταγμένως* and *συντεταμένως*.

διαλελογίσθαι¹ δρᾶ τι καὶ νεανικὸν
b καὶ θερμόν.”

Μέλλοντος δέ τι τούτοις προστιθέναι τοῦ Οὐλ-
πιανοῦ ὁ Αἰμιλιανὸς ἔφη· “ὦρα ἡμῖν, ἄνδρες
φίλοι, ζητεῖν τι καὶ περὶ γρίφων, ἵνα τι καὶ βραχὺ
διαστῶμεν² ἀπὸ τῶν ποτηρίων, οὐ κατὰ τὴν
Καλλίου τοῦ Ἀθηναίου ἐπιγραφομένην γραμματι-
κὴν τραγωδίαν. ἀλλ’ ἡμεῖς ζητήσωμεν πρότερον
μὲν τίς ὁ ὅρος τοῦ γρίφου, τίνα δὲ Κλεοβουλὴν ἢ
Λινδία προὔβαλλεν ἐν τοῖς αἰνίγμασιν—ικανῶς γὰρ
c εἶρηκε περὶ αὐτῶν ὁ ἐταῖρος ἡμῶν Διότιμος ὁ
Ὀλυμπηνός, ἀλλὰ πῶς οἱ κωμωδιοποιοὶ αὐτῶν
μέμνηνται, καὶ τίνα κόλασιν ὑπέμενον οἱ μὴ
λύσαντες.” καὶ ὁ Λαρήνσιος ἔφη· “ὁ μὲν Σολεὺς
Κλέαρχος οὕτως ὀρίζειται· ‘γρίφος πρόβλημά ἐστι
παιστικόν,³ προστακτικὸν τοῦ διὰ ζητήσεως εὐρεῖν
τῇ διανοίᾳ τὸ προβληθὲν τιμῆς ἢ ἐπιζημίου χάριν
εἰρημένον.’ ἐν δὲ τῷ περὶ γρίφων ὁ αὐτὸς Κλέ-
αρχὸς φησιν ἑπτὰ εἶδη εἶναι γρίφων. ‘ἐν γράμματι
μὲν, οἷον ἐροῦμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλφα, ὥς ὄνομά τι
ἰχθύος ἢ φυτοῦ, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἔχειν τι κελεύη τῶν
γραμματῶν ἢ μὴ ἔχειν, καθάπερ οἱ ἄσιγμοι καλού-
d μενοι τῶν γρίφων· ὅθεν καὶ Πίνδαρος πρὸς τὸ σ
ἐποίησεν ὦδὴν, οἷονεὶ γρίφου τινὸς ἐν μελοποιίᾳ

¹ Musurus: διαλελόγισται A.

² Meineke: διαστήσωμεν A.

³ ἐστι παιστικόν Musurus: ἐπιπαιστικόν A, ἐστὶ ἐπιπαιστικόν C.

^a This is Athenaeus’s way of introducing a new topic; the “tragedy” will be discussed at 453 c. The phrase “away from our cups” has a double meaning, referring to the
530

of every action gets something done with fresh vigour.’”

While Ulpian was on the point of adding something to these remarks, Aemilianus said : “ It is time, my friends, that we make some inquiry into the subject of riddles ; that will give us a brief interval, at least, away from our cups,^a though we shall not follow the method of the *Grammarian's Tragedy*, as it is entitled, by Callias of Athens. Let us, then, first ask what is the definition of the riddle (*griphos*) ; but (we will not consider) what it was that Cleobulina of Lindus propounded in her riddles (*ainigmata*)—for our old friend Diotimus of Olympe^{nê} has discussed them adequately ; rather, how the comic poets make mention of them, and what penalty those who failed to solve them had to undergo.” And Larensis answered : “ Clearchus of Soli gives this definition ^b : ‘ A riddle (*griphos*) is a problem ^c put in jest, requiring, by searching the mind, the answer to the problem to be given for a prize or forfeit.’ And again in the treatise *On Riddles*, Clearchus says there are seven kinds of riddles.^d ‘ Depending on a letter, as when we are to tell, for example, the name of a fish or a plant beginning with *a* ; similarly, when the propounder requires a word which contains or does not contain a certain letter, like the riddles called the *s-less* ; whence even Pindar composed an ode against the letter *s*,^e putting forth, as it were, a kind of riddle

methods of drinking just treated, and also to the discussion of drinking-cups in the next book. ^b *F.H.G.* ii. 321.

^c *Problema*, the word used in the Vulgate of Samson's riddle, Judges xiv. 13. In the following pages I depend largely on Wolfgang Schultz, *Ratsel*, 1909. See below, p. 583 note *δ*.

^d Only three of the seven are quoted.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 79, *cf.* Athen. 455 c, 467 b.

ATHENAEUS

προβληθέντος. ἐν συλλαβῇ δὲ λέγονται γρίφοι, οἷον ἐροῦμεν ἔμμετρον ὅτιδήποτε οὐ ἡγείται βα, οἷον βασιλεύς, ἢ ὧν ἔχει τελευτὴν τὸ νᾶξ, ὡς Καλλιᾶναξ, ἢ ὧν¹ τὸν λέοντα καθηγείσθαι, οἷον Λεωνίδης, ἢ ἔμπαλιν τελικὸν εἶναι, οἷον Θρασυλέων. ἐν ὀνόματι δέ, οἷον² ἐροῦμεν ὀνόματα ἀπλᾶ ἢ σύνθετα δισύλλαβα, οὗ μορφὴ τις ἐμφαίνεται τραγικὴ ἢ πάλιν ταπεινὴ, ἢ ἄθεα ὀνόματα, οἷον e Κλεώνυμος, ἢ θεοφόρα, οἷον Διονύσιος, καὶ τοῦτο ἦτοι ἐξ ἑνὸς θεοῦ ἢ πλεόνων, οἷον Ἑρμαφρόδιτος ἢ ἀπὸ Διὸς ἄρχεσθαι, Διοκλῆς, ἢ Ἑρμοῦ, Ἑρμόδωρος· ἢ λήγειν εἰ τύχοι εἰς νῆκος. οἱ δὲ μὴ εἰπόντες ὡς³ προσετάττετο ἔπινον τὸ ποτήριον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέαρχος οὕτως ὠρίσατο· τί δέ ἐστι τοῦτο τὸ ποτήριον, καλέ μου Οὐλπιανέ, ζήτηι.

“ Περὶ δὲ τῶν γρίφων Ἀντιφάνης μὲν ἐν Κνouiιδεῖ ἢ Γάστρωνί φησιν·

f ἐγὼ πρότερον μὲν τοὺς κελεύοντας λέγειν γρίφους παρὰ πότον ὥομην⁴ ληρεῖν σαφῶς, λέγοντας οὐδέν· ὁπότε προστάξαι τέ⁵ τις εἰπεῖν⁶ ἐφεξῆς ὃ τι φέρων τις μὴ φέρει, ἐγέλων νομίζων λῆρρον οὐκ ἂν γενόμενον

¹ C: καλλιαν ἀναξηων A.

² οἷον C, om. A. ³ ὡς Wilamowitz: οἷς A.

⁴ πότον ὥομην Musurus: πωτον ὡμην A.

⁵ προστάξαι τέ Kock: προστάζεται A.

⁶ Musurus: εἰπῶν A.

^a After βα comes -σιλεύς, punning on σῖλλος, *satirical verse* (-measure).

^b i.e. begins with the lion, Eng. Lionel, Leonard.

^c Bold-Lion.

^d Lacking the stem of *theos*, “god.”

^e This might be cited as an example of the pompous, since

in lyric poetry. Then there are riddles depending on a syllable, where, for example, we are to name something measured that begins with *ba*, like *basileus* (king),^a or that ends in *-nax*, like Callianax, or that has the lion for its leader,^b like Leonides, or contrariwise at the end, like Thrasyleon.^c Or riddles involving a whole noun, where, for example, we must give either simple or compound nouns of two syllables, wherein the form has a pompous or, conversely, a low implication; or names which are godless,^d like Cleonymus,^e or have a god in them, like Dionysius^f; in this case the noun may be made up from the name of either one or several gods, like Hermaphroditus; or a noun beginning with Zeus,^g like Diocles, or with Hermes, like Hermodorus; or one ending, perhaps, in *-nicus*.^h Those who failed to answer as required had to drink the cup.ⁱ This, then, is the definition given by Clearchus. Now try to find out, my good Ulpian, what the cup here mentioned is.

"On the subject of riddles Antiphanes says, in *The Man from Cnoethe* or *Pot-belly*: 'Before this I used to think that people who required us to tell riddles during a drinking-bout were plainly drivelling and talking nonsense; whenever a man enjoined us to guess in succession^k what somebody brought which he did not bring, I used to laugh, thinking he was it means "of glorious name." Chamaileon, *Ground-lion*, is the converse.

^f From the god Dionysus; hence French Denys or Denis, Eng. Dennis.

^g "To begin with Zeus" was a common phrase, cf. Theocr. xvii. 1. The stem of the word Zeus, from which the compounds are formed, is Dio-.

^h Very common; e.g. Andronicus,

ⁱ See 459 b. ^j Kock ii. 60,

^k The guessing went round from left to right.

οὐδέποτε γ', οἶμαι, πρᾶγμα παντελῶς λέγειν,
 449 ἐνέδρας δ' ἕνεκα. νυνὶ δὲ τοῦτ' ἔγνωχ' ὅτι
 ἀληθὲς ἦν· φέρομεν γὰρ ἄνθρωποι δέκα
 ἔρανόν τιν',¹ οὐ φέρει δὲ τούτων τὴν φορὰν
 οὐδεῖς. σαφῶς οὖν ὃ τι φέρων τις μὴ φέρει,
 τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἦν θ' ὁ γρίφος ἐνταῦθα ῥέπων.
 καὶ τοῦτο μὲν δὴ κάσσι συγγνώμην ἔχον·
 ἀλλ' οἷα λογοποιοῦσιν ἐν τῷ πράγματι
 οἱ τὰργύριον μὴ κατατιθέντες, ὡς σφόδρα
 b ὁ Φίλιππος ἦν ἄρ'² εὐτυχής τις, νὴ Δία.
 ἐν δὲ Ἀφροdisίῳ³.

πότερ'⁴ ὅταν μέλλω λέγειν σοι τὴν χύτραν,
 χύτραν⁵ λέγω
 ἢ τροχοῦ ῥύμαισι⁶ τευκτὸν κοιλοσώματος κύτος,
 πλαστὸν ἐκ γαίης, ἐν ἄλλῃ μητρὸς ὀπηθὲν
 στέγῃ,

νεογενοῦς ποίμνης δ' ἐν αὐτῇ πνικτὰ γαλατο-
 θρέμματα,⁷

τακεροχρῶτ' εἶδη κύουσιν⁸; B. Ἡράκλεις, ἀπο-
 κτενεῖς

ἀρά μ', εἰ μὴ γνωρίμως μοι πάνυ φράσεις κρεῶν
 χύτραν.

A. εὖ λέγεις. ξουθῆς μελίσσης νάμασιν δὲ
 συμμιγῇ⁹

c μηκάδων αἰγῶν ἀπόρρουν θρόμβον, ἐγκαθειμένον¹⁰

¹ ἄνθρωποι . . . τιν' Scaliger: ἔρανόν τιν' ἄνθρωποι δέκα AC.

² σφόδρα | ὁ Φίλιππος ἦν ἄρ' Kaibel: σφοδροφίλιππος ἄρ' ἦν A.

³ Casaubon: ἀφροdisίῳ A. ⁴ Koppiers: πότερον A.

⁵ χύτραν added by Casaubon.

⁶ Koppiers: ρυμασι AC, ρήμασι E.

⁷ Dindorf: γαλακτοθρέμματα AC.

⁸ εἶδη κύουσιν Porson: ἰδηκτύουσιν A.

⁹ Casaubon: συμμιγῆς AC.

talking drivel of a thing which could never by any possibility happen, just to catch us. But to-day I have come to realize that it is true after all; for we are ten men contributing to a club,^a and yet not one of us contributes any contribution of these viands. Plainly, then, what somebody brings which he does not bring is this, and that riddle applies to us here. And this,^b to be sure, may possibly be excused; but what excuses are offered by those who fail to pay the money ^c! They are as earnest as Philip's,^d who was indeed a lucky beggar, Heaven knows! And in *Amorous* ^e: 'A. When I want to say pot to you, am I to say pot, or the hollow-bodied vessel formed by the whirl of the wheel, fashioned of clay, baked in another house of Mother Earth,^f and bearing in its womb the tender-fleshed forms, milk-nursed and stewing, of the new-born flock ^g? B. Heavens! You'll be the death of me, surely, if you don't say to me, quite intelligibly, a pot of meat! A. A good suggestion! Shall I say, then, the creamy flood that flows from bleating she-goats, mingled with fountains from the tawny bee,

^a On the *eranos* see Athen. 362 e; the phrase, "bring (or contribute) an *eranos*"—one's share in the picnic—was used even when members were relieved of or evaded the contribution. The "ten" here are generals bribed by Philip.

^b Meaning the violation of the rules of the club.

^c Contributions to the *eranos* might be in money or in kind.

^d Cf. [Dem.] x. 40 δὲ γὰρ . . . τὸν ὠρισμένον . . . ἔρανον . . . δικαίως φέρειν. Philip had not kept his promises to restore the Thracian towns to Athens, but had proved very adroit in evading them.

^e Kock ii. 31; the first speaker uses high-flown language.

^f i.e. in the oven, also made of clay.

^g In plain terms, "lamb-stew."

εἰς πλατὺ στέγαστρον ἀγνῆς παρθένου Διοῦς
κόρης,

λεπτοσυνθέτοις τρυφῶντα¹ μυρίοις καλύμμασιν,
ἢ σαφῶς πλακοῦντα φράζω σοι; B. πλακοῦντα
βούλομαι.

A. Βρομιάδος δ' ἰδρῶτα πηγῆς; B. οἶνον εἰπέ
συντεμών.

A. λιβάδα νυμφαίαν² δροσώδη; B. παραλιπὼν³
ὔδωρ φάθι.

d A. κασιόπνουν δ' αὔραν δι' αἴθρας; B. σμύρναν
εἰπέ, μὴ⁴ μακράν.

A. μηδὲ τοιοῦτ'⁵ ἄλλο μηδέν; B. μηδ' ἐροῦ πάλιν⁶
λέγων,

ὅτι δοκεῖ τοῦτ' ἔργον εἶναι μεῖζον, ὥς φασίν
τινες,

αὐτὸ μὲν μηδέν, παρ' αὐτὸ δ' ἄλλα συστρέφειν
πυκνά.

“Καὶ Ἀλεξίς δὲ ἐν Ὑπνῷ τοιούτους γρίφους
προβάλλει·

οὐ θνητὸς οὐδ' ἀθάνατος, ἀλλ' ἔχων τινὰ
σύγκρασιν, ὥστε μήτ' ἐν ἀνθρώπου μέρει
μήτ' ἐν θεοῦ ζῆν, ἀλλὰ φύεσθαι τ' αἰεὶ

e καινῶς φθίνειν τε τὴν παρουσίαν πάλιν,
ἀόρατος ὄψιν, γνώριμος δ' ἅπασιν ὢν.

B. αἰεὶ σὺ χαίρεις, ὦ γύναι, μ' αἰνίγμασι—

A. καὶ μὴν ἀπλᾶ γε καὶ σαφῇ λέγω μαθεῖν.

B. τίς οὖν τοιαύτην⁷ παῖς ἔχων ἔσται φύσιν;

A. ὕπνος, βροτείων, ὦ κόρη, παυστήρ πόνων.

Εὐβουλος δ' ἐν Σφιγγοκαρίωνι τοιούτους γρίφους
προβάλλει, αὐτὸς καὶ ἐπιλύων αὐτούς·

ἔστι λαλῶν ἄγλωσσος, ὁμώνυμος ἄρρενι θῆλυν,

and nested in a flat covering of the maiden daughter of chaste Demeter,^a luxuriating in countless delicately-compounded wrappings,^b or shall I say plainly to you, a flat-cake? B. I prefer flat-cake. A. And shall I say the sweat from the Bromiad spring? B. Cut it short and say wine. A. The dewy stream of the nymphs? B. Omit that and say water. A. Or the redolent breath of cassia coursing through the air? B. Just say myrrh for short. A. Nor anything else like that? B. Don't keep asking questions again in your talk, because it seems to me a superfluous task, as is the speech of some, never to say the thing itself, but to twist together in a thick mass other things beside the point.'

"Alexis, in *Sleep*, propounds such riddles as these^c: 'A. It is not mortal nor yet immortal; rather, it has a nature so mixed that its life is neither in man's estate nor in a god's, but its substance ever grows fresh and then dies again; it may not be seen by the eye, yet it is known of all. B. You always delight, woman, in puzzling me with riddles. A. Yes, but what I say is simple and plain to understand. B. What child, then, can have such a nature as that? A. Sleep, my daughter, the bringer of release from mortal woes.' Eubulus in *Sphinx-Cario* propounds these, solving them himself^d: 'A. It has no tongue, yet it talks,

^a i.e. flour, made into a kind of pie.

^b i.e. spices.

^c Kock ii. 385.

^d *Ibid.* 201.

¹ λεπτοσυνθέτοις τρυφῶντα Casaubon: λεπτοσυνθέτους τρυφῶντας A.

² Meineke: νυνφαιαν A.

³ Grotius: παραλιπον A.

⁴ Grotius: μοι A.

⁵ Erfurdt: τοιοῦτον A.

⁶ μηδ' ἐροῦ πάλιν Lumb: μηδὲ τοῦμπαλιν A.

⁷ Hirschig: τοσαύτην AC.

οἰκείων ἀνέμων ταμίας, δασύς, ἄλλοτε λεῖος,¹
 f ἄξύνετα ξυνετοῖσι λέγων, νόμον ἐκ νόμου ἔλκων.
 ἐν δ' ἐστὶν καὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἂν τρώσῃ τις ἄτρωτος.
 τί² ἐστὶ τοῦτο; τί ἀπορεῖς; β. Καλλίστρατος.
 Α. πρωκτὸς μὲν οὖν οὗτός γε.³ β. σὺ δὲ ληρεῖς
 ἔχων.

Α. οὗτος γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ἄγλωττος λάλος,
 ἐν ὄνομα πολλοῖς, τρωτὸς ἄτρωτος, δασύς
 λεῖος. τί βούλει; πνευμάτων⁴ πολλῶν φύλαξ . . .
 450 ἄττελεβόφθαλμος, μὴ πρόστομος,⁵ ἀμφικέφαλλος,⁶
 αἰχμητῆς, παίδων ἀγόνων γόνον ἐξαφανίζων.
 ἰχνεύμων Αἰγύπτιος·

τῶν γὰρ κροκοδείλων οὗτος ὡς λαμβάνων
 πρὶν θηριοῦσθαι τὸν γόνον καταγνύει,⁷
 ἔπειτ' ἀφανίζει. διότι δ' ἔστ'⁸ ἀμφίστομος,
 κεντεῖ κάτωθεν, τοῖς δὲ χείλεσιν δάκνων⁹ . . .
 οἷδ' ἐγὼ ὅς¹⁰ νέος ὢν ἐστὶν βαρύς, ἂν δὲ γέρων ᾗ,
 ἄπτερος ὢν κούφως πέταται καὶ γῆν ἀφανίζει.

b πάππος ἀπ' ἀκάνθης· οὗτος γὰρ
 νέος μὲν ὢν ἔστηκεν ἐν τῷ σπέρματι,
 ὅταν δ' ἀποβάλῃ τοῦτο, πέτεται κούφος ὢν,
 δήπουθεν ὑπὸ τῶν παιδίων φυσώμενος.—
 ἐστὶν ἄγαλμα βεβηκὸς ἄνω, τὰ κάτω δὲ κεχηνός,

¹ ἄλλοτε λεῖος Musurus: ἄλλοτει (ἄλλοτι C) δεῖος AC.

² τί Musurus: τίς A.

³ οὗτός γε Kaibel: οὗτος A.

⁴ βούλει; πνευμάτων Casaubon: βουλευπνευμάτων A.

⁵ μὴ πρόστομος A: μικρόστομος Casaubon.

⁶ ἀμφικέφαλλος Dind. (cf. Aristoph. *Eq.* 416): -κέφαλος A.

⁷ Porson: κατὰ γυναικα AC.

⁸ ἔστ' added by Grotius.

⁹ δάκνει E.

¹⁰ Casaubon: ὡς A.

its name is the same for male or female, steward of its own winds, hairy, or sometimes hairless; saying things unintelligible to them that understand,^a drawing out one melody after another; one thing it is, yet many, and if one wound it, it is unwounded.^b Tell me, what is it? Why are you puzzled? B. It's Callistratus! A. No, it's the rump. B. You keep talking drivel. A. No, really; this it is, one and the same, that tongueless speaks; it has one name though belonging to many; wounded it is unwounded; it is hairy and hairless. What would you? Guardian of many gales. . . .—'Locust-eyed, no front-snout,^c double-headed, a warrior that destroys the seed of young unborn.' This is the Egyptian weasel; for 'it takes the eggs of crocodiles, before the seed is formed into the likeness of the animal, breaks them up and then destroys them. And since it is double-mouthed, it can sting from behind and bite with its lips. . . .—'I know one that is heavy when he is young, and when he becomes old, though wingless, he lightly flies and leaves the land invisible.' This is down^d from a thistle. For it 'stands firmly in the seed when it is young, but when it has cast that off it is light and takes to flight, being blown about, you see, by little boys.'—'There is an image^e which stands

^a A comic perversion of *εὐχόμενα ξυνετοῖσι*, "things well understood by those who understand"; cf. Eur. *I.T.* 1092.

^b *i.e.* si quis perforaverit, invulnerabilis est, *sens. obsc.*, as in 451 c.

^c Explained by the next word. The beast uses not merely its jaws, but also its tail. See crit. note 5.

^d The word for "down," *πάππος*, also means "grandfather." A similar pun occurs in Aristoph. *Av.* 765.

^e This riddle refers to the *κημός*, or funnel-shaped top of a voting-urn (*ὑδρία, καθίσκος*). See crit. notes (p. 540) and Schultz, ii. 100.

ATHENAEUS

εἰς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς τετρημένον ὀξὺ διαπρό,¹
 ἀνθρώπους τίκτον² κατὰ τὴν πυγὴν ἕν' ἕκαστον,
 ὧν οἱ μὲν μοίρας ἔλαχον βίου,³ οἱ δὲ πλανῶνται,
 αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἔχων θαυτοῦ, καλέων⁴ δὲ φυλάτ-
 τειν.

c ταῦτα δ' ὅτι κληρωτικὸν σημαίνει ὑμεῖς διακρίνατε,
 ἵνα μὴ πάντα παρὰ τοῦ Εὐβούλου λαμβάνωμεν.
 Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν τῷ Προβλήματί φησιν·

ἰχθύσιν ἀμφίβληστρον ἀνὴρ πολλοῖς περιβάλλειν⁵
 οἰηθεὶς μεγάλην δαπάνην μίαν εἵλκυσε πέρκην·
 καὶ ταύτην ψευσθεὶς,⁶ ἄλλην κεστρεὺς ἴσον αὐτῇ⁷
 ῥῆγεν. βουλομένη δ' ἔπεται πέρκη μελανούρω.
 B. κεστρεὺς, ἀνὴρ, μελάνουρος, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι
 λέγεις·

οὐδὲν λέγεις γάρ. A. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ σαφῶς φράσω.
 d ἔστι τις ὃς τὰ μὲν ὄντα διδοὺς οὐκ οἶδε δεδω-
 κῶς

οἷσι δέδωκ' οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἔχων ὧν οὐδὲν ἐδεῖτο.
 B. διδοὺς τις οὐκ ἔδωκεν οὐδ' ἔχων ἔχει;
 οὐκ οἶδα τούτων οὐδέν. A. οὐκοῦν ταῦτα καὶ
 ὁ γρίφος ἔλεγεν. ὅσα γὰρ οἶσθ' οὐκ οἶσθα νῦν
 οὐδ' ὅσα δέδωκας οὐδ' ὅσ' ἄντ' αὐτῶν ἔχεις.
 τοιοῦτο τοῦτ' ἦν. B. τοιγαροῦν καὶ γὰρ τίνα
 εἰπεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς βούλομαι γρίφον. A. λέγε.
 B. πίννη καὶ τρίγλη φωνὰς ἰχθῦ δὺ' ἔχουσαι

¹ Lobeck: διάτρωτον AC.

² C: τίκτειν A.

³ C: βίον A.

⁴ αὐτὸς . . . καλέων R. Foerster: αὐτὸ δ' . . . αὐτόν, καλέω AC.

⁵ Herwerden: ἐπιβάλλον A.

⁶ ταύτης ψευσθέντ' Dalechamp, Casaubon. But ψευσθεὶς
 may be a hanging nominative.

⁷ αὐτῇ Dalechamp: αὐτήν A.

on top, its lower parts gaping, bored sharply clear through from head to foot ; it gives birth to men at the tail, each one in his turn, and some of them obtain the right to live, while others must wander forth, each bearing his own fate in his own person, but calling out "Beware!" You can decide for yourselves that this signifies the allotment-urn, for I don't want to cite all that Eubulus says. Antiphanes in *The Riddle* says ^a: 'A. A man who expected to wrap his net round many fish pulled in a single perch at great expense ; disappointed in her, the grey mullet ^b brought him another like her. For a perch willingly follows a black-tail.^c B. Grey mullet, man, black-tail ! I don't know what you mean. You are really talking nonsense. A. Well, I'll tell you plainly. Many a man who gives his goods knows not that he has given them, to whom he has given them, nor even that he now has what he did not want at all. B. What? Someone gave what he did not give, and has what he does not have ? I can't make head or tail of that. A. Well, that's what the riddle said. All that you know, you don't know at this moment, nor all that you have given, nor all that you have in place of it. It meant something like that. B. Well, then, I should like in my turn to put a riddle to you. A. Go ahead. B. A pinna and a mullet, two fishes with voices, were

^a Kock ii. 92 ; cf. Herod. i. 141 ὡς δὲ πεισθῆναι τῆς ἐλπίδος, λαβεῖν (Κῦρον) ἀμφίβληστρον καὶ περιβαλεῖν τε πλῆθος πολλὸν τῶν ἰχθύων. Apparently the reference is to a man who has set a trap for courtesans and caught only one. See critical note 6.

^b Perhaps referring to a pimp.

^c Athen. 319 c and note f, 320 e ; here, of the πόρνη following the πέρνος.

ATHENAEUS

e πολλ' ἐλάλουν, περὶ ὧν δὲ πρὸς ὃν τ'¹ ὥοντο
λέγειν τι,
οὐκ ἐλάλουν· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐμάνθανεν, ὥστε πρὸς ὃν
μὲν

ἦν αὐταῖς ὁ λόγος, πρὸς δ' αὐτὰς πολλὰ λαλούσας
αὐτὰς ἀμφοτέρας ἢ Δημήτηρ ἐπιτρίψαι.²

ἐν δὲ Σαπφοῖ ὁ Ἀντιφάνης αὐτὴν τὴν ποιήτριαν
προβάλλουσιν ποιεῖ γρίφους τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, ἐπι-
λυομένου³ τινὸς οὕτως. ἢ μὲν γάρ φησιν·

f ἔστι φύσις θήλεια βρέφη σῶζουσ' ὑπὸ κόλποις
αὐτῆς, ὄντα⁴ δ' ἄφωνα βοῇν ἴστησι γεγωνὸν
καὶ διὰ πόντιον οἶδμα καὶ ἡπείρου διὰ πάσης
οἷς ἐθέλει θνητῶν, τοῖς δ' οὐδὲ παροῦσιν⁵
ἀκούειν

ἔξεστιν· κωφὴν δ' ἀκοῆς αἰσθήσιν ἔχουσιν.

ταυτὰ τις ἐπιλυομένου φησιν·

ἢ μὲν φύσις γὰρ ἦν λέγεις ἐστὶν πόλις,
βρέφη δ' ἐν αὐτῇ διατρέφει τοὺς ῥήτορας.
οὗτοι κεκραγότες δὲ τὰ διαπόντια
τὰκ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ τὰπὸ Θράκης λήμματα
451 ἔλκουσι δεῦρο. νεμομένων δὲ πλησίον
αὐτῶν κάθεται λοιδορουμένων τ' αἰεὶ
ὁ δῆμος οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀκούων οὔθ' ὀρώων.
Σ. ληρεῖς ἔχων.⁶ πῶς γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν, ὦ πάτερ,
ῥήτωρ ἄφωνος; Β. ἦν ἁλῶ⁷ τρὶς παρανόμων.
καὶ μὴν ἀκριβῶς ὥόμην⁸ ἐγνωκέναι
τὸ ῥηθέν. ἀλλὰ δὴ λέγε.

¹ πρὸς ὃν τ' Casaubon: πρὸς σον τ' A.

² Dobree: ἐπιτρέψει A.

³ Meineke: ἀπολυομένου A.

⁴ Porson: ἦτα A, ταῦτα C. ⁵ Dobree: παροῦσιν A.

⁶ ληρεῖς ἔχων added by Kaibel.

talking a lot, but concerning what and to whom they thought they were saying something, they talked not at all. For the one addressed couldn't understand a word, so that, while their talk was addressed to him, they were talking a lot to themselves, and may Demeter destroy them both!' In *Sappho*, again, Antiphanes represents the poet as propounding riddles in the following manner, while somebody solves them thus. Sappho says^a: 'There is a feminine being which keeps its babes safe beneath its bosom; they, though voiceless, raise a cry sonorous over the waves of the sea and across all the dry land, reaching what mortals they desire, and they may hear even when they are not there; but their sense of hearing is dull.' Someone solves this by saying: 'That being of which you speak is the state, the babes she nourishes within her are the politicians. These, by their bawling, draw hither receipts across the sea from Asia and from Thrace. The people, meanwhile, sit near them while they feed and brawl continually, neither hearing nor seeing anything. SAPPHO. You talk nonsense always. For how, father, could a politician be voiceless? B. If he is convicted three times of unconstitutional measures!^b So there! I thought I understood what you were talking about. However, tell me yourself.' Then Antiphanes represents Sappho as

^a Kock ii. 95.

^b Proposals in the Council or Assembly were often blocked by the charge that they were unconstitutional. A legal process (*γραφὴ παρανόμων*) was brought against the proposer. If a speaker were convicted in three such processes, he was debarred from speaking in the Assembly.

⁷ ἦν ἀλφ̣ Cobet: ἦν ἀλλω A.

⁸ Dindorf: ὤμην A.

ATHENAEUS

ἔπειτα ποιεῖ τὴν Σαπφῶ διαλυομένην τὸν γρῖφον οὕτως·

- θήλεια μὲν νύν¹ ἐστὶ φύσις ἐπιστολή,
 βρέφη δ' ἐν αὐτῇ περιφέρει τὰ γράμματα.
 b ἄφωνα δ' ὄντα ταῦτα² τοῖς πόρρῳ λαλεῖ
 οἷς βούλεθ'. ἕτερος δ' ἂν τύχη τις πλησίον
 ἐστὼς ἀναγινώσκοντος οὐκ ἀκούσεται.

“ Δίφιλος δ' ἐν Θησεῖ τρεῖς ποτε κόρας Σαμίας
 φησὶν³ Ἀδωνίοισιν γριφεύειν παρὰ πότον· προ-
 βαλεῖν δ' αὐταῖσι τὸν γρῖφον, τί πάντων ἰσχυρό-
 τατον; καὶ τὰν μὲν εἰπεῖν ‘ὁ σῖδαρος,’⁴ καὶ φέρειν
 τούτου λόγου⁵ τὰν ἀπόδειξιν, διότι τούτῳ πάντ'
 ὀρύσσουσιν τε καὶ τέμνουσι καὶ χρῶντ' εἰς ἅπαντα.
 εὐδοκιμούσα⁶ δ' ἐπάγειν τὰν δευτέραν φάσκειν τε
 c τὸν χαλκέα πολὺν κρείττω φέρειν ἰσχύν· ἐπεὶ⁷ τοῦ-
 τον κατεργαζόμενον καὶ τὸν σῖδαρον τὸν σφοδρὸν
 κάμπτειν, μαλάσσειν, ὃ τι ἂν χρήζῃ ποεῖν. τὰν
 δὲ τρίταν ἀποφῆναι πέος ἰσχυρότατον πάντων,
 διδάσκειν δ' ὅτι καὶ τὸν χαλκέα στένοντα πυγίζουσι
 τούτῳ. Ἀχαιὸς δ' ὁ Ἐρετριεὺς γλαφυρὸς ὢν
 ποιητῆς περὶ τὴν σύνθεσιν ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ μελαίνει
 τὴν φράσιν καὶ πολλὰ αἰνιγματωδῶς ἐκφέρει,
 ὥσπερ ἐν Ἰριδι σατυρικῇ. λέγει γάρ·

λιθάργυρος δ'

- d ὅλην παρηωρεῖτο χρίματος⁸ πλέα
 τὸν⁹ Σπαρτιάτην γραπτὸν κύρβιν¹⁰ ἐν διπλῷ ξύλῳ.

¹ Erfurdt: οὖν AC.

² ταῦτα added by Grotius.

³ φασὶν A.

⁴ σίδηρος AC.

⁵ λόγου C: λόγον A.

⁶ Kaibel (εὐδοκιμούσῃ Madvig): εὐδοκιμοῦσαι A.

⁷ Musurus: ἐπὶ A.

⁸ Meineke: χρήσματος A, χρίσματος C.

⁹ πλέα | τὸν Tour: πλεκτὸν AC.

solving the riddle thus: 'The feminine being, then, is an epistle,^a the babes within her are the letters it carries round; they, though voiceless, talk to whom they desire when far away; yet if another happen to be standing near when it is read, he will not hear.'

"Diphilus, in *Theseus*, says^b three Samian girls were once propounding riddles while drinking^c at the festival of Adonis; and one put to them the riddle, what is the strongest thing in the world? One of them answered, Iron, and produced the proof of this, saying, because men dig and cut everything with it and use it for every purpose. After she was applauded the second girl proceeded and said that the blacksmith possessed much greater strength, for he, in doing his job, bends the iron, no matter how strong, softens it, and does anything he pleases with it. But the third declared penem esse validissimum omnium; nam hoc, she explained, etiam fabri gementis anum perforari. Achaëus of Eretria, though a poet elegant in his style, sometimes darkens his diction and produces much that is enigmatical, as in *Iris*, a satyric drama. For he says^d: 'The flask made of litharge,^e full of unguent, was suspended on the inscribed pillar of Sparta by a double peg.' Now though he merely

^a Of the feminine gender in Greek.

^b Kock ii. 557; the narrator in Diphilus uses Doric forms.

^c In the Greek *παρὰ πόρον*, if pronounced with a lisp, *παρὰ πόθον*, suggests also "while arousing desire." So of the blacksmith below, *στένοντα* "groaning," suggests *σθένοντα*, "strong" (Preisendanz *ap.* Schultz i. 7, note 2).

^d *T.G.F.*² 751.

^e Protoxid of lead, formed in separating silver from lead, and used in making earthenware.

¹⁰ κύρκιν C, κύρβιν E (κύρκιν again below).

τὸν γὰρ λευκὸν ἱμάντα βουληθεὶς εἰπεῖν, ἐξ οὗ ἡ ἀργυρᾶ λήκυθος ἐξήρτητο, Σπαρτιάτην γραπτὸν ἔφη κύρβιν ἀντὶ τοῦ Σπαρτιάτιν σκυτάλην. ὅτι δὲ λευκῷ ἱμάντι περιειλοῦντες τὴν σκυτάλην οἱ Λάκωνες ἔγραφον ἃ ἠβούλοντο εἶρηκεν ἱκανῶς Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀρχιλόχου. καὶ Στησίχορος δ' ἐν Ἑλένῃ ἑλιθάργυρον¹ ποδονιπτῆρα ἔφη. Ἴων δὲ ἐν Φοίνικι ἢ Καινεί δρυὸς ἰδρῶτα εἶρηκε τὸν ἰζὸν ἐν τούτοις·

δρυὸς μ² ἰδρῶς

καὶ θαμνομήκης ῥάβδος ἢ τ' Αἰγυπτία³
 e βόσκει λινουλκὸς χλαῖνα, θήραγρος πέδη.

Θεοδέκτην δὲ τὸν Φασηλίτην φησὶν Ἑρμιππος ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἰσοκράτους μαθητῶν ἱκανώτατον γεγονέναι ἀνευρεῖν τὸν προβληθέντα γρίφον καὶ αὐτὸν προβαλεῖν ἑτέροις ἐπιδεδίως, οἷον τὸν περὶ τῆς σκιᾶς. ἔφη γὰρ εἶναί τινα φύσιν, ἢ περὶ τὴν γένεσιν καὶ φθίσιν ἐστὶ μέγιστη, περὶ δὲ τὴν ἀκμὴν ἐλαχίστη. λέγει δ' οὕτως·

τίς φύσις⁴ οὗθ' ὅσα γαῖα φέρει τροφὸς οὗθ' ὅσα πόντος

οὕτε βροτοῖσιν ἔχει γυίων αὖξησιν ὁμοίαν,
 f ἀλλ' ἐν μὲν γενέσει πρωτοσπόρῳ ἐστὶ μέγιστη,
 ἐν δὲ μέσαις ἀκμαῖς μικρά, γήρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτῷ
 μορφῇ καὶ μεγέθει μεῖζων⁵ πάλιν ἐστὶν ἀπάντων;

¹ Nauck: λιθαργύρεον AC. ² μ' Casaubon: μὲν AC.

³ αἰγυπτία A, om. C.

⁴ τίς φύσις Porson: τῆς φύσεως A.

⁵ μεῖζον A.

^a Frag. 22 Michaelis; see Athen. 85 e (vol. i. p. 368).

^b P.L.G.⁴ frag. 30.

wished to speak of the white strap on which the silvery oil-flask hung, he called it an 'inscribed pillar of Sparta' instead of a 'Spartan writing-staff.' That the Spartans wrote what they wanted to say on a white strap which they wound round the 'writing-staff' is sufficiently explained by Apollonius of Rhodes in his treatise *On Archilochus*.^a Stesichorus, also, in *Helen*, spoke of 'a litharge foot-basin.'^b Ion, in *Phoenix* or *Caeneus*, called mistletoe the 'sweat of the oak' in these lines^c: 'I am nurtured by the sweat of the oak, and by the staff cut from the tall bush, and by the mantle spun from Egyptian flax, the fetter which catches the wild beast.' Theodectas of Phaselis, Hermippus says in his work *On the Disciples of Isocrates*,^d was very competent to discover the answer to a riddle put to him, and cleverly propounded riddles to others himself, like the one about the shadow. For he said there was something which in its nature was largest at its creation and at its decline, but was smallest at its prime. He puts it thus^e: 'What thing is that which is not among all the things that Earth, the nurse, brings forth, nor the sea, nor has any growth in its limbs like that of things mortal, yet in the time of its earliest begotten generation is largest, but at its midmost height is small, and at old age itself is again largest in shape and size?' And

^a *T.G.F.*² 740. The bird which feeds on the mistletoe is the rock-dove (Athen. 394 e); but it also eats flax seed, hinted at in "the Egyptian mantle" (*i.e.* field of flax); and it is caught in a hemp-net. Further complexities in the riddle are involved in the fact that Caeneus, the hero in Ion's play, was son of Coronus (Raven), Apollod. i. 9. 16; Schultz, *op. cit.* ii. 53 ff.

^d *F.H.G.* iii. 51; the name Θεοδέκτας (see Capps, *A.J.P.* xxi. 35) is consistently given as Θεοδέκτης in late writers.

^e *T.G.F.*² 807.

κὰν τῷ Οἰδίποδι δὲ τῇ τραγωδίᾳ τὴν νύκτα καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν εἴρηκεν αἰνιττόμενος·

εἰσὶ κασίγνηται διτταί, ὧν¹ ἡ μία τίκτει
152 τὴν ἑτέραν, αὐτὴ δὲ τεκοῦσ' ὑπὸ τῆσδε τεκ-
νοῦται.

τοιούτον τι καὶ Καλλισθένης ἐν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς φησιν, ὡς Ἀρκάδων πολιορκούντων Κρῶμνον (πολίχνιον δ' ἐστὶν ἰδρυμένον πλησίον Μεγάλης πόλεως) Ἰππόδαμος ὁ Λάκων εἰς ὧν τῶν πολιορκουμένων διεκελεύετο τῷ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἤκοντι κήρυκι, δηλῶν ἐν αἰνιγμῷ τὴν περὶ αὐτοὺς κατάστασιν, ἀπαγγέλλειν² τῇ μητρὶ λύεσθαι τὸ γύναιον δέχ' ἡμερῶν τὸ ἐν Ἀπολλωνίῳ δεδεμένον, ὡς οὐκ ἔτι λύσιμον ἐσόμενον ἐὰν αὐταί³
b παρέλθωσι. καὶ διὰ ταύτης τῆς γνώμης ἐμήνυνεν σαφῶς τὸ μήνυμα. αὕτη⁴ γάρ ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ παρὰ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος θρόνον διὰ γραφῆς ἀπομεμιμημένος Λιμὸς⁵ ἔχων γυναικὸς μορφήν. φανερόν οὖν ἐγένετο πᾶσιν ὅτι δέκα ἡμέρας ἔτι καρτερῆσαι δύνανται οἱ πολιορκούμενοι διὰ τὸν λιμόν. συνέντες οὖν οἱ Λάκωνες τὸ λεχθὲν ἐβοήθησαν κατὰ κράτος⁶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Κρῶμνῃ.

“ Πολλοὶ δὲ τῶν⁷ γρίφων καὶ τοιούτοί τινές εἰσιν οἶον·

ἄνδρ' εἶδον πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα
οὕτω συγκόλλως ὥστε σύναιμα ποιεῖν.

c τοῦτο δὲ σημαίνει σικύας προσβολήν. καὶ τὸ Πανάρκους δ' ἐστὶ τοιούτον, ὡς φῆσι Κλέαρχος ἐν

¹ τῶν Nauck.

² Schneider: ἀπαγγελεῖν A.

in his tragedy of *Oedipus* he speaks of the night and the day in enigmatic language ^a: 'There be two sisters, of whom the one gives birth to the other, while she herself, after giving birth, is brought forth by the other.' There is a riddle related also by Callisthenes in his *History of Greece* ^b: 'When the Arcadians were besieging Cromnus (this is a small town situated near Megalopolis), Hippodamus the Spartan, one of the men under siege, made clear by a riddle to the herald who had come to them from the Spartans the state of affairs among the besieged, and exhorted him to report to their mother that the woman imprisoned in the temple of Apollo must be liberated within ten days, since she would no longer be capable of liberation after these days had passed. By this contrivance he plainly revealed the thing to be reported. For this "woman" is in the temple of Apollo beside Apollo's throne, being a painted representation of Famine in the likeness of a woman. And so it became clear to all the Spartans that the men in the besieged town were able to hold out only ten days on account of famine. The Spartans, therefore, understood the report and came in force to the rescue of the men in Cromna.'

"Many riddles also are of a kind similar to the following: 'I saw a man gluing with fire bronze upon another man so closely as to make them of one blood.' This means the application of a cupping-glass. And then there is the similar kind of riddle by Panarces,

^a *T.G.F.* ² 802.

^b P. 15 Müller.

³ *αἰτται* Meineke: *αὔται* A.

⁴ *μήνυμ' αὐτῇ* A.

⁵ *Λιμὸς* Polyaeus ii. 15: *λαιμὸς* AC.

⁶ A: *κατὰ τὰχος* C.

⁷ *τῶν* added by Kaibel.

τῷ περὶ γρίφων, ὅτι βάλοι 'ξύλω τε καὶ οὐ ξύλω
καθημένην ὄρνιθα καὶ οὐκ ὄρνιθα ἀνὴρ τε κοῦκ
ἀνὴρ λίθω τε καὶ οὐ λίθω.' τούτων γάρ ἐστι τὸ
μὲν νάρθηξ, τὸ δὲ νυκτερίς, τὸ δὲ εὐνοῦχος, τὸ
δὲ κίσσηρις. καὶ Πλάτων δ' ἐν πέμπτῳ Νόμων
d μνημονεύει· τοὺς τῶν τεχνυδρίων φιλοσόφους τοῖς
ἐν ταῖς ἐστιάσεσιν ἔφη ἐπαμφοτερίζουσιν εἰκέναι
καὶ τῷ τῶν παίδων αἰνίγματι τῷ περὶ τοῦ εὐνούχου
τῆς βολῆς πέρι τῆς νυκτερίδος, ᾧ καὶ ἐφ'¹ οὗ
αὐτὸν αὐτὴν αἰνίττονται βαλεῖν. καὶ τὰ Πυθα-
γόρου δὲ αἰνίγματα τοιαῦτά ἐστιν, ὥς φησι
Δημήτριος ὁ Βυζάντιος ἐν τετάρτῳ περὶ ποιημά-
των· 'καρδίαν μὴ ἐσθίειν' ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλυσίαν
ἀσκεῖν. 'πῦρ μαχαίρα μὴ σκαλεύειν' ἀντὶ τοῦ
τεθυμωμένον ἄνδρα μὴ ἐριδαίνειν· πῦρ γὰρ ὁ
θυμός, ἡ δὲ ἔρις μάχαιρα. 'ζυγὸν μὴ ὑπερβαίνειν'
ἀντὶ τοῦ πᾶσαν πλεονεξίαν φεύγειν καὶ στυγεῖν,
e ζητεῖν δὲ τὸ ἴσον. 'λεωφόρους ὁδοὺς μὴ στεί-
χειν'² ἀντὶ τοῦ γνώμη τῶν³ πολλῶν μὴ ἀκολουθεῖν·
εἰκὴ γὰρ ἕκαστος ὃ τι ἂν δόξῃ ἀποκρίνεται· τὴν
δ' εὐθείαν ἄγειν ἡγεμόνι χρώμενον τῷ νῷ. 'μὴ
καθῆσθαι ἐπὶ χοίνικα⁴' ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ σκοπεῖν τὰ
ἐφ' ἡμέραν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐπιούσαν αἰεὶ προσδέχεσθαι.
'ἀποδημοῦντα ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄροις μὴ ἐπιστρέφειν'⁵.

¹ ἐφ' Plato: ἀφ' A.

² τὰς λεωφόρους μὴ βαδίζειν Aristot. frag. 197, Diog. viii. 17;
ὁδοὺς deleted by Kaibel. ³ τῶν added by Schweighäuser.

⁴ χοίνικα AE: χοίνικος C.

⁵ ἀποδημοῦντα . . . ἐπιστρέφειν added by Schweighäuser
(Diog. viii. 17).

^a F.H.G. ii. 322.

^b Plato, *Rep.* (not *Laws*) v. 479 B; but Plato is not yet dis-

as Clearchus says in his work *On Riddles*,^a to the effect that 'a man that was not a man hit a bird that was not a bird, perched on wood that was not wood. with a stone that was not stone.' The answer to these things is, severally, eunuch, bat, fennel, and pumice. Plato, also, mentions it in the fifth book of the *Laws* ^b; he said that the philosophers who have deserted their little trades ^c are like people who propound ambiguous questions at dinner-parties, and like the children's riddle about the eunuch and his throwing at the bat, and what it was that they hint he threw at it, and upon what it was sitting. The riddles of Pythagoras, again, are of such a kind as the following, as Demetrius of Byzantium says in the fourth book *On Poetry*: 'Eat not thy heart,' instead of 'Cultivate apathy to pain.' 'Poke not the fire with a knife,' instead of 'Wrangle not with an angry man'; for anger is fire, and wrangling is a knife. 'Step not over the beam of the balance,' instead of 'Avoid and hate all mean advantage, and seek for equality.' 'Walk not on the main-travelled roads' ^d instead of 'Follow not the opinion of the many'; for every man answers too rashly, as it happens to please him; but one should go the straight road, using reason as his guide. 'Sit not over a quart-measure,' instead of 'Consider not merely the things of to-day, but be ready for the day to come.' 'When on a journey turn not back at the boundaries'; for the bounds

cusssing philosophers, the subject of the sixth book of the *Republic*, but relative or ambiguous terms like half, double, heavy, light, large, small, the reality of which is not absolute.

^a That is, the pretended philosophers, *Rep.* 495 D-E.

^b One of the favourite commonplaces of Greek literature: Hes. *Opp.* 287; Plato, *Rep.* 364 c; *Ev. Matt.* vii. 13; cf. Aristot. *Eth. Nic.* 1106 b 35.

ὅρια γὰρ καὶ πέρας ζωῆς ὁ θάνατος· τοῦτον οὖν
 οὐκ ἔα μετὰ λύπης καὶ φροντίδος προσίεσθαι. τῷ
 δὲ Θεοδέκτη παραπλησίως ἔπαιζε γρίφους καὶ
 f Δρομέας ὁ Κῶος, ὥς φησι Κλέαρχος, καὶ Ἀρι-
 στώνυμος ὁ ψιλοκιθαριστής, ἔτι δὲ Κλέων ὁ μίμανλος
 ἐπικαλούμενος, ὅσπερ καὶ τῶν Ἰταλικῶν μίμων
 ἄριστος γέγονεν αὐτοπρόσωπος ὑποκριτής· καὶ
 γὰρ Νυμφοδώρου περιῆν ἐν τῷ μνημονευομένῳ
 μίμῳ. τούτου δὲ καὶ Ἰσχόμαχος ὁ κῆρυξ ἐγένετο
 ζηλωτής, ὃς ἐν τοῖς κύκλοις ἐποιεῖτο τὰς μιμήσεις·
 ὥς δ' εὐδοκίμει, μεταβὰς ἐν τοῖς θαύμασιν ὑπ-
 453 ἐκρίνετο μίμους. τοιοῦτοι δ' ἦσαν οὓς ἐποιοῦν
 γρίφους, οἷον ἀγροίκου τινὸς ὑπερπλησθέντος καὶ
 κακῶς ἔχοντος, ὥς ἡρώτα αὐτὸν ὁ ἱατρὸς μὴ εἰς
 ἔμετον ἐδείπνησεν, 'οὐκ ἔγωγε,' εἰπεῖν, 'ἀλλ'
 εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν.' καὶ πτωχῆς τινος τὴν γαστέρα
 πονούσης, ἐπεὶ ὁ ἱατρὸς ἐπυνθάνετο μὴ ἐν γαστρὶ
 ἔχει, 'πῶς γάρ,¹' εἶπε, 'τριταία μὴ βεβρωκυῖα;²
 τῶν Ἀριστωνυμ . . . ὧν δ' ἦν³ εὐπαρύφων λόγων.
 καὶ⁴ Σωσιφάνης ὁ ποιητής εἰς Κηφισοκλέα τὸν
 ὑποκριτὴν εἶπεν λοιδορῶν αὐτὸν ὥς εὐρύστομον·
 'ἐνέβαλον γὰρ ἄν σου,' φησὶν, 'εἰς τὰ ἰσχία λίθον,
 εἰ μὴ καταρραίνειν⁴ ἔμελλον τοὺς περιεστηκότας.'
 b ἀρχαιότατος δ' ἐστὶ λογικὸς γρίφος καὶ τῆς τοῦ

¹ γάρ Kaibel: γε AC.

² Lacuna marked by Dindorf. I have translated as if the text were πολλοὶ δὲ τῶν Ἀριστωνύμων γρίφων ἦσαν.

³ ὁ after καὶ in A, om. C, del. Musurus.

⁴ A: καταραίνειν C, καταρραίνειν E.

^a On ψιλὴ κιθάρισις, instrumental music, see p. 96, note a, and 637 f.

^b He is called μίμανλος (flute-mime), because his monologues were accompanied with the pipes; αὐτοπρόσωπος

and limit of life is death ; death, then, he forbids us to approach with pain and worry. Like Theodectas, according to Clearchus, Dromeas of Cos and Aristonymus the harp-virtuoso^a used to play at riddles ; also Cleon, nicknamed the mime-actor, who was the best actor of Italian mimes without making up his face^b ; he even excelled Nymphodorus in the kind of mime just mentioned. But Ischomachus the herald also emulated him, the one who used to render his imitations before groups of people standing about ; and when he became famous, he changed and began to act mimes among the jugglers.^c The riddles that they composed were of the following nature : for example, a certain countryman had stuffed himself too full and was sick ; when the physician asked him if he had not eaten to the point of vomiting he replied : ' Not I ! I ate to the end of my belly.' A beggar-woman had a pain in her stomach, and when the doctor asked if she were not pregnant^d she said, ' How could I be, when I have not eaten for three days ? ' Many of the riddles of Aristonymus, also, were made up of stories with double meanings.^e And the poet Sosiphanes, reviling the actor Cephisocles for his lechery, said, ' I would have thrown a stone into your haunches if I had not been likely to besplash the bystanders.' A very ancient kind of riddle, and one that is most closely related to the true nature of

means that he assumed in his own person all the characters in a mime without making up his face.

^c *i.e.* in the vaudeville entertainments that succeeded the classic drama.

^d *ἐν γαστρὶ* may mean both " in the stomach " and " in the womb " ; the old woman takes it in the first sense. Cf. Athen. 246 b-c.

^e See critical note 2.

ATHENAEUS

γριφεύειν φύσεως οἰκειότατος· 'τί πάντες οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι διδάσκομεν;' καὶ 'τί ταῦτόν οὐδαμοῦ καὶ πανταχοῦ;' καὶ πρὸς τούτοις 'τί ταῦτόν ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ ἐν θαλάττῃ;' τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ὁμωνυμία· καὶ γὰρ ἄρκτος καὶ ὄφεις καὶ αἰετὸς καὶ κύων ἐστὶν ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐν γῇ καὶ ἐν θαλάσσῃ. τὸ δὲ χρόνον σημαίνει· ἅμα γὰρ παρὰ πᾶσιν ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ οὐδαμοῦ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐν ἐνὶ τόπῳ τὴν φύσιν ἔχειν. τὸ δὲ προάγον ἐστὶ ψυχὰς ἔχειν· τοῦτο γὰρ οὐθεὶς ἡμῶν ἐπιστάμενος διδάσκει τὸν πλησίον.

“Ὁ δὲ Ἀθηναῖος Καλλίας (ἐζητοῦμεν γὰρ ἔτι¹ πρότερον περὶ αὐτοῦ) μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν γενόμενος τοῖς χρόνοις Στράτιδος ἐποίησε τὴν καλουμένην γραμματικὴν θεωρίαν οὕτω διατάξας. πρόλογος μὲν αὐτῆς ἐστὶν ἐκ τῶν στοιχείων, ὃν χρὴ λέγειν² διαιροῦντας³ κατὰ τὰς παραγραφὰς⁴ καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν καταστροφικῶς ποιουμένους εἰς τάλφα·

d τὸ⁵ ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, θεοῦ γὰρ εἶ, ζῆτ', ἦτα, θῆτ', ἰῶτα,⁶ κάππα, λάβδα, μῦ,

¹ ἔτι suspected: τι?

² ἐκ τῶν στοιχείων repeated after λέγειν deleted by Petit.

³ Schweighäuser: διαιροῦντα A.

⁴ τὰς παραγραφὰς Petit: τὰς πάσας γραφὰς A.

⁵ τὸ added by Kaibel.

⁶ δέλτα . . . ἰῶτα Hermann (who also read πάρ' for γὰρ): δέλτα εἶτα θῆτα θεοῦ γὰρ εἶγε ἰῶτα A.

^a Homonyms, the same word or sound with different meanings. Cf. Eng. bear (noun), bear (verb), bare (adjective and verb).

^b Great and Little Bear, also the bear-crab (Athen. 105 b). These riddles involving animals are very old; see Aristoph. *Vesp.* 21.

the riddle, has to do with logical concepts : ' What is it that we all teach but do not know ? ' ' What is it that is the same nowhere and everywhere ? ' And besides these : ' What is the same in the sky, on earth, and in the sea ? ' This involves the use of equivocal words^a ; for the bear,^b the serpent,^c the eagle,^d and the dog^e are found in the sky, on earth, and in the sea. The riddle before this one signifies ' time ' ; for time is the same simultaneously everywhere, and yet it is nowhere, because it is of such a nature as not to exist in any one place. The riddle with which we began concerns the possession of souls^f ; for though none of us understands the soul, yet we teach it to our neighbour.

" Callias of Athens, about whom we inquired before,^g and who flourished a little before the time of Strattis, composed the so-called *Alphabet-Revue* on the following plan. Its prologue is composed of the letters of the alphabet, and it is to be read in such a manner as to divide the letters according to the punctuation and bring the conclusion, in the manner of a tragic *dénouement*, back to the letter alpha, thus : ' Alpha, beta, gamma, delta, ei (which is the god's letter),^h zeta, eta, theta, iota, kappa,

^c The constellation Serpens, also a kind of fish, Ophidium.

^d The constellation Aquila, also *Myliobatis aquila*, a kind of ray.

^e Sirius, also dog-fish (Athen. 310 a).

^f Or " the breath of life."

^g 448 b, 276 a, where his *Grammarians*, or *Alphabetic Tragedy* is mentioned. This seems to have been a comedy, wherein the chorus of 24 women represented the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet.

^h The letter E, called *ei* (since mediaeval times *epsilon*), was inscribed on the temple of Apollo at Delphi ; Plut. *Mor.* 384 ff.

ATHENAEUS

νῦ, ξεῖ, τὸ οὐ, πεί, ῥῶ, τὸ σίγμα, ταῦ, τὸ¹ ὦ,
παρὸν φεῖ χεῖ τε τῷ ψεῖ εἰς τὸ ᾧ.

ὁ χορὸς δὲ γυναικῶν ἐκ τῶν σύνδυο πεποιημένος αὐτῷ ἐστὶν ἔμμετρος ᾄμα καὶ μεμελοπεποιημένος τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· βῆτα ἄλφα βᾱ, βῆτα εἰ βε, βῆτα ἦτα βῆ, βῆτα ἰῶτα βῖ, βῆτα οὐ βῶ, βῆτα ὕ βῦ, βῆτα ᾧ βῶ, καὶ πάλιν ἐν ἀντιστρόφῳ τοῦ μέλους καὶ τοῦ μέτρου γάμμα ἄλφα, γάμμα εἰ, γάμμα ἦτα, γάμμα ἰῶτα, γάμμα οὐ, γάμμα ὕ, γάμμα ᾧ, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν συλλαβῶν ὁμοίως ἐκάστων² τό τε μέτρον καὶ τὸ μέλος ἐν ἀντιστρόφοις ἔχουσι πᾶσαι ταῦτόν. ὥστε τὸν Εὐριπίδην μὴ μόνον ὑπονοεῖσθαι τὴν Μήδειαν ἐντεῦθεν πεποιηκέναι πᾶσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ μέλος αὐτὸ μετενηνοχότα φανερόν εἶναι. τὸν δὲ Σοφοκλέα διελεῖν φασιν ἀποτολμῆσαι τὸ ποίημα τῷ μέτρῳ τοῦτ' ἀκούσαντα καὶ ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Οἰδίποδι οὕτως·

ἐγὼ οὐτ' ἐμαυτὸν οὔτε σ' ἀλγυνῶ. τί ταῦτ'
ἄλλως ἐλέγχεις³;

διόπερ οἱ λοιποὶ τὰς ἀντιστρόφους ἀπὸ τούτου f παρεδέχοντο πάντες, ὡς ἔοικεν, εἰς τὰς τραγωδίας. καὶ μετὰ τὸν χορὸν εἰσάγει πάλιν ἐκ τῶν φωνηέντων ῥῆσιν οὕτως (ἦν δεῖ κατὰ τὰς παραγραφὰς

¹ τὸ added by Welcker.

² C: ἕκαστον A.

³ ἀλγυνῶ. τί... ἐλέγχεις Soph.: ἀλγυνῶ ταῦτα ἐλεγχθεῖς A.

^a Called *ou*, not *omicron*.

^b *Omega*.

^c See note *h* on preceding page.

labda, my, ny, xei, o,^a pei, rho, sigma, tau, y, phei and chei next to psei, and coming down to ô.^b The chorus of women is composed by him with the collocation of letters in pairs, set to metre and accompanied by tunes in the following manner: 'Beta alpha ba, beta ei^c be, beta eta bê, beta iota bi, beta o^a bo, beta y by, beta ô^b bô'; and again, in the answering strophe of song and of metre: 'Gamma alpha,^d gamma ei, gamma eta, gamma iota, gamma o, gamma y, gamma ô,' and so for the remaining syllables in each case alike; they all have the same metre and lyric form in the answering strophes. Hence it may not only be suspected that Euripides composed the entire *Medea* in imitation of this, but it is also evident that he borrowed the lyric form as well. As for Sophocles, they say that when he heard Callias's work he boldly ventured to cut the sense of his verse by the metre, and hence wrote this verse in *Oedipus*^e: 'I will pain neither myself nor thee. Why vainly ask these things?' Thus it was from Callias, it appears, that all the other poets adopted the antistrophic structure in their tragedies. After the chorus, he again introduces a speech by the vowels, which one must read, as in the case of the foregoing, in such a manner as to divide them

^a Add *ga*, and so on throughout.

^e *Oed. Tyr.* 332, Teiresias to Oedipus; but how the verse illustrates or proves the alleged borrowing is unknown. Jebb, who does not refer to Athenaeus, says simply, "The rugged verse is perhaps designed to express agitation." It may be noted that the verse contains all the vowels excepting η. The chronology proves the absurdity of supposing that Sophocles imitated Callias. Callias won his first victory at the city Dionysia, 446 B.C. (Capps, *A.J.P.* xx. 346); Sophocles began to exhibit in 468. Probably the whole passage is intended as a satire on Euripides' lyrics.

ὁμοίως τοῖς πρόσθεν λέγοντα διαιρεῖν, ἢ' ἡ τοῦ ποιήσαντος ὑπόκρισις σώζεται κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν).

ἄλφα μόνον, ὦ γυναῖκες, εἰ τε δεύτερον λέγειν μόνον χρή. x. καὶ τρίτον μόνον γ' ἐρεῖς. A. ἦτ' ἄρα φήσω. x. τό τε τέταρτον αὖ¹ μόνον ἰῶτα, πέμπτον οὐ, τό θ' ἕκτον ὃ μόνον λέγε. A. λοίσθιον λέγειν² δὲ φωνῶ σοι τὸ ὦ τῶν ἑπτὰ φωνῶν, ἑπτὰ δ' ἐν μέτροις μόνον.
454 καὶ τοῦτο λέξας³ εἶτα δὴ σαυτῇ λάλει.

“ Δεδήλωκε δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν ἱαμβείων γράμμα πρῶτος οὗτος ἀκολαστότερον μὲν κατὰ τὴν διανοιαν, πεφρασμένον δὲ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον.

κύω γάρ, ὦ γυναῖκες. ἀλλ' αἰδοῖ, φίλαι,³ ἐν γράμμασι σφῶν τοῦνομ' ἐξερω βρέφους. ὀρθὴ μακρὰ γραμμὴ ὅστιν ἐκ δ' αὐτῆς⁴ μέσης μικρὰ παρεστῶσ' ἐκατέρωθεν ὑπτία. ἔπειτα κύκλος πόδας ἔχων βραχεῖς δύο.

ὅθεν ὕστερον, ὥς ἂν⁵ ὑπονοήσειέ τις, Μαιάνδριος ἢ μὲν ὁ συγγραφεὺς μικρὸν διὰ τῆς ἐρμηνείας τῇ μιμήσει παρεγκλίνας συνέγραψεν ἐν τῶν παραγγελμάτων⁶ φορτικώτερον τοῦ ῥηθέντος, Εὐριπίδης δὲ τὴν ἐν τῷ Θησεῖ τὴν' ἐγγράμματον ἔοικε ποιῆσαι ῥῆσιν. βοτῆρ δ' ἐστὶν ἀγράμματος αὐτόθι⁸ δηλῶν τοῦνομα τοῦ Θησέως ἐπιγεγραμμένον οὕτως.

¹ ἦτ' . . . αὖ Meineke: ἦτ' ἀραφήσω τὸ τέταρτόν τ' αὖ A.

² λέγειν added by Wilamowitz.

³ φίλαι Casaubon: φίλαι A, φίλα C.

⁴ ἐκ δ' αὐτῆς Meineke: ἐκ δὲ ταύτης AC.

⁵ ἂν added by Meineke.

⁶ ἐν τῶν παραγγελμάτων Wilamowitz: ἐν τῷ παραγγέλματι A.

⁷ τὴν deleted by Casaubon.

according to the punctuation; in that way the method of declaiming intended by the author can be maintained according to its own peculiar force; thus ^a: 'A. Alpha by itself, and secondly ei by itself. you must pronounce, my ladies. CHORUS. Yes, and the third vowel you will say by itself. A. Then I will say eta. CHORUS. Say iota fourth in its turn alone, fifth ou, the sixth y, all alone. A. But the last remaining vowel of the seven, the omega, I will pronounce for you to sound, then the seven in staves by themselves. After you have pronounced that, then say it to yourself.'

"Callias is the first to describe a letter in iambic verse, a letter vulgar in meaning, and phrased in this way: 'For I am pregnant, ladies. Yet through modesty, my dears, I will tell you the name of the babe by means of letters. There is a long, straight stroke; at the middle of it, on each side, stands a small reclining stroke. Next comes a circle having two short feet. . . .'^b Following this example, as one may suspect, the historian Maeandrius, diverging a little from exact imitation in his method of expression, composed one of his *Precepts* ^c even more vulgarly than the one just quoted, while Euripides, too, seems to have composed that speech in his *Theseus* in which letters of the alphabet are described. In that play there is an illiterate herdsman who plainly describes the name of Theseus as it is inscribed,

^a Meineke's division is here followed.

^b This gives ΨΩ, possibly a colloquial form of ψωα, *foetidus ventris crepitus* (Dalechamp).

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 337, possibly derived from Clearchus's work on riddles.

ATHENAEUS

ἐγὼ πέφυκα γραμμάτων μὲν οὐκ ἴδρις,
μορφὰς δὲ λέξω καὶ σαφῇ τεκμήρια.
κύκλος τις ὥς τόρνοισιν ἐκμετρούμενος·
οὗτος δ' ἔχει σημεῖον ἐν μέσῳ σαφές.

c τὸ δεύτερον δὲ πρῶτα μὲν γραμμαὶ δύο,
ταύτας διείργει δ' ἐν μέσαις ἄλλη μία.
τρίτον δὲ βόστρυχός τις ὥς εἰλιγμένος,
τὸ δ' αὖ τέταρτον ἡ¹ μὲν εἰς ὀρθὸν μία,
λοξαὶ δ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς τρεῖς κατεστηριγμέναι
εἰσίν. τὸ πέμπτον δ' οὐκ ἐν εὐμαρεῖ φράσαι·
γραμμαὶ γάρ εἰσιν ἐκ διεστώτων δύο,
αὗται δὲ συντρέχουσιν εἰς μίαν βάσιν.
τὸ λοισθιον δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ προσεμφερές.

d τὸ δ' αὐτὸ πεποίηκε καὶ Ἀγάθων ὁ τραγωδιοποιὸς
ἐν τῷ Τηλέφῳ. ἀγράμματος γάρ τις κἀνταῦθα
δηλοῖ τὴν τοῦ Θησέως ἐπιγραφὴν οὕτως·

γραφῆς ὁ πρῶτος ἦν μεσόμφαλος κύκλος·
ὀρθοὶ τε κανόνες ἐξυγωμένοι δύο,
Σκυθικῶ τε τόξῳ τὸ² τρίτον ἦν προσεμφερές.
ἔπειτα τριόδους πλάγιος ἦν προσκείμενος·
ἐφ' ενός τε κανόνος ἦσαν ὑπτιοὶ³ δύο.
ὅπερ δὲ τρίτον⁴ ἦν καὶ τελευταῖον πάλιν.

καὶ Θεοδέκτης δ' ὁ Φασηλίτης ἄγροικόν τινα
e ἀγράμματον παράγει καὶ τοῦτον τὸ τοῦ Θησέως
ὄνομα διασημαίνοντα·

γραφῆς ὁ πρῶτος ἦν μεσόφθαλμός⁵ κύκλος·
ἔπειτα δισσοὶ⁷ κανόνες ἰσόμετροι πάνν·
τούτους δὲ πλάγιος διαμέτρου⁸ συνδεῖ κανών.

¹ ἡ Nauck: ἡν AC.

² τὸ added by Schweighäuser.

thus ^a: 'Though I am not skilled in letters, yet will I tell the clear witness of their shapes. There is a circle, as it were measured off by compasses; this has in its centre a plain mark. The second letter has first two strokes, and these are kept asunder by another in their middle. The third is like a curl turned hither and thither, while the fourth, again, has one rising stroke, and three cross-lines are propped against it. The fifth is not easy to describe; for there are two lines standing apart, and these run together into one support. The last letter is like the third.' The tragic poet Agathon did the same thing in his *Telephus*.^b For there also an illiterate man discloses the written form of the name Theseus thus: 'The first part of the writing was a circle with a navel in the centre; then two upright rules yoked together, while the third was like a Scythian bow. After that lay adjacent a trident on its side; then mounted on one rule were two slanting lines. And as was the third, so also was the last again.' So Theodectas of Phaselis introduces an illiterate rustic who also clearly describes the name of Theseus ^c: 'The first part of the writing was a circle with an eye in the middle. Next, two rules of quite equal measure; a crosswise rule binds these together clear athwart.

^a *T.G.F.*² 477; the letters described are ΘΗΣΕΥΣ, from which it is clear that Euripides used the Ionic Η long before the official adoption of the Ionic alphabet in 403 B.C.

^b *Ibid.* 764; the title may have been *Telepolemus*.

^c *Ibid.* 803.

³ ὕπτιοι Meineke: ἐξυγωμένοι AC.

⁴ Musurus: τὸ τρίτον AC.

⁵ μεσόφθαλμος Welcker: μαλακόφθαλμος AC.

⁶ C: κύκλω A.

⁷ Valckenaer: δυο οἱ AC.

⁸ διὰ μέσου Musurus.

ATHENAEUS

τρίτον δ' ἑλικτῶ βοστρύχῳ προσεμφερές.¹
 ἔπειτα τριόδους πλάγιος ὥς² ἐφαίνετο,
 πέμπται δ' ἄνωθεν ἰσόμετροι ῥάβδοι δύο,
 αὗται δὲ συντείνουσιν εἰς βάσιν μίαν.

f ἕκτον δ' ὅπερ καὶ πρόσθεν εἶπον³ βόστρυχος.

καὶ Σοφοκλῆς δὲ τούτῳ παραπλήσιον ἐποίησεν ἐν
 Ἀμφιαράῳ σατυρικῶ τὰ γράμματα παράγων
 ὀρχούμενον.

“Νεοπτόλεμος δὲ ὁ Παριανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐπι-
 γραμμάτων ἐν Χαλκηδόνι φησὶν ἐπὶ τοῦ Θρασυ-
 μάχου τοῦ σοφιστοῦ μνήματος ἐπιγεγράφθαι τόδε
 τὸ ἐπίγραμμα·

τοῦνομα θῆτα ῥῶ ἄλφα σὰν ὦ μῦ⁴ ἄλφα χεῖ⁵ οὐ σάν.
 πατὴρ Χαλκηδών· ἡ δὲ τέχνη σοφίη.

τὸ δὲ Καστορίωνος τοῦ Σολέως, ὡς ὁ Κλέαρχος
 φησιν, εἰς τὸν Πᾶνα ποίημα τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τῶν
 455 ποδῶν ἕκαστος ὅλοις ὀνόμασιν περιειλημμένος
 πάντας ὁμοίως ἡγεμονικοὺς καὶ ἀκολουθητικοὺς
 ἔχει τοὺς πόδας, οἷον·

σὲ τὸν βολαῖς⁶ νιφοκτύποις δυσχείμερον
 ναῖονθ'⁷ ἔδραν,⁸ θηρονόμῃ Πάν, χθόν'⁹ Ἀρκάδων
 κλήσω γραφῇ τῇδ' ἐν σοφῇ πάγκλειτ'¹⁰ ἔπη
 συνθεῖς, ἄναξ, δύσγνωστα μὴ σοφῶ¹¹ κλύειν,
 μουσοπόλε θήρ, κηρόχυτον ὃς μείλιγμ' εἰς,

¹ Musurus: προσεμφερέης AC. ² ὥς C: ὥστ' A.

³ Herwerden: εἰπ' ὁ A, εἰφ' ὁ CE.

⁴ ὦμ for ὦ μῦ AC.

⁵ χεῖ AC.

⁶ Meineke: βολοῖς A.

⁷ Casaubon: νεονθ' A.

⁸ ἔδραν Cobet (ἔδος Scaliger): ὁδος A.

⁹ Casaubon: χθών A.

¹⁰ τῇδ' ἐν σοφῇ πάγκλειτ' Porson: τῇδε σοφῇ πάγκλητ' A.

¹¹ σοφῶ Meineke: σοφοῖς A.

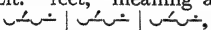
The third is like a twisted curl. The next looked like a trident on its side, and two rods of equal measure on top makes the fifth, and these extend together into one support. The sixth was as I described before, a curl.' Sophocles, also, wrote^a something similar to this in the satyric play *Amphiaraus*, introducing there one who danced the forms of the letters.

"Neoptolemus of Parium, in his book *On Epigrams*, says that on the tomb of the sophist Thrasyarchus in Chalcedon is inscribed the following epigram^b: 'My name is theta, rho, alpha, san,^c y, my, alpha, chei, o, san; my native city Chalcedon; my profession, Wisdom.' The poem of Castorion of Soli addressed to Pan, as Clearchus says, is of this sort; each one of the measures^d consists entirely of words so arranged therein that all its feet alike may either lead or follow; for example^e: 'Thee, beast-tending Pan, who dwellest in that abode made wintry by the smiting of snow-darts, Arcadian land, will I praise in this clever style, composing for thee, O prince, verses all-glorious but hard to understand for one not wise to hear—thou, music-loving creature that pourest forth soothing melody from moulded wax,'^f—and so forth,

^a *T.G.F.*² 156; Greek dancing included gesticulation.

^b Diels 674.

^c The same as sigma, *s*.

^d Lit. "feet," meaning a syzygy or measure of two feet each, , there being three measures in a trimeter verse.

^e *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 635, Diehl iii. 260. A translation cannot reproduce the metrical tricks here without departing from the meaning of the original. An English example would be, "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way," in which the words can be transposed in several ways without violating the metre.

^f The tubes of a Pan's-pipe were bound together with cords sealed with wax.

ATHENAEUS

καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον. τούτων δὲ ἕκαστον τῶν ποδῶν, ὡς ἂν τῇ τάξει θῆς, τὸ αὐτὸ μέτρον ἀποδώσει, οὕτως·

σὲ τὸν βολαῖς¹ νιφοκτύποις δυσχεύμερον,
νιφοκτύποις σὲ τὸν βολαῖς¹ δυσχεύμερον.

b καὶ ὅτι τῶν ποδῶν ἕκαστός ἐστι ἐνδεκαγράμματος. ἔστι καὶ μὴ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀλλ' ἐτέρως ποιῆσαι, ὥστε πλείω πρὸς τὴν χρῆσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς ἔχειν οὕτω λέγοντας·

μέτρον φράσον μοι τῶν ποδῶν μέτρον λαβῶν.²
λαβῶν μέτρον μοι τῶν ποδῶν μέτρον φράσον.
οὐ βούλομαι γὰρ τῶν ποδῶν μέτρον λαβεῖν.
λαβεῖν μέτρον γὰρ τῶν ποδῶν οὐ βούλομαι.

c “ Πίνδαρος δὲ πρὸς τὴν ἀσιγμοποιηθεῖσαν ᾠδὴν, ὡς ὁ αὐτός φησι Κλέαρχος, οἶονεῖ γρίφου τινὸς ἐν μελοποιίᾳ προβληθέντος, ὡς πολλῶν τούτῳ προσκρουόντων διὰ τὸ ἀδύνατον³ εἶναι ἀποσχέσθαι τοῦ σίγμα καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ δοκιμάζειν, ἐποίησε·

πρὶν μὲν εἶρπε σχοινοτένεια⁴ τ' αἰοιδὰ
καὶ τὸ σὰν κίβδηλον⁵ ἀνθρώποις.

ταῦτα σημειώσαιτ' ἂν τις πρὸς τοὺς νοθεύοντας Λάσον τοῦ Ἑρμιονέως τὴν ἄσιγμον ᾠδὴν, ἣτις ἐπιγράφεται Κένταυροι. καὶ ὁ εἰς τὴν Δήμητρα δὲ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμιόνη ποιηθεὶς τῷ Λάσῳ ὕμνος

¹ Meineke: βολοῖς A.

² μέτρον λαβῶν added by Coraes.

³ ἀδύνατον Scaliger: δυνατὸν A.

⁴ σχοινοτενία A.

⁵ σὰν κίβδηλον 467 b: σαντιβοηλον A.

^a In the Greek, of course, and counting iota subscripts (in the third and fourth lines above) as independent letters, which they remained until the eleventh century, while the digraphs

in the same manner. Now, no matter in what order you arrange each one of these measures, it will give the same rhythm, thus: 'Dweller in lands made wintry when the snow-darts smite'; or, 'When the snow-darts smite the wintry lands wherein thou dwell'st.' Observe also that each measure contains eleven letters.^a In fact it is possible to compose a verse not only in this manner but in other ways, so that from one verse you may have several, according as you desire to use them, saying, for example: 'Tell me the measure of the feet taking the measure'; or, 'Taking the measure of the feet tell me the measure.' 'Nay, I will not take the measure of the feet'; or, 'To take the measure of the feet—that will I not.'

"In reference to the style of poem composed without an *s* in it, Pindar, to quote Clearchus again, wrote the following, putting as it were a kind of riddle in lyric form, since many had taken offence at him because he was unable to abstain from the letter *s* and they did not approve of it^b: 'Erstwhile there flowed from the lips^c of men the long-drawn-out lay, and the letter *san* (*s*) was counterfeit.'^d One may make a note of this in answer to those who reject as spurious the song of Lasus of Hermione, entitled *The Centaurs*, in which no *s* occurs. So, too, the hymn to the Demeter of Hermione, composed by Lasus, has no *s*, *ph*, *ch*, and *th* count as one letter each; thus: *se tón bolais | niphóktonois | dyscheímeron*, or, *niphóktonois | se tón bolais | dyscheímeron*.

^b *P.L.G.*⁴ frag. 79, Athen. 448 d, 467 a. Dionys. *De comp. verb.* 14, says that entire poems were sometimes written in which no *s* occurred.

^c Supplying ἀπὸ στομάτων from 467 b.

^d *i.e.* accounted base, "discarded," Sandys (*Pindar*, Loeb Class. Library, p. 559). The voiceless sibilant is avoided by good singers to-day.

d ἄσιγμός ἐστιν, ὥς φησιν Ἡρακλείδης ὁ Ποντικός
ἐν τρίτῳ περὶ μουσικῆς, οὗ ἐστιν ἀρχή·

Δάματρα μέλπω Κόραν τε Κλυμένοι' ἄλοχον.

“Ἔστιν εὐπορῆσαι καὶ ἄλλων γρίφων·

ἐν φανεράῳ γενόμεν, πάτραν δέ μου ἄλμυρόν ὕδωρ
ἄμφις ἔχει· μήτηρ δ' ἔστ' ἀριθμοῖο πάις.¹

φανεράῳ μὲν οὖν λέγει τῇ Δήλῳ, ἣτις ὑπὸ θαλάσσης
περιέχεται, μήτηρ δ' ἡ Λητώ, ἣτις Κοίου ἐστὶ
e θυγάτηρ· Μακεδόνες δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν κοῖον προσ-
αγορεύουσι. καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς πτισάνης·

κριθῆς ἀφλοίου χυλὸν ὀργάσας πίε.

πεποίηται δὲ τῆς πτισάνης τοῦνομα ἀπὸ τοῦ
πτίσσειν² καὶ ἀνεῖν. καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοχλίου· φέρεται
δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐν τοῖς Τεύκρου Ὀρισμοῖς·

ζῶον ἄπουν ἀνάκανθον ἀνόστεον ὀστρακόνωτον
ὄμματά τ' ἐκκύπτοντα προμήκεα κείσκυπτοντα.

Ἀντιφάνης δ' ἐν Αὐτοῦ ἐρώντί φησι·

f τροφαλίδας³ τε λινοσάρκους.⁴ μανθάνεις; τυρόν
λέγω.

Ἀναξανδρίδης Αἰσχρά·

ἀρτίως διηρτάμηκε, καὶ ‘τὰ μὲν διανεκῇ
σώματος μέρη δαμάζετ’ ἐν πυρικτίτῳ στέγα⁵’.

Τιμόθεος ἔφη ποτ’, ἄνδρες, τὴν χύτραν οἶμαι⁶
λέγων.

¹ C: παῖς A.

² C: πτίττειν A.

³ C: τροφαλινδας A.

⁴ λιπαροσάρκους “sleek-fleshed” Meineke, λιτοσάρκους
“smooth-fleshed” Lobeck.

⁵ δαμάζετ’ . . . στέγα Kock: δαμάζετε ἐν πυρικτίτοις γὰρ A.

⁶ Boeckh: εἶναι A.

as Heracleides of Pontus declares in the third book of his work *On Music*; it begins thus ^a: 'I celebrate Demeter and Korê, wedded wife of Pluto.'^b

"There is a large store of other riddles as well ^c: 'I was born in the open, and the salt waters hold my country in embrace; my mother is the daughter of number.' Now, 'in the open' means 'in Delos,'^d which is surrounded by the sea; the mother is Leto, who is the daughter of Koios, and Macedonians call number *koios*.^e Again, of barley-gruel (*ptisane*)^f: 'Knead hulled barley (in water) and drink its juice.' The word *ptisane* is made up of the verbs *ptissein* (peel) and *anein* (peel). And of the snail; this is found in Teucer's *Definitions*: 'A creature footless, spineless, boneless, shellbacked, its elongated eyes popping out and popping in.' Antiphanes says, in *In Love with Himself*^g: 'Moulded curds with flaxen^h flesh. Do you take me? I mean cheese.' Anaxandrides in *The Ugly Duckling*ⁱ: 'He has just now cut up the meat, and "the sliced portions of the carcass are overpowered in their fire-wrought shelter"; thus, gentlemen, Timotheus once spoke, meaning, I

^a *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 376, Athen. 624 e.

^b Clymenus, "the famed one."

^c *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 666.

^d *Delos* was also an adjective, "clear," "evident."

^e The reference to Macedonia seems far-fetched, and Schultz (ii. 56 ff.) thinks that Orphic or Pythagorean theogony is involved here. Note the emphasis on a god of Number (Arithmos), who had a large progeny (Abel, *Orphika*, p. 211), among whom may have been Phanes (cf. *φανερά*); cf. also the proverb ἀδελὰ πάντα τὰ Δέλου. We need not follow Schultz further in his speculations on the World-Egg.

^f *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 668.

^g Kock ii. 30.

^h Explained by Eustath. 1339. 17 as light and soft; see critical note 4.

ⁱ Kock ii. 137.

Τιμοκλῆς δ' ἐν Ἡρωσιν·

ὥς δ' ἦν ἡρμένη
βίου τιθήνη, πολεμία λιμοῦ, φύλαξ
φιλίας, ἱατρὸς ἐκλύτου βουλιμίας,
456 τράπεζα— B. περιέργως γε,¹ ἡ τὸν οὐρανόν·
ἐξὸν φράσαι τράπεζα συντόμως.

Πλάτων δ' ἐν τῷ Ἀδώνιδι χρησμὸν δοθῆναι λέγων
Κινύρα ὑπὲρ Ἀδώνιδος τοῦ υἱοῦ φησιν·

ὦ Κινύρα,² βασιλεῦ Κυπρίων, ἀνδρῶν δασυ-
πρώκτων,
παῖς σοι κάλλιστος μὲν ἔφυ θαυμαστότατός τε³
πάντων ἀνθρώπων, δύο δ' αὐτὸν δαίμον' ὀλεῖτον,⁴
ἡ μὲν ἐλαυνομένη λαθρίοις ἐρετμοῖς, ὁ δ' ἐλαύνων.

b λέγει δ' Ἀφροδίτην καὶ Διόνυσον· ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ
ἡρῶν τοῦ Ἀδώνιδος. καὶ τὸ τῆς Σφιγγὸς δὲ
αἰνιγμα Ἀσκληπιάδης ἐν τοῖς Τραγωδουμένοις
τοιούτου εἶναί φησιν·

ἔστι δίπουν ἐπὶ γῆς καὶ τετράπον,⁵ οὗ μία φωνή,⁶
καὶ τρίπον,⁵ ἀλλάσσει δὲ φύσιν μόνον ὅσος ἐπὶ
γαῖαν

ἐρπετὰ γίνονται· καὶ ἂν αἰθέρα καὶ κατὰ πόντον·
ἀλλ' ὅποταν πλείστοισιν ἐρειδόμενον ποσὶ βαίνει,
ἐνθα τάχος γυίοισιν ἀφαιρότατον πέλει αὐτοῦ.

c “Γριφώδη δ' ἐστὶ καὶ Σιμωνίδη ταῦτα πεποιη-
μένα, ὥς φησι Χαμαιλέων ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης ἐν τῷ
περὶ Σιμωνίδου·

μυξονόμου τε πατὴρ⁸ ἐρίφου καὶ σχέτλιος ἰχθύς

¹ γε added by Casaubon.

² Musurus: κυπρία AC.

³ τοι C: τοι A.

⁴ Jacobs: εχειτον Ἀ, εχετον C.

fancy, the kettle.' Timocles in *Heroes*^a: 'A. And when they had taken away the nurse of life, the foe of hunger, the guardian of friendship, the physician of famine now broken—the table— B. You take a lot of trouble, by Heaven! You might have said "table" concisely.' Plato, in *Adonis*, says that an oracle was given to Cinyras concerning his son Adonis which read^b: 'O Cinyras, king of the Cyprians, those men with hairy rumps, the son that is born to thee is fairest and most admirable of all men, yet two divinities shall destroy him, the goddess driven with secret oars, the god driving.' He means Aphrodite and Dionysus; for both were in love with Adonis. As for the riddle of the Sphinx, Asclepiades, in *Stories from Tragedy*, says that it ran like this^c: 'There walks on land a creature of two feet, of four feet, and of three; it has one voice, but, sole among the animals that grow on land or in the sky or beneath the sea, it can change its nature; nay, when it walks propped on most feet, then is the speed in its limbs less than it has ever been before.'

"Enigmatic in character are these lines composed by Simonides, as quoted by Chamaeleon of Heracleia in his work *On Simonides*^d: 'The father of the promiscuously-feeding kid and a reckless fish have

^a Kock ii. 457.

^b *Ibid.* i. 601.

^c *Anth. Pal.* xiv. 64. The answer given in Schol. Eur. *Phoen.* 50 is man, in infancy creeping, in maturity erect, in old age walking feebly with a staff. See Schultz, i. 34.

^d *P.L.G.*⁴ iii. 506.

⁵ τετράπουν and τρίπουν AC.

⁶ οὐ μὴ φωνή, "with different voices," *Anth. Pal.* and Laur. codex of Sophocles.

⁷ C: γείνονται A, γίνονται E, κινεῖται Schol. Eur.

⁸ τε πατήρ C: τε πατήρ τ' A.

πλησίον ἤρείσαντο¹ καρήατα· παῖδα δὲ νυκτὸς
δεξάμενοι βλεφάροισι Διονύσοιο² ἄνακτος
βουφόνον οὐκ ἐθέλουσι τιθηνεῖσθαι θεράποντα.

φασὶ δ' οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τινος τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀναθημάτων
ἐν Χαλκίδι³ τοῦτ' ἐπιγεγράφθαι, πεποιῆσθαι δ' ἐν
d αὐτῷ τράγον καὶ δελφῖνα, περὶ ὧν εἶναι τὸν λόγον
τοῦτον. οἱ δὲ εἰς ἐπιτόνιον ψαλτήριον δελφῖνα καὶ
τράγον ἐπειργασμένον⁴ εἰρῆσθαι, καὶ εἶναι τὸν
βουφόνον καὶ τοῦ Διονύσου θεράποντα τὸν δι-
θύραμβον. οἱ δὲ φασιν ἐν Ἰουλίδι τὸν τῷ Διονύσῳ
θυόμενον βουὴν ὑπὸ τινος τῶν νεανίσκων παλεῖσθαι
πελέκει. πλησίον δὲ τῆς ἑορτῆς οὔσης εἰς χαλκεῖον
δοθῆναι τὸν πέλεκυν· τὸν οὖν Σιμωνίδην⁵ ἔτι νέον
ὄντα βαδίσαι πρὸς τὸν χαλκέα κομιούμενον αὐτόν.
ιδόντα δὲ καὶ τὸν τεχνίτην κοιμώμενον καὶ τὸν
ἄσκον καὶ τὸν καρκίνον εἰκῇ κείμενον καὶ ἐπαλλή-
e λως ἔχοντα τὰ ἔμπροσθεν, οὕτως ἐλθόντα εἰπεῖν
πρὸς τοὺς συνήθεις τὸ προειρημένον πρόβλημα.
τὸν μὲν γὰρ τοῦ ἐρίφου πατέρα τὸν ἄσκον εἶναι,
σχέτλιον δὲ ἰχθὺν τὸν καρκίνον, νυκτὸς δὲ παῖδα
τὸν ὕπνον, βουφόνον δὲ καὶ Διονύσου θεράποντα
τὸν πέλεκυν. πεποίηκε δὲ καὶ ἕτερον ἐπίγραμμα
ὁ Σιμωνίδης ὃ παρέχει τοῖς ἀπείροις τῆς ἱστορίας
ἀπορίαν·

φημὶ τὸν οὐκ ἐθέλοντα φέρειν τέττιγος ἄεθλον
τῷ Πανοπηιάδῃ δώσειν μέγα δείπνον Ἐπειῷ.

f λέγεται δὲ ἐν τῇ Καρθαίᾳ⁶ διατρίβοντα αὐτὸν
διδάσκειν τοὺς χορούς. εἶναι δὲ τὸ χορηγεῖον ἄνω

¹ C: ἤρισαντο A.

² C: διονύσοιο AE.

³ χαλκεῖον τρίποδι “on a bronze tripod” Schultz. See Athen. 637 c.

⁴ ἐπειργασμένον Wilamowitz: εἰργασμένον AC.

pressed their heads together closely ; but when their eyes catch sight of the child of night, they refuse to nurse the ox-slaying servant of prince Dionysus.' Now some say this is inscribed on an ancient votive-offering in Chalcis,^a and that a he-goat and a dolphin are represented on it, this verse being descriptive of them. But others declare that the dolphin and he-goat figured thereon have reference to a harper's tuning-key, and that the ox-slayer, the servant of Dionysus, is the dithyramb. Others, again, say that in Iulis^b the ox sacrificed to Dionysus is struck with an axe by one of the young men. When the festival was near, the axe had been taken to a blacksmith's shop ; when he was still a young man Simonides, therefore, went to the smith to get it. But when he saw that the smith was asleep, and that his bellows^c and his tongs^d were lying about in disorder with their front parts opposite each other, he then returned and told to his companions the aforesaid riddle. For the father of the kid is the bellows, while the reckless fish is the tongs ; sleep is the child of night, and the axe is the ox-slayer and servant of Dionysus. Simonides^e also composed another epigram which occasions some difficulty to those who are not versed in history : ' I assert that he who refuses to bear away the prize of a cicada will give a big dinner to Epeius the son of Panopeus.' It is said that he trained choruses while staying in Carthaea.

^a See critical note 3.

^b Native city of Simonides.

^c The word *ἀσκός* also means wine-skin ; being made of goat-skin, it is called below the father of the kid.

^d Also meaning crab.

^e *P.L.G.* iii. 507.

⁵ C: *σιμωνίδη* A.

⁶ Schweighäuser: *καρθαί* AC.

πρὸς Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῷ οὐ¹ μακρὰν τῆς θαλάσσης.
 ὑδρεύεσθαι οὖν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν
 Σιμωνίδην κάτωθεν, ἔνθα ἦν ἡ κρήνη. ἀνακομί-
 ζοντος δ' αὐτοῖς τὸ ὕδωρ ὄνου, ὃν ἐκάλουν Ἐπειὸν
 διὰ τὸ μυθολογεῖσθαι τοῦτο δρᾶν ἐκείνον καὶ
 ἀναγεγράφθαι ἐν τῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῷ τὸν
 Τρωικὸν μῦθον, ἐν ᾧ ὁ Ἐπειὸς ὑδροφορεῖ τοῖς
 157 Ἀτρεΐδαις, ὡς καὶ Σησίχορος φησιν·

ᾧ κτεϊρε γὰρ αὐτὸν ὕδωρ αἰεὶ² φορέοντα Διὸς
 κούρα βασιλεῦσιν.

ὑπαρχόντων οὖν τούτων ταχθῆναί φασι τῷ μὴ
 παραγινόμενῳ τῶν χορευτῶν εἰς τὴν ὠρισμένην
 ὥραν παρέχειν τῷ ὄνῳ χοίνικα κριθῶν. τοῦτ'
 οὖν καὶ τῷ ποιήματι λέγεσθαι, καὶ εἶναι τὸν μὲν
 οὐ φέροντα τὸ τοῦ³ τέττιγος ἄεθλον τὸν οὐκ
 ἐθέλοντα ἄδειν, Πανοπηιάδην δὲ τὸν ὄνον, μέγα
 δέ⁴ δεῖπνον τὴν χοίνικα τῶν κριθῶν. τοιοῦτόν
 ἐστι καὶ τὸ Θεόγνιδος τοῦ ποιητοῦ·

b ἤδη γάρ με κέκληκε θαλάσσιος οἴκαδε νεκρός,
 τεθνηκῶς ζωῷ φθεγγόμενος στόματι.

σημαίνει γὰρ κόχλον. τοιοῦτον δ' ἐστὶν καὶ τὸ
 ῥήματα λέγειν ἀνθρώπων ὀνόμασιν ὁμοία, οἶον·

λαβῶν ἀριστόνικον ἐν μάχῃ κράτος.

καὶ τὸ περιφερόμενον·

πέντ' ἄνδρες δέκα ναυσὶ κατέδραμον⁵ εἰς ἓνα
 χῶρον,

¹ οὐ added by Brönstedt.

² αἰεὶ Bergk: αἰεὶ AC.

³ τὸ τοῦ C: τοῦτο A.

⁴ δέ C: om. A.

Now the training-school was on a hill next the temple of Apollo, not far from the sea. Accordingly, all the men, including also Simonides' friends, drew water at the foot of the hill, where the spring was. The water was carried up for them by a donkey which they called Epeius, because the story was told that Epeius rendered that service, and in the temple of Apollo is recorded the Trojan story, wherein Epeius draws water for the sons of Atreus, as Stesichorus also says ^a: 'For the daughter of Zeus had pity on him, as ever and anon he carried water for the chieftains.' The circumstances being so, they say that any member of the chorus who failed to appear at the appointed time was required to furnish a quart of barley for the donkey. So this is the meaning of the verses, and the one who is unwilling to sing is the one who does not bear away the prize of a cicada; the donkey is the son of Panopeus, and the quart of barley is the big dinner. Similar also is the couplet of the poet Theognis ^b: 'For already the corpse from the sea summons me home, which, though dead it be, speaks with living tongue.' This signifies a cockle-shell. ^c Similar also is the practice of saying words which resemble men's names, for example ^d: 'Winning in battle the might of "Glorious Victory." ' Also the well-known verses: 'Five men in ten ships disembarked in one place; there they battled among

^a *P.L.G.* iii. 212.

^b l. 1229 Diehl.

^c Used as a horn.

^d *T.G.F.* 858; "of glorious victory," or "supreme in victory," is the meaning of the proper name Aristonicus; cf. Siegbert, Siegfried, or Eng. Robert (which corresponds to Greek Lamprocles).

^e νηυσὶ κατήλυθον in a Laurentian ms. quoted by Hercher and in a Paris ms. quoted by Piccolo.

ἐν δὲ λίθοις ἐμάχοντο, λίθον δ' οὐκ ἦν ἀνελέσθαι.
 c δάψη δ' ἐξώλλυντο, ὕδωρ δ' ὑπερείχε γενείου.

“Τίνα δὲ κόλασιν ὑπέμενον Ἀθήνησιν οἱ μὴ λύ-
 σαντες τὸν προτεθέντα γρίφον, εἴ γε ἔπινον φιάλην
 ἄλμη¹ κεκερασμένην, ὥς καὶ ὁ Κλέαρχος προεῖπεν
 ἐν τῷ ὄρω; κὰν τῷ πρώτῳ δὲ περὶ παροιμιῶν
 γράφει οὕτως· ‘τῶν γρίφων ἡ ζήτησις οὐκ ἄλλο-
 τρία φιλοσοφίας ἐστί, καὶ οἱ παλαιοὶ τὴν τῆς παι-
 d δείας ἀπόδειξιν ἐν τούτοις ἐποιοῦντο. προέβαλλον
 γὰρ παρὰ τοὺς πότους οὐχ ὥσπερ οἱ νῦν ἐρω-
 τῶντες ἀλλήλους, τίς τῶν ἀφροδισιαστικῶν συν-
 δυασμῶν² ἢ τίς ἢ ποῖος ἰχθύς ἡδιστος ἢ τίς
 ἀκμαιότατος, ἔτι δὲ τίς μετ’ Ἀρκτοῦρον ἢ μετὰ
 Πλειάδα ἢ τίς μετὰ Κύνά μάλιστα βρωτός. καὶ
 ἐπὶ τούτοις ἄθλα μὲν τοῖς νικῶσι φιλήματα μίσους
 ἄξια τοῖς ἐλευθέραν αἴσθησιν ἔχουσι, ζημίαν δὲ
 τοῖς ἡττηθεῖσιν τάττουσιν ἄκρατον πιεῖν, ὃν ἡδίων
 τῆς ὑγείας πίνουσι· κομιδῇ γάρ ἐστι ταῦτά γε
 e τινος τοῖς Φιλαίνιδος καὶ τοῖς Ἀρχεστράτου συγ-
 γράμμασιν ἐνωκηκότος, ἔτι δὲ περὶ τὰς καλου-
 μένας Γαστρολογίας³ ἐσπουδακότος· ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον
 τὰς τοιαύτας, τῷ πρώτῳ ἔπος ἡ⁴ ἱαμβεῖον εἰπόντι

¹ ἄλμη added by Dobree (cf. 458 f). But this interrogative sentence, containing its own answer illogically in the εἴ γε clause, is out of place here, the topic of penalty not being taken up until 458 f; κὰν τῷ πρώτῳ, in the next sentence, evidently continues a topic that has been lost. The digression in 458 is frankly recognized at 458 f.

² E: συνδυασμῶν C, συνδυασμένων A.

³ C: ἀστρολογίας A.

⁴ ἡ added by Meineke.

^a Diels, *Bayer. Blätter* 1918, 28, explains thus: the numbers five and ten are to be transposed, as in many puzzles; ten men fighting in five boats struck on the reefs,
 574

stones, but could not pick up a stone ; they died of thirst, yet the water came over their chins.^a

“ What penalty did they suffer in Athens if they failed to solve the riddle put to them, seeing that they drank a cup mixed with brine, as Clearchus said early in giving his definition ^b ? In the first book of his work *On Proverbs* he writes ^c : ‘ The solution of riddles is not alien to philosophy, and the ancients used to make a display of their knowledge by means of them. For in propounding riddles in their drinking-bouts they were not like the people of to-day who ask one another, what is the most delightful form of sexual commerce, or what fish has the best flavour or is at the height of excellence at that season, or what fish is to be eaten chiefly after the rising of Arcturus or of the Pleiades or of the Dog-star.^d Besides this, they arrange, as prizes for the winners, kisses which are loathsome to men of independent feelings, while the penalty imposed upon those who are beaten is to drink unmixed wine, which they do more gladly than they would the cup of health. In fact all this is precisely the mark of one who has made himself thoroughly at home in the writings of Philaenis and of Arcestratus, or has taken up eagerly the reading of the so-called *Gastrologies* ; no, the ancients preferred such problems as these : answering the first guest who recited

which of course they could not lift ; the boats sank in the salt water. “ Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink.” This solution fits all the conditions better than that of Probst, *Bayer. Blätter* 1917, 294.

^b *i.e.* of the riddle, *cf.* 448 c.

^c *F.H.G.* ii. 317.

^d This is another jibe at the epicure Arcestratus ; *cf.* Chrysippus, a fellow-townsmen of Clearchus, in *Athen.* 335 d-e.

τὸ ἐχόμενον ἕκαστον λέγειν καὶ τῷ κεφάλαιον εἰπόντι ἀντειπεῖν τὸ¹ ἑτέρου ποιητοῦ τινος, ὅτι² εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν εἶπε γνώμην· ἔτι δὲ λέγειν ἕκαστον ἱαμβεῖον. πρὸς τε τούτοις ἕκαστον εἰπεῖν ὅσων ἂν προσταχθῇ συλλαβῶν ἔμμετρον, καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν γραμμάτων καὶ συλλαβῶν ἔχεται θεωρίας. ὁμοίως δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἡγεμόνος ἑκάστου λέγειν ἢ ὄνομα τῶν ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἢ τῶν Τρώων, καὶ πόλεως ὄνομα τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ λέγειν ἀπὸ τοῦ δοθέντος γράμματος, τὸν δ' ἐχόμενον τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐναλλάξαι, ἂν τε Ἑλληνίδος ἂν τε βαρβάρου τάξῃ τις. ὥστε τὴν παιδιὰν³ μὴ ἄσκεπτον οὖσαν μῆνυμα⁴ γίνεσθαι τῆς ἑκάστου πρὸς παιδείαν οἰκειότητος· ἐφ' οἷς ἀθλον ἐτίθεσαν στέφανον καὶ εὐφημίαν, οἷς μάλιστα γλυκαίνεται τὸ φιλεῖν ἀλλήλους·

458 “ Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν οὖν Κλέαρχος εἶρηκε. καὶ ἃ προβάλλειν δεῖ τοιαῦτά τινα εἶναι ἡγοῦμαι· στίχον εἰπεῖν Ὀμηρικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλφα ἀρχόμενον καὶ εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ στοιχεῖον καταλήγοντα·

ἄγχου δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν μᾶστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα.
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισῆιά τε πτερόεντα.

καὶ πάλιν ὁμοίως ἱαμβεῖα·

ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ λέγοιτ' ἂν ὁ φέρων τ' ἀγαθά.
ἀγαθὸς ἂν εἴη χῶ φέρων καλῶς κακά.

¹ ἀντειπεῖν τὸ Schweighäuser: ἀντειπόντος Α.

² ὅτι added by Kaibel.

³ παιδιὰν Muretus: παιδείαν Α.

⁴ μῆνυμα Coraes: μηνύματα Α.

^a Π. iv. 92; the first word is *anchou* (near), the last, *proséuda* (spake).

an epic or iambic line, each one in turn capped it with the next verse ; or, if one recited the gist of a passage, another answered with one from some other poet to show that he had spoken to the same effect ; further, each in turn would recite an iambic verse. In addition to this each would recite a metrical line containing as many syllables as were prescribed, or as many as kept to the correct theory of letters and syllables. Similarly to what has been described, they would tell the name of each leader against Troy, or of each leader among the Trojans, or tell the name of a city in Asia—all beginning with a given letter ; then the next man and all the rest would take turns in telling the name of a city in Europe, whether Greek or barbarian, as prescribed. Thus their very play, being not unreflective, became a revelation of the friendly terms with culture on which each guest stood ; and as a reward for success they set up a crown and bestowed applause, by which, more than anything else, mutual friendship is rendered sweet.'

" This, then, is what Clearchus said. And I think that the kind of things which they had to propound was this : they were to recite a verse from Homer beginning with *a* and ending in the same letter : ' And she stood near and spake winged words.' ^a ' Come, then, take thou the lash and shining reins.' ^b ' Their round shields and fluttering targets.' ^c Again, there were iambic verses likewise beginning and ending in *a* ^d : ' A good man might he be called who brings good gifts.' ' And good would he be who

^b *Il.* v. 226, beginning with *alla* (hortatory), ending with *sigaloenta* (shining).

^c *Ibid.* 453 ; *aspidas* (shields), *pteroenta* (with wings or flaps).

^d Kock iii. 452.

ATHENAEUS

b 'Ομηρικοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰ ἐπὶ τὸ εἰ·

εὔρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερόν τε.
ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ἔγωγε.

δομοίως καὶ ἱαμβεῖα·

εὐκαταφρόνητός ἐστι πενία, Δερκύλε.
ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι τὸν βίον διάπλεκε.

'Ομήρου ἀπὸ ἧ ἐπὶ τὸ ἧ·

ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὥς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.

c ἡ δ' ἐν γούνασι πίπτε Διώνης δι' Ἀφροδίτη.

ἱamboi·

ἡ τῶν φίλων σοι πίστις ἔστω κεκριμένη.

ἀπὸ τοῦ ι ἐπὶ τὸ ι 'Ομήρου·

Ἰλίου ἔξαπολοίατ' ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι.

Ἰππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενέσθαι.

ἀπὸ τοῦ σ εἰς τὸ σ·

συνπάντων Δαναῶν, οὐδ' ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἵπης.

σοφός ἐστιν ὁ φέρων τὰπὸ τῆς¹ τύχης καλῶς.

d ἀπὸ τοῦ ω εἰς τὸ ω·

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου νέφος ἔρχεται οὐρανὸν
εἴσω.

ὠρθωμένην πρὸς ἅπαντα τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχω.

προβάλλειν δὲ δεῖ καὶ στίχους ἀσίγμους οἶον·

πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι καὶ ἔτ' οἰκόθεν ἄλλ'
ἐπιθεῖναι.

καὶ πάλιν στίχους 'Ομηρικοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης
συλλαβῆς καὶ τῆς ἐσχάτης δηλοῦντας ὄνομα οἶον·

Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν δύο καὶ δέκα νῆας.

bears evil nobly.' Homeric verses beginning with *e* and ending with *e*: 'She found Lycaon's son, blameless and strong.'^a 'In your city, since I was not to (return).'^b Similarly iambic lines *c*: 'Poverty, Dercylus, is despicable.' 'Weave your life with what materials you have.' Verses from Homer beginning with *ē* and ending with *ē*: 'So saying, bright-eyed Athena went her way.'^d 'But fair Aphrodite fell upon Dione's knees.'^e Iambic verses *f*: 'Let the faithfulness of your friends be surely determined.' Verses from Homer beginning with *i* and ending with *i*: 'Let them perish out of Ilios, uncared for and blotted out.'^g 'Hippolochus begot me and from him, I say, I am sprung.'^h Beginning with *s* and ending in *s*: 'Of all the Danaans—not even if thou mean Agamemnon.'ⁱ (*Iambic* :) 'Wise is he who bears what fate sends nobly.'^j Beginning with *ō* and ending in *ō*: 'As when from Olympus a cloud goes into the sky.'^k (*Iambic* :) 'I have a soul that stands erect to meet all things.'^l One may also propound verses having no *s* in them, as *m*: 'I will give all, and add yet more of my own.' Again, verses in Homer whereof the first and last syllables together reveal a proper name, as: 'Ajax led twelve ships from

^a *Il.* iv. 89.^b *Il.* v. 686.^c Kock iii. 452.^d *Il.* v. 133.^e *Ibid.* 370.^f Kock iii. 452.^g *Il.* vi. 60.^h *Ibid.* 206.ⁱ *Il.* i. 90.^j Kock iii. 452.^k *Il.* xvi. 364.^l Kock iii. 452.^m *Il.* vii. 364.¹ τῆς added by Porson.

ATHENAEUS

e Φυλείδης, ὃν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἱππότα Φυλεύς.
 ἱητῆρ' ἀγαθῷ,¹ Ποδαλείριος ἦδὲ Μαχάων. Ἴων.

εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλοι στίχοι Ὀμηρικοὶ δηλοῦντες σκευῶν
 ὀνόματα ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης καὶ ἐσχάτης συλλαβῆς
 οἶον·

ὀλλυμένων Δαναῶν ὀλοφύρεται ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός.
 ὄλμος.

μυθεῖται κατὰ μοῖραν ἄπερ κ' οἶοιτο καὶ ἄλλος.
 μύλος.

λυγρὸς ἐὼν μή που τι κακὸν καὶ μεῖζον ἐπαύρη.
 λύρη.

f

ἄλλοι στίχοι δηλοῦντες ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τοῦ
 τέλους τῶν ἐδωδύμων τί·

ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
 ἄρτος.

μή τι σὺ ταῦτα ἕκαστα διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα.
 μῆλα.

“Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἱκανὴν παρέκβασιν² πεποιήμεθα περὶ
 τῶν γρίφων, λεκτέον ἤδη καὶ τίνα κόλασιν ὑπ-
 ἔμενον οἱ μὴ λύσαντες τὸν προτεθέντα γρίφον.
 ἔπινον οὗτοι ἄλμην παραμισγομένην τῷ αὐτῶν
 ποτῷ καὶ ἔδει³ προσενέγκασθαι τὸ ποτήριον
 459 ἀπνευστί, ὥς Ἀντιφάνης δηλοῖ ἐν Γανυμήδει διὰ
 τούτων·

¹ Homer: ἱητῆρ ἀγαθὸς A.

² Herwerden: παράβασιν A.

³ μὴ after ἔδει deleted by Musurus, cf. below.

Salamis.'^a 'Phyleides, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Zeus, begot.'^b 'Two noble healers, Podaleirius and Machaon,' giving *Ion*.^c Then there are other Homeric verses whereof the first and last syllables together reveal names of utensils, as : 'The heart within the breast hath pity on the dying Danaans,'^d giving *holmos* (mortar). 'He speaks aright, and even as another would think,'^e giving *mylos* (mill). 'Pitiful as thou art—lest haply an evil even greater befall thee,'^f giving *lyrê* (lyre). Other verses there are, revealing some kind of edible at the beginning and the end : 'Silver-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea,'^g gives *artos* (bread). 'Do not thou ask of all these things nor make question,'^h gives *mêla* (sheep).

"Since we have digressed far enough on the several kinds of riddles, we must now tellⁱ also what penalty was suffered by those who failed to solve the riddle put to them. They drank brine mixed in their wine, and were obliged to take the cup without stopping to breathe, as Antiphanes shows in these lines from

^a *Il.* ii. 557 ; the first syllable of *Aias* (Ajax) is combined with the last syllable of *nêas* (ships).

^b *Ibid.* 628 ; *Phyleus*.

^c *Ibid.* 732 ; the first syllable of *iêtêre* (healers), the last of *Machaon*.

^d *Il.* viii. 202 ; *ollymenon* (dying) and *thymos* (heart), disregarding the rough breathing in *holmos*.

^e *Od.* xvii. 582 ; *mytheitai* (speaks) and *allos* (other).

^f *Od.* xviii. 107 ; *lygros* (pitiful) and *epaurêi* (befall), disregarding iota, which was not pronounced.

^g *Il.* i. 538 ; *argyropeza* (silver-footed), *gerontos* (old man).

^h *Il.* i. 550 ; *mê* (not) and *metalla* (question).

ⁱ Resuming 457 c.

οἱμοι περιπλοκάς
 λίαν ἐρωτᾷς. Α. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ σαφῶς φράσω·
 τῆς ἀρπαγῆς τοῦ παιδὸς εἰ ξύννοισθά τι,
 ταχέως λέγειν χρή πρὶν κρέμασθαι. Δ. πότερά μοι
 γρίφον προβάλλεις¹ τοῦτον εἰπεῖν, δέσποτα,
 τῆς ἀρπαγῆς τοῦ παιδὸς εἰ ξύννοιδά τι,
 ἢ τί² δύναται τὸ ῥηθέν; Α. ἔξω τις δότω
 ἱμάντα ταχέως. Δ. οἶον οὐκ ἔγνων ἴσως·
 ἔπειτα τοῦτο ζημιοῖς με; μηδαμῶς·
 ἂ ἄλμης δ' ἐχρῆν τι παραφέρειν³ ποτήριον.
 Α. οἶσθ' οὖν ὅπως δεῖ τοῦτό σ'⁴ ἐκπιεῖν; Δ. ἐγὼ
 κομιδῇ γε. Α. πῶς; Δ. ἐνέχυρον ἀποφέροντά
 σου⁵—

Α. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὀπίσω τῷ χεῖρε ποιήσαντα δεῖ
 ἔλκειν ἀπνευστί.”

Τοσαῦτα καὶ περὶ τῶν γρίφων εἰπόντων τῶν
 δειπνοσοφιστῶν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐσπέρα κατα-
 λαμβάνει ἀναπεμπαζομένους τὰ εἰρημένα, τὸν περὶ
 τῶν ἐκπωμάτων λόγον εἰς αὔριον ἀναβαλόμεθα.
 κατὰ γὰρ τὸν Μεταγένους Φιλοθύτην·

c κατ' ἐπεισόδιον μεταβάλλω⁶ τὸν λόγον, ὥς ἂν
 καιναῖσι παροψίσι καὶ πολλαῖς⁷ εὐωχῆσω τὸ
 θέατρον,—

περὶ τῶν ἐκπωμάτων τὸν λόγον ἐξῆς ποιούμενος.

Τέλος Ἀθηναίου Ναγκρατίτου Δειπνοσοφιστῶν: Ἰ~

¹ Musurus: προβαλεῖς Α. ² τι, ἢ τί Dindorf: τιν τί Α.

³ Villebrun: περιφέρειν ΑC.

⁴ τοῦτό σ' Casaubon: σε τοῦτ' Α.

⁵ σου added by Hermann.

⁶ C: μεταβάλλω Α.

⁷ καιναῖς . . . πολλαῖς Α: πολλαῖς . . . καιναῖς C, Poll. x.
 88 (πολλαῖσι).

Ganymede ^a: 'SLAVE. Alas, you ask questions that are too perplexing.^b *LAOMEDON*. Then will I say plainly; if you know anything about the seizure of my boy, you must speak quickly before you are strung up.^c *s*. Is this a riddle, master, that you are putting for me to tell—whether I know anything about the seizure of the boy, or what do your words mean? *L*. Here, somebody! Bring out a strap, quickly! *s*. Some kind of riddle I didn't know, perhaps; yet in spite of that you give me this penalty? No, not so! you ought rather to hand me a cup of brine. *L*. Then do you know how you are to drink it up? *s*. Indeed I do, exactly. *L*. How? *s*. I must carry away the cup as a pledge from you——. *L*. No, you have got to put your hands behind your back^d and swig it without stopping to take breath.' ”

This long discussion by the Deipnosophists on the subject of riddles having ended,^e evening overtook us while we were thinking over all that had been said; so let us postpone the discussion of drinking-cups until to-morrow.^f For, as Metagenes says in *Fond of Sacrifices*:^g “ I vary my talk, episode for episode,^h that I may delight the audience with a feast of side-dishes new and many,”—taking up the subject of drinking-cups in what follows.

^a Kock ii. 41; King Laomedon questions his slave about the disappearance of *Ganymede*.

^b The word *περιπλοκαί*, rendered “perplexing questions,” means also the entangling folds and plaitings of a net; *γρίφος* (riddle) also meant a fish-net. Cf. the English use of “catch.”

^c To be flogged.

^d So that someone else holds the cup.

^e *Larensis* is the last speaker, 448 c.

^f See vol. i. p. xi.

^g Kock i. 708.

^h Referring to the different parts of a comedy.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Descriptions contained in the preceding volumes are not here repeated.

- Abdera, 349 b
 Academy, 386 e, 419 c, d
 Acarnania, 403 e
 Achaea, Achaia, northern Peloponnesus, 384 d, 418 c
 Achaea, Phoenician city in Rhodes, 360 e
 Achaeans, Achaean League, 418 b, c
 Achaeans of Homer, 374 e
 Achaeus of Eretria, 368 a, 376 a, b, 414 c, 417 f, 427 c, 451 c
 Acharnae, 407 e
 Achelous river, flowing through Aetolia and Acarnania, 427 c
 Achilles, 393 e, 433 b-d
 Acrisius, king in Argos, father of Danae, 345 a
 Acro-Corinth 351 c note d
 Acropolis, 396 d note b
 Adephagia (Gluttony), shrine of, 416 b
 Adonia, festival of Adonis, 451 b
 Adonis, 450 a-b
 Aegium, a city in Achaea, on the Corinthian gulf, 395 a
 Aegosthena, a town in the northern part of Megara, 440 f
 Aelian, 355 e note 5, 391 a note b, 412 a note c, 429 b note e, 440 a note 2, 440 e note 8, 442 c note 1
 Aemilianus, one of the Deipnosophists, 405 d, 406 a, 448 b
 Aenus, 351 c
 Aeolians, 425 a; Aeolic dialect, 362 c note f
 Aeschines, 339 b, 377 f note b
 Aeschrius of Samos, 335 c
 Aeschylus, 347 c, 363 a, 365 b, 373 d, 375 d, 394 a, 402 b, c, 421 f, 424 d, 427 f, 428 f, 429 a, 447 c; *Ag.* 1447, 367 c note j; *Pers.* 433, 351 c note b
 Aethiopians, 363 e, 387 d
 Aetna, 341 e
 Aetolia, Aetolians, 401 d, 412 f, 424 d, 440 a
 Agamemnon, in Homer, 433 b, 458 c
 Agatharchides of Cnidus, 387 c
 Agathocles of Babylon, 375 f-376 a
 Agathocles, son of Carcinus, tyrant of Sicily (*ca.* 361-289 B.C.), 405 f
 Agathon, a drinking-companion mentioned by Pindar, 427 e
 Agathon, tragic poet, 445 c, 454 d
 Agesarchus, 425 f
 Agesilaus, Spartan king, 384 a
 Agis, a gourmand satirized by Hedylus, 344 f
 Agis of Rhodes, a cook, 379 e
 Aglaia, daughter of Megacles, acted as trumpeter in the parade at Alexandria (early third century B.C.), 415 a
 Agron, Illyrian king, defeated the Aetolian League, 440 a
 Agyrrius, son of Callimedon (fourth century B.C.), 340 e
 Aithon (Fiery), epithet of Erysi-chthon, 416 b
 Ajax, 458 d
 Alcaeus of Lesbos, lyric poet, 425 c, 429 a, f, 430 a-d, 436 f
 Alcaeus, comic poet, fr. 9, 445 e; fr. 15, 424 d-e; fr. 16, 408 e; fr. 17, 399 f; fr. 22, 396 c; fr. 24, 370 f
 Alcetas of Macedon, a deep drinker, 436 e
 Alcibiades, 407 b, c, 408 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Alcimus of Sicily, historian, 441 a
 Aleman, 373 e, 374 d, 390 a, 416 c, d
 Alcmena, 409 b
 Alexander of Aetolia, 412 f
 Alexander the Great, 398 e, 434 a-d,
 f, 435 a, 437 a-b, 442 b
 Alexander of Myndus, 387 f, 388 d,
 389 c, 390 f, 391 b, c, f, 392 c, 393 a,
 d, 394 e, 395 c, 398 c
 Alexandria, 331 b, 336 d, 354 e, 356 a,
 360 b, 364 f, 369 f, 387 d, 390 d,
 393 d, 414 e, 415 a, 420 e, 425 c, f
 Alexinus (?), philosopher, 418 e
 Alexis, comic poet, 344 c; fr. 3,
 339 c; fr. 9, 431 d; fr. 21, 431 c;
 fr. 25, 336 d; fr. 27, 386 c; fr. 43,
 443 e; fr. 46, 338 d; fr. 53, 446 f;
 fr. 55, 441 d; fr. 57, 395 b; fr.
 58, 431 a; fr. 65, 364 f; fr. 67,
 340 c; fr. 82, 443 f; fr. 86, 367 f;
 fr. 88, 369 e; fr. 107, 362 c; fr.
 108, 443 d; fr. 109, 422 e; fr. 112,
 340 a; fr. 113, 340 c; fr. 124, 383 c;
 fr. 143, 365 d; fr. 145, 340 c;
 fr. 149, 379 a; fr. 152, 354 d; fr.
 156, 421 a; fr. 164, 443 e; fr. 167,
 441 c; fr. 170, 356 e; fr. 171, 380 e;
 fr. 173, 385 f; fr. 178, 421 d;
 fr. 192, 385 b; fr. 212, 422 a; fr.
 214, 395 a; fr. 215, 340 b; fr. 216,
 419 b; fr. 226, 426 c; fr. 230, 431 a;
 fr. 237, 417 e; fr. 240, 449 d;
 fr. 244, 431 b; fr. 247, 340 b; fr.
 251, 365 b; fr. 254, 419 b; fr. 255,
 429 e; fr. 259, 419 b. See 418 e
 Alpheionia, epithet of Artemis,
 346 c note c
 Alpherosa, epithet of Artemis,
 346 c
 Anarantus of Alexandria, writer
 on the theatre, 343 f, 414 e
 Anasis, Egyptian king, 438 b
 Ambracia, 351 d, 422 f
 Ameipsias, comic poet, fr. 4, 426 f;
 fr. 7, 368 e; fr. 18, 400 c, 446 d;
 fr. 21, 408 e
 Amerias, 369 a, 425 c
 Ammites (Sandy) river, in the
 Chalcidic peninsula, 334 e
 Amphidromia, 370 d
 Amphis, comic poet, fr. 8, 336 c;
 fr. 10, 386 e; fr. 18, 426 a; fr. 21,
 336 c; fr. 29, 421 a; fr. 31, 423 a;
 fr. 33, 447 f
 Amyntas, a surveyor in Alexander's
 army, 442 b
 Anacharsis, 428 d, 437 f, 445 f
 Anacreon of Teos, 396 d, 427 a, d,
 429 b, 430 d, 433 f, 446 f
 Anacyndaraxes, wrongly under-
 stood by the Greeks as a proper
 name, and said by them to be the
 father of Sardanapalus, king of
 Assyria, 335 f
 Anagogae, Anagogia, festival in
 Sicily, 394 f
 Anagyrrus, an Attic deme, 344 e
 Ananias, 370 b
 Anaphe, one of the Sporades, east
 of Thera, 400 d, e
 Anaxandrides, comic poet, 374 a-b;
 fr. 6, 455 f; fr. 47, 373 f
 Anaxilas, comic poet, fr. 12, 374 e;
 fr. 23, 426 c; fr. 25, 416 e; fr. 28,
 29, 385 f; fr. 30, 416 e; fr. 31,
 416 d
 Anaxippus, fr. 1, 403 e-404 e; fr. 3,
 416 f
 Andocides, 408 c and note h
 Androcorinthus, epithet of Hera-
 cleia, 351 c
 Androcydes of Cyzicus, painter,
 rival of Zeuxis and Parrhasius
 (ca. 380 B.C.), 341 a
 Andronicus, in a riddle, 448 e
 note b
 Androtion, 375 b
 Anonymous verses, 362 b, 381 b and
 notes f and a (p. 365), 446 b,
 458 a, b, c, d
 Antagoras of Rhodes, epic poet at
 the court of Antigonus Gonatas
 (third century B.C.), 340 e-f
 Anterins, 376 b and note a
 Anthreas of Lindus, writer of
 comedies (period unknown),
 orgies of, 445 a-b; on the *σύνθερα*
ὄνομα cf. Aristot. *Poet.* 1457 a
 32
 Anthesterion, eighth month in the
 Attic calendar (nearly = Febru-
 ary), 334 e, f
 Anthippus, reading in A for
 Anaxippus, 403 e
Anthologia Palatina, 436 e, 456 b
 Anticleides of Athens, 384 d-e, 409 f
 Antigonus of Carystus, 345 d, 419 e,
 437 e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Antigonos Gonatas, 334 a-b, 340 f, 400 d
 Antigonos the One-Eyed, 415 a
 Antioch, 439 b
 Antiochus II. Theos (286-246 B.C.), 438 c-d, 442 c note b
 Antiochus III. the Great, 439 e-f
 Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, 438 d-439 d
 Antiochus VII. Sidetes, son of
 • Demetrius I., king of Syria, 439 e
 Antipater, son of Iollas, general of Philip (ca. 400-ca. 319 B.C.), 435 d
 Antipater of Tarsus, 346 c
 Antiphanes, comic poet, 358 d; fr. 1, 396 b; fr. 3, 445 f; fr. 5, 392 e; fr. 18, 444 c; fr. 20, 402 d; fr. 24, 441 b; fr. 26, 338 e-339 b; fr. 39, 409 d; fr. 40, 444 b; fr. 42, 401 e; fr. 48, 345 d; fr. 49, 455 e; fr. 52, 449 b; fr. 56, 441 d; fr. 60, 367 f; fr. 68, 358 d; fr. 74, 459 a; fr. 76, 340 c; fr. 79, 373 a; fr. 81, 423 c; fr. 83, 380 e; fr. 112, 433 c; fr. 118, 342 d; fr. 124, 448 e; fr. 133, 402 e; fr. 134, 366 b; fr. 136, 409 c; fr. 139, 423 d; fr. 143, 422 e; fr. 146, 445 c; fr. 149, 423 d; fr. 163, 446 b; fr. 165, 441 c; fr. 183, 370 d; fr. 184, 358 d; fr. 190, 342 e; fr. 194, 450 c; fr. 196, 450 e; fr. 205, 397 a; fr. 207, 446 a; fr. 215, 396 c
 Antiphon, 397 c, 423 a
 Anytus, a rich profligate (fourth century B.C.), 339 d
 Aornus (Aorauos?) river, 331 e and note 3
 Apameia, a city in Syria, south of Antioch, on the Orontes, 333 c
 Apameia Cibotus, in Phrygia, 332 f
 Apelles, disciple of the philosopher Arcesilaus, 420 d
 Aphrodite, 341 c, 391 f, 394 f, 395 b, 410 e, 427 d, 432 f, 441 e, 444 d, 446 a note c, 456 b, 458 c
 Aphthonetus, a cook, 379 e
 Apollas, 369 a
 Apollo, 333 d, 343 d, 359 e, 372 b, 378 c, 383 d, 386 a, 417 b, 420 b, 452 a-b, 456 f; Delian, at Athens, 424 f; Ὀψοφάγος, 346 b; Pythian, at Ephesus, 361 e

Apollocrates, son of Dionysius the Elder, 435 f, 436 a
 Apollodorus, ὁ Λογιστικός or ἀριθμητικός, mathematician (period unknown), 418 f. Cf. Diog. Laert. i. 25, viii. 12, ix. 38
 Apollonia, a town in the northern part of the Chalcidic peninsula, 334 e
 Apollonius of Rhodes, 451 d
 Arcadia, Arcadians, 332 f, 452 a, 455 a
 Arcadion, drank deeply, 436 d, cf. 249 c (iii. 122)
 Arcesilaus, philosopher, 420 c-e
 Archelaus, Macedonian king (reigned 413-399 B.C.), 345 d
 Archelaus of Chersonesus (Egypt) writer of epigrams on marvellous animals (ca. 125 B.C.), 409 c
 Archemorus, 396 e
 Archestratus, 335 b, d, e, 337 b, 358 b note b, 384 b, 399 d, 405 b, 457 e
 Archias, killed by Heracles, 410 f
 Archilochus, 388 f, 415 d, 433 e, 447 b
 Archippus, 338 e note b; fr. 2, 426 b; fr. 21, 424 b; fr. 28, 343 c, fr. 29, 331 c
 Arcturus, 457 d
 Ardia, 443 b
 Aresius, a lyre-player (ca. 300 B.C.), 352 b
 Areopagus, 437 c note f
 Ares, 364 a, 393 e, 420 f, 433 c
 Arethusa, a spring near Chalcis, in Euboea, 331 e
 Argos, 343 e, 365 d, e, 415 a, 433 e, 442 d
 Arnei, false reading for Ardiaei. See Ardia
 Ardeides, one of the household of the philosopher Arcesilaus, 420 d
 Ariobarzanes, a Persian prince (fourth century B.C.), 413 b-c
 Aristaeetus, 380 b note e
 Aristagoras, comic poet, 355 a note 3
 Aristides of Athens, the "Just," 419 a
 Aristias, tragic poet, 362 a
 Ariston, a cook, 379 e
 Aristippus, 343 c-d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Aristobulus of Cassandreia, 434 d
Aristocles of Rhodes, lexicographer, 360 b note a (p. 181)
Aristodemus, writer of *Ludicrous Memoirs* (second century B.C.?), 338 a, 345 b
Aristomenes, comic poet, fr. 8, 384 e
Ariston, Peripatetic philosopher, 419 c
Aristonicus, harp-singer at Philip's court, 435 b
Aristonymus, a virtuoso on the harp (late fourth century B.C.), 452 f, 453 a
Aristophanes, 331 c note a, 333 d note d, 338 e-f, 424 b, 429 a, 432 c note d; fr. 5, 372 a; fr. 45, 385 f; fr. 151, 367 b; fr. 153, 365 b; fr. 185, 374 c; fr. 187, 367 d, 368 b; fr. 212, 400 a; fr. 224, 368 d; fr. 244, 381 b (?); fr. 249, 422 e; fr. 252, 400 a; fr. 316, 409 c; fr. 356, 366 c; fr. 433, 387 f; fr. 434, 368 e; fr. 464, 422 e; fr. 466, 380 d; fr. 492, 418 d; fr. 496, 422 f; fr. 502, 410 b; fr. 506, 374 e; fr. 569, 372 b; fr. 596, 444 d; fr. 597, 446 e; fr. 908, 373 a; *Ach.* 616, 409 f; 786, 374 e; 835, 430 f note c; 875, 388 b, 395 e; *Av.*, plot of, 386 e-f; 67, 387 a; 101, 397 e; 167, 351 f note 2; 232, 344 c note c; 235, 390 b note e; 249, 388 b; 269, 397 e; 304, 388 e; 707, 388 b; 761, 388 b; 765, 450 a note d; 767, 373 e note 1; 870, 392 f note f; 884, 397 e, 398 c, e, f; 1556, 415 d note i; Trochilus in, 408 a note c; *Eccl.* 10, 442 a note e; 13, 442 a note c; *Eq.* 631, 366 d; 1188, 426 d note e; 1289, 446 d; *Lys.* 162, 367 c note j; 229, 368 d note f; 490, 415 d note i; 785, 423 d note 6; 827, 442 a note c; *Nub.* 109, 387 a; 144, 408 a note e; 348, 385 c note 7; 398, 403 f note b; 662, 373 e note j; 665, 374 c; 961, 380 e; 983, 345 f; 1282, 382 e note 2; *Pac.* 395, 415 d note i; 541, 424 b; 788, 393 c; 804, 343 c; *Opora* in, 443 e note a; *Plut.* 1128, 368 d; 1138, 380 a note a; *Ran.* 85, 351 b note a; 345, 428 a note b; 505, 370 f note c; 712, 409 e note e; 1504, 346 f note f; *Vesp.* 330, 385 d; 511, 396 a; 855, 424 c; 1430, 351 d
Aristophanes of Byzantium, 336 e, 375 a, 384 d, 387 d, 408 f, 410 b
Aristotle, 331 d and note c, 335 f, 341 d note b, 348 a, 356 b note b, 387 b, 388 c, 389 a, c, 390 e, f, 391 c, d, f, 392 b, 393 d, f, 394 a, c, f, 397 b, 398 e, 400 e note a, 424 f, 429 c, f, 434 f, 435 e, 447 a, 452 e note d; criticism of, 352 d-354 c; *ὑποφάγος*, 342 c
Aristoxenus, 418 f
Aristus of Cyprus, favourite of Antiochus II., 438 d
Aristus of Salamis (in Cyprus), a writer on the history of Alexander (early second century B.C.), 436 e
Arsaces, Parthian king, overcame Antiochus VII., 439 e
Arsinoe, in Aetolia, 424 d
Artemidorus of Ephesus, geographer (ca. 100 B.C.), 333 f
Artemidorus of Tarsus, 387 d
Artemis, at Ephesus, 361 e; neglected by Gerana, 393 f; Alpheios (Alpheionia?), 346 c
Artemisium, northern promontory of Euboea, 380 d
Ascalon, 346 e
Asclepiadae, 355 a
Asclepiades of Tragilus, author of *Τραγωδοῦμενα* (late fourth century B.C.), 456 b
Asclepius, 351 f, 434 d
Asia, 333 b, 432 e, 434 c note d, 434 e, 442 b, 450 f, 457 f
Asopodorus of Phlius, writer of erotic and romantic works in rhythmical prose (ca. 200 B.C.?), 445 b
Aspendus, 404 c
Assus, a city in the Troad, 375 d
Asteria, mother of Heracles in a Phoenician legend, 392 d
Asterion (?), giant mentioned by Diphilus, 421 e
Astion. See Asterion
Astyages, 410 c note e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Astyanax of Miletus, pancratiast, 418 a-c
 Astydamos, tragic poet, 411 a, 413 a (false reading)
 Astydameia, daughter of Phorbas, 412 a
 Astypalaea, one of the Sporades, east of Anaphe, 400 d, e
 Atargatis, Syrian goddess, 346 d, e
 Athena, 387 c, 361 e, 368 e, 372 b
 • note b, 375 c, 405 f and note c, 406 e, 426 d note e, 434 c, 458 b
 Athenaena, 448 b note a
 Athenians, 331 f, 335 d, 339 b, 350 c, 366 a, 386 f, 397 e, 398 a, 407 a-c, 409 f, 417 c, 424 f, 435 b, d, 436 b
 Athens, 352 c, 355 a, 357 a, 369 e, 370 c, 372 b, c, d, 379 e, 390 a-b, 424 f, 431 e, 436 e 437 c-d, 448 b, 453 c, 457 c; prices in, 331 a note b
 Athos, 394 e
 Atreidae, 457 a; *Return of the*, 399 a
 Atrestidas, Mantineaean captain, 417 a
 Atreus, 457 a
 Attalus, addressed by Polemon in a letter, 346 b
 Attic dialect, 367 a, 368 c, d, 376 d, 388 f, 393 b, 395 a, 397 e, 398 a, b, 400 c, d, 408 c, 409 a, f, 410 c
 Attica, 390 c, 399 f, 432 c
 Atticus, addressed in an epigram, 414 e
 Augeas, 412 a
 Autocrates, historian of Achaia mentioned only by Athenaeus (period unknown), 395 a, 460 d
 Axionicus, comic poet, fr. 4, 342 b; fr. 5, 442 a
 Axiothea, wife of Nicocreon (fourth century B.C.), 349 e
 Babylon, 375 f, 396 c
 Bacchants, 445 b
 Bacchidas, a profligate, 336 d
 Bacchus, 343 f, 363 b note b
 Baeton, a surveyor and engineer in Alexander's army, 442 b
 Balletys (Βαλλήτης), festival at Eleusis, 406 d
 Basilis, writer on Indian history (ca. 200 B.C.?), 390 b
 Baton of Sinope, 436 f
 Bean-festival, at Athens, 408 a
 Bebryx, 392 b
 Bellerophon, 427 e
 Berisades, king of Pontus, kinsman of Cotys (died 357-356 B.C.), 349 d
 Bion the Borysthenite, 421 e
 Bion, a gourmet, 344 a
 Bisaltia, a region in the eastern part of Macedonia, extending south into the Chalcidic peninsula, 401 b
 Bocchoris, an Egyptian king, 418 e
 Boedromion, third month in the Attic calendar (nearly=September), 360 c
 Boeo (wrongly Boeus), an ancient Delphic priestess to whom was ascribed a poem on metamorphoses into birds, 398 e
 Boeotia, Boeotians, 350 a, 369 a, 388 b note c, 390 c, 410 d, 416 c, 417 b-418 b
 Boidion, a cook, 378 a
 Bolbê, a large lake in Macedonia, north of the Chalcidic peninsula; also eponymous nymph of the lake, 334 e
 Boreas, 385 e
 Borysthenes, 421 e
 Briareos, 376 f
 Brizo, dream-goddess in Delos, 335 a
 Bromus, epithet of Dionysus, 431 b; Βρομιάς, 449 c
 Bycchis, addressed by Alcaeus, 430 c
 Byzantium, 349 f, 351 c, 442 c, 452 d
 Cadmus, 350 f
 Calamodrys of Cyzicus, athlete, 415 e
 Calanus, Indian philosopher, gymnosophist, burnt himself to death (323 B.C.) after predicting the death of Alexander, 437 a
 Callades, poet of the New Comedy; see Diphilus
 Callianax in a riddle, 448 d
 Callias, comic poet, fr. 14, 344 e; Γραμματικὴ Τραγωδία, 448 b, 453 c-454 a
 Callias, an Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.), 342 b, c
 Callimachus, 331 d, 336 e, 387 f,

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

388 d, 389 b, 391 c, 394 d, 395 f,
408 f, 442 f
Callimedon, 338 f, 339 e-340 e, 364 e
Calliope, 414 e
Callisthenes, Athenian orator
(fourth century B.C.), 338 f,
341 f
Callisthenes, a sophist at the court
of Alexander, 434 d
Callisthenes, historian, 452 a
Callisthenes, writer of memoirs,
350 d note 3
Callistratus, demagogue, 449 f
Callixeina of Thessaly, a beautiful
courtesan, 435 a
Callixenus of Rhodes, 387 c
Calydon, 410 f
Calydonian boar, 401 b, 402 a
Cambles, Lydian king, 415 c
Camurus, 374 b
Cantibaris, a Persian glutton, 416 b
Capito of Alexandria, epic poet,
350 c, 425 c
Cappadocia, 434 c, 440 b
Carcinus, a poor musician, 351 f
Cardia, a city in the Thracian
Chersonesus, 351 e, 434 b
Caria, 420 b
Carion, a cook's assistant in
Euphron, 377 d
Carthaea, on the island of Ceos,
456 f
Carthage, 402 c, 432 a
Carystius of Pergamum, 434 f, 435 d
Carystus, 345 d, 419 e, 437 e
Castorion of Soli, dithyrambic poet
(fourth century B.C.), 454 f
Catagogia, festival in Sicily, 395 a
Caucalus of Chios, rhetorician,
brother of the historian Theo-
pompus (ca. 350 B.C.), 412 b
Caucon, son of Poseidon, 412 a
Celaenae, 415 b
Celes. See Kelēs
Celts (Κελτοί), 332 a, 347 b, 432 a,
443 c
Ceos, 397 f
Cephalion, 393 d. See Hegesianax
Cephisia, an Attic deme, 369 c
Cephisocles, an actor, 453 a
Cephisodorus, comic poet, fr. 9,
345 f
Cephisodorus, opponent of Aris-
totle, 354 c

Cephisodorus, orator (fourth cen-
tury B.C.), 407 f
Cercidas of Megalopolis, poet and
Cynic (third century B.C.), 347 d.
See *Ox. Pap.* viii. 1082
Cerdon, a parvenu in Euphron,
377 d
Chaereas, a character in Alexis,
481 c
Chaerephilus, fishmonger (fourth
century B.C.), 389 d, 407 e
Chaerippus, a glutton, 415 e
Chaeroneia, 435 b
Chalcedon, 416 a, 454 f
Chalcidic peninsula, 334 e, 442 e
Chalcis, 331 e, 344 e, 365 d, 420 a,
439 e-f, 456 c
Chamaeleon of Heracleia, 338 b,
347 e, 374 a, 375 f, 390 a, 406 e,
427 b, 429 a, 430 a, 456 c
Chares of Mitylene, 434 d, 436 f
Chariades of Athens, cook, 378 a,
379 e
Charicles, historian, 350 c
Charidemus of Oreus, adventurer
and leader of mercenary troops,
granted admission to the deme
of Acharnae (died after 330 B.C.),
436 b-d
Charilas, a glutton assailed by
Archilochus, 415 d
Charmus, a flute-player, 344 c
Charmylus, son of Arcadion, 436 d
Charon, in Timotheus' *Niohe*, 341 c
Charon of Lampsacus, 394 e
Cheimarus, a drinking-companion
mentioned by Pindar, 427 e
Cherias, killed by Hercules, 410 f
Chersonesus (Gallipoli), 333 a, 370 d
Chios, 344 a, 379 e, 384 a, d-e, 397 f,
412 b, 426 e, 447 d
Choerilus of Samos, epic poet and
gourmand (ca. 450 B.C.), 345 d
Chrysilla of Corinth, daughter of
Teleas (ca. 440 B.C.), 436 f
Chrysippus, 335 b, d, f, 336 f, 354 e,
373 a, 457 d note d
Chrysogonus, a theatrical pro-
ducer (fourth century B.C.),
350 e
Cimolus, 409 e note e
Cimon, Athenian statesman, pre-
decessor of Pericles, 336 f
Cindon, a gourmand, 345 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Cinyras, mythical king of Cyprus, father of Adonis, 456 a
- Cirra, 390 b
- Citium, 345 c, 370 c
- Cleanthes, philosopher, 354 e
- Cleanthes of Corinth, painter (archaic period), 346 c. See Plin. N.H. xxxv. 15, Strabo 343
- Clearchus of Athens, comic poet, fr. 1, 426 a
- Clearchus of Soli, 332 b, e, 337 b, 344 c, 345 e, 347 f, 349 f, 389 f, 393 a, 396 e, 399 b, 416 b, 448 c-e, 452 c, f, 454 a note c, 454 f, 455 c, 457 c, 458 a
- Cleidemus, historian, 425 e; false reading at 409 f. See Anticleides
- Cleino, wine-pourer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 425 e
- Cleio, a female gourmand, 345 a
- Cleisthenes, an Athenian often ridiculed for effeminacy (fifth century B.C.), 395 c
- Cleitodemos, 409 f. See Anticleides
- Cleitomachus of Carthage, philosopher of the New Academy, disciple of Carneades (second century B.C.), 402 c
- Cleitor river (?) and town in Arcadia, 331 d, 332 f
- Cleo, a woman who drank much, 440 d
- Cleobulina of Lindus, daughter of Cleobulus, 448 b
- Cleobulus of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages, 360 d, 445 a
- Cleombrotus, mentioned by Phrynichus, 389 a
- Cleomenes of Naucratis, correspondent of Alexander the Great while governor of Arabia (332 B.C.), 393 c
- Cleomenes of Rhegium, dithyram-bist (period unknown), 402 a
- Cleomenes I., Spartan king (died ca. 488 B.C.), 427 b, 436 e-f. See 443 a note 1
- Cleomis, tyrant of Methymna (ca. 350 B.C.), 443 a; Schaefer, *Demo-sthenes*, i. 435
- Cleon, an actor of Italian mimes (late fourth century B.C.), 452 f
- Cleon, a harp-singer (fourth century B.C.), 349 c
- Cleonimus, assailed by the comic poets, 415 d
- Cleonimus, in a riddle, 448 e
- Cleoptolemus of Chalcis (ca. 190 B.C.), 439 f
- Clymenus, epithet of Pluto, 455 d
- Cnidus, 369 f, 337 c, 392 d
- Cobius (*Κωβιός*), Gobio, a profligate mentioned by Antiphanes, 339 a
- Codrus, last king of Athens, 336 f
- Coecoa (*Κοικία*), name of a stupid female slave in Sophron, 380 e, 409 a
- Colchian, Colchis, 445 c
- Collytus, a deme in Athens, north of the Acropolis, 339 b
- Colophon, 366 d, 368 e, 369 a, 372 e, 392 a, 413 f, 421 d
- Combos of Rhodes, 444 d-e
- Comeon (*Κομῶν*), false reading for Combos, 444 d n.1
- Commodus, 398 e and note f
- Conisalus, a divinity allied to Priapus, 441 f
- Conon, Athenian general, defeated the Spartan Pausander and rebuilt the walls of Athens (born ca. 444 B.C.), 419 c
- Coressus, mountain near Ephesus, 361 e
- Corinth, 346 c, 349 d, 350 b, 351 c-d and note d, 427 e, 436 f, 438 c
- Coroebus of Elis, a cook, first winner of the foot-race at Olympia, 352 b
- Coronê (Crow), nickname for a courtesan, 359 b, d
- Coronists, 360 b
- Corydallus, a mountain and deme between the Athenian and the Eleusinian plain, 390 b
- Corydus (Lark), 343 b
- Cos, 401 e, 452 f
- Cranaeus, 347 a
- Cranaus, a glutton, 416 e-f
- Crates, comic poet, 429 a; fr. 1, 369 c; fr. 19, 418 c; fr. 26, 396 d
- Crates, grammarian, 340 e, 366 d
- Crates, Cynic philosopher (end of fourth century B.C.), 422 c
- Cratinus, fr. 3, 375 a; fr. 9, 410 d; fr. 27, 396 a; fr. 46, 384 b; fr.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- 57, 58, 344 e; fr. 107, 373 c; fr. 108, 373 e; fr. 113, 114, 373 d; fr. 141, 446 b; fr. 143, 385 c; fr. 184, 426 b; fr. 246, 392 f; fr. 259, 374 d; fr. 421, 424 b
- Creon, son of Scopas the Elder, Thessalian noble (ca. 500 B.C.), 438 c
- Creophylus, writer on the history of Ephesus (ca. 200 B.C. ?), 361 c-e
- Crete, 316 f, 375 f, 421 c, 440 f
- Critias, poet and politician, 432 d
- Crito, a character in a play by Diodorus of Sinope, 431 c
- Crobylus, comic poet, fr. 3, 429 e, 443 f; fr. 5, 364 f; fr. 6, 384 c
- Crobylus, a character in Sotades, 368 a
- Cromna, Cromnus, in Arcadia, 452 a-b
- Cronus, 334 d, 403 f
- Croton, Crotona, 412 e, 441 a
- Crow-song, 359 e-360 b
- Ctesias, a glutton, 416 d-f
- Ctesias of Cnidus, physician and writer on Indian history (400 B.C.), 434 d, 442 b
- Ctesicles, historian, 445 d
- Cteson, a character in Alexis' *Pamphila*, 356 e
- Curius. See Manius Curius, 419 a
- Cyathus, son of Pyles, wine-pourer to Heracles, 411 a
- Cyathus, a river in Aetolia, 424 c-d
- Cybdasus (Κύβδασος), a divinity allied to Priapus, 442 a and note a
- Cyenus (Swan), 393 e
- Cyme, in Euboea, 369 f
- Cynulcus, 331 c, 347 d, 354 d, 385 b
- Cypria, a poem in the Epic Cycle, 334 b
- Cyprian, Cyprus, 334 b, 337 e, 352 d, 395 c, 438 d
- Cyrene, 331 d, 332 e-f, 351 c, 352 b
- Cyrus, 410 c and note e, 433 f
- Cythera, 341 a, 352 c, 395 c, 410 b
- Cyzicus, 341 a, 359 e note a, 376 a, 415 e
- Daedalus, 396 a
- Daesias, a maker or seller of pottery (fifth century B.C.), 424 b
- Daimachus of Plataea, writer on Indian history (early third century B.C.), 394 e
- Dalmatia, 369 c-d
- Damascus, 332 f
- Damippus, a character in Anaxippus, 416 f
- Damon, writer on Byzantium (period unknown), 442 c
- Damoxenus of Rhodes, celebrated cook (fourth century B.C.), 408 e, 404 a
- Danaans, in Homer, 458 c, e
- Danae, 396 e
- Dancers, a special class of Athenians chosen for the worship of the Delian Apollo, 424 f
- Daphnus, one of the Deipnosophists, 355 a
- Dardania, a region south of Moesia and north-west of Thrace, 333 a
- Darius, Persian king, 334 a, 434 d. See *Journ. Roy. Asiatic Society* xvii. 415
- Deipnosophists, 459 b
- Delades, 335 b
- Delos, 331 f, 335 a, 392 d, 455 d; play by Timocles, 341 e; Apollo of Delos, 424 f
- Delphi, 362 b, 372 a, 400 d, 416 c, 432 b, 444 d, 453 d note h
- Demeter, 384 f, 399 d, 410 e, 416 c, 428 e, 432 c, 441 d, 450 e, 455 c, d. See Deo
- Demetrius (the Younger), poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 1, 405 e
- Demetrius of Byzantium, historian, Peripatetic philosopher (not later than ca. 50 B.C.), 452 d; Pauly-Wissowa, iv. 2841
- Demetrius Ixion, 393 b
- Demetrius of Phalerum, 422 c-d
- Demetrius Poliorcetes, 415 a
- Demetrius of Scepsis, 346 c, 425 c
- Demetrius I. Soter, Syrian king, 440 b
- Demetrius II. Nicator, 333 c and note f
- Democritus, the philosopher, 354 c
- Democritus, one of the Deipnosophists, 331 c, 346 c, 347 c note b,

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

401 d, 406 d, e, 407 d, 426 c, 429 f, 443 c
 Demón, son of Demomeles, who was a cousin of Demosthenes, Athenian orator (fourth century B.C.), 341 f
 Demonius, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 1, 410 d
 Demophon, ancient king of Athens, 437 c
 Demosthenes, 341 f, 343 e, 348 a note b, 380 c, d note b, 424 d, 449 b note d
 Demus, an Athenian, son of Pyrilampes (end of fifth century B.C.), 397 c
 Demylus, a gourmand, 345 c
 Demylus, a character in Sospater, 377 f
 Deó, Demeter, 396 b, 449 c
 Dercylus, addressed in an anonymous verse, 458 b
 Derrias of Macedon, 436 c-d
 Dicæarcheia, Puteoli, 401 a
 Dicte, the mountain in Crete on which Zeus was born, 375 f
 Didymus, 368 b, 371 f, 392 f
 Dinus (Whirl), a pool in Lycia, 333 f-334 a
 Diocles of Carystus, 371 d
 Diocles, lover of fish, otherwise unknown, 348 e, 344 b
 Diocles, comic poet, fr. 6, 426 d
 Diocles, in a riddle, 448 e
 Diodorus of Aspendus, 404 c
 Diodorus Siculus, 360 e note b
 Diodorus of Sinope, comic poet, 481 c
 Diodotus of Erythrae, compiler of *Journals* relating to Alexander (ca. 300 B.C.), 434 b
 Diogeiton, a rich epicure (fourth century B.C.), 343 a
 Diogenes, Cynic philosopher, 341 e
 Diogenes Laërtius, 354 e note a, 452 e note 5
 Dion, mentioned by Timocles, 407 f
 Dione, mother of Aphrodite, 458 c
 Dionysia, 359 a note c, 445 b and note b
 Dionysiokolakes, 435 e
 Dionysius Chalcus, elegiac poet (fifth century B.C.), 443 d

Dionysius, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 2, 404 e-405 d; fr. 3, 381 c
 Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, wrote tragedies, 401 f; 435 f, 436 a, 427 f (?)
 Dionysius the Younger, 427 f-428 a (?), 435 d-e, 437 b
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 455 c note b
 Dionysius of Heracleia, Stoic philosopher, 437 e
 Dionysius, in a riddle, 448 e and note f
 Dionysus, 341 c, 346 c note d, 362 e, 395 b, 407 b, 423 b, 426 f, 428 c, e, 429 b, 430 d, 434 b, 440 c, d, 443 d, 445 b, e, 446 d, 447 d, f, 456 b, c, d, e
 Dioscorides, 371 d note b
 Dioscuri, 335 c and note b
 Diotimus of Athens, drank deeply, 486 e
 Diotimus of Olympeñ, wrote on riddles, 448 c
 Diphilus, comic poet, fr. 1, 401 a; fr. 14, 370 e; fr. 20, 446 d; fr. 22, 417 e; fr. 46, 421 e; fr. 47, 371 a; fr. 50, 451 b; fr. 58, 423 e; fr. 60, 422 b; fr. 90, 383 f
 Diphilus of Siphnos, 355 a-357 a, 369 d, e, f, 371 a, b, e
 Dog-star, 453 b, 457 d
 Dorcia, a Phoenician maiden, 361 c
 Dorcon, son of Arcadion, 436 d
 Dorias, a girl in Antiphanes' *Ἀλενομένη*, 338 f
 Doric dialect, 361 b note a, 374 d, 394 d, 451 b-c
 Dorieus, epigrammatist and glutton (probably ca. 275 B.C.), 412 f. See *Anth. Pal.* vi. 302
 Dorion, flute-player at Philip's court, 435 b
 Dorion, writer on fishes or musician, 337 b-338 b
 Dorotheus of Ascalon, grammarian (under Augustus and Tiberius), 410 a
 Dracontiad (?) pigeons, 395 c
 Dromeas of Cos, clever at riddles, 452 f (same as Dromeas the parasite, 132 c ?)
 Dromon, comic poet, fr. 2, 409 e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Dromon, **a** parvenu in Euphron, 377 d
Dromon, **a** cook's apprentice, 381 d
- E, on the temple of Apollo at Delphi, 453 d and note h
Earth-goddess, 383 a, b, 449 b
Egypt, 345 e, 372 d, 375 d, 384 a, 388 a, 393 c, 394 c, 418 e, 438 b-c, 447 c, 450 a, 451 d
Elaphebolion, ninth month in the Attic calendar (nearly = March), 384 e, f
Eleatic, 397 a
Eleusinia, 374 e
Eleusis, 406 d, 407 c
Elis, 346 b, 350 a, b, 382 b, 392 a, 419 d, 442 e
Embarkation festival in Sicily, 394 f
Empedocles, 334 b, 365 e, 423 f
Empedus, Stoic, writer of memoirs, 370 c
Epaenetus, 371 e, 387 d, 395 f
Epameinondas, 419 a
Epeirus, 376 b
Epeus, drawer of water for the Atreidae, 456 e-457 a
Ephesus, 349 f, 361 c-e, 369 f, 425 c; Ephesian shoat, 375 a
Ephippus, comic poet, fr. 2, 442 d; fr. 3, 370 c; fr. 4, 365 c; fr. 5, 346 f; fr. 6, 363 c; fr. 10, 423 d; fr. 11, 430 f; fr. 15, 359 d; fr. 18, 380 e; fr. 19, 347 b; fr. 21, 358 f
Ephippus of Olynthus, 434 a
Ephorus, 362 c
Epicharmus, 338 d, 362 b, d, 363 e, 366 b, 370 b, 371 f, 374 d, 389 a, 391 d, 398 d, 400 c, 408 d, 411 a (p. 364), 424 d, 429 a
Epicerates, corrupt politician, 424 a and note i
Epicerates of Ambracia, poet of the Middle Comedy, fr. 1, 422 f
Epicurus, 354 b-c
Epigenes, fr. 2, 384 a. See Antiphanes
Epimanes (Insane), epithet of Antiochus Epiphanes, 439 a
Epinicus, poet of the New Comedy (second half of third century B.C.), fr. 1, 432 b
Epitimaëus (Censorious), epithet of Ulpian, 362 b
- Erasixenus, celebrated in an epigram as **a** drinker, 436 d
Eratosthenes, 376 b, 418 a
Eresus, **a** city in Lesbos, 333 a, 387 b, 406 c, 438 c
Eretria, 369 f, 376 a, 414 c, 451 c
Ergias (Ergeias) of Rhodes, historian, 360 e
Ermouchon (ερμούχου), 416 c. See Eunostus
Erysichthon, son of Myrmidon, 382 d and note e, 392 d, 416, b
Erythrae, 384 e, 484 b
Eryx, 392 b, 394 f
Euboea, 439 e-f
Eubulides, poet of the Middle Comedy (fourth century B.C.), 437 d (?)
Eubulides, opponent of Aristotle, 354 c, 437 d (?)
Eubulus, comic poet, fr. 4, 369 d; fr. 9, 340 d; fr. 12, 417 b; fr. 34, 417 c; fr. 36, 347 d; fr. 39, 417 c; fr. 47, 396 a; fr. 50, 442 e; fr. 53, 417 d; fr. 60, 380 e; fr. 66, 417 d; fr. 79, 424 b; fr. 89, 371 e; fr. 91, 92, 422 e; fr. 101, 384 c; fr. 107, 449 e; fr. 114, 397 a
Eudemus (more correctly Euthydemus) of Athens, writer on food (ca. 150 B.C.), 369 e, 371 a
Eudoxus of Cnidus, 392 d
Euergetes. See Ptolemy VII.
Euus, epithet of Dionysus, 368 b
Eumenes of Cardia, compiler of *Journals* relating to Alexander (ca. 300 B.C.), 434 b
Eumenes, king of Pergamum, 375 d
Eumenes of Pergamum, nephew of King Philetaerus, 445 d
Eunomus, killed by Heracles, 411 a
Eunostos, Spirit of the harvest, at Delphi, 416 c (?)
Eupatridae, 410 a
Euphorion of Chalcis, 436 f
Euphranor, **a** gourmand, 345 c
Euphron, comic poet, fr. 1, 379 c; fr. 7, 399 b; fr. 8, 343 b; fr. 10, 377 d
Eupolis, comic poet, fr. 8, 426 f; fr. 12, 380 e; fr. 15, 409 b; fr. 36, 397 b, e, 400 b; fr. 47, 368 d; fr. 74, 370 b; fr. 99, 373 e; fr. 118, 408 d; fr. 205, 425 a; fr. 214,

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

302 e; fr. 281, 375 a; fr. 298, 408 e; fr. 301, 406 c
 Euripides, 336 b note c, 342 b note d, 422 b, 424 e, 428 f, 432 c note e, 446 a and note d; *Antiope*, 421 f; *Autolycus*, 413 c-f; *Bacch.* 680, 362 a; 1129, 344 a; *Hel.* 1337, 363 a; *Her.* 929, 409 a; *Hypsipyle*, 343 f; *I.T.* 1092, 449 f note a; 940, 437 c note f; *Med.* 193, 363 a; *Sciron*, 368 d; *Sthenoboea*, 421 f, 427 e; imitated Callias, 453 e
 Europa, 367 c note j
 Europe, 333 b, 447 d, 457 f
 Eurydice, mother of Archemorus, 396 e
 Eurytion, a shepherd, 442 a note d
 Eusebeia, Reverence personified, 433 a
 Eustathius, 362 e note 4, 409 c note 3, 411 b note 6, 440 a note 2, 455 f note h
 Enthydemus. See Eudemus
 Enthyus, a fop (fourth century B.C.), 342 e
 Enthyus, a cook, 379 e
 Evenus of Paros, Sophist and poet (fifth century B.C.), 367 e, 429 f
 Famine (*Λιμός*), painting of, 452 b
 Fortuna, 361 f-362 a
 Funnel (*Χώνη*), nickname of Diotimus of Athens, 436 e
 Galen, 399 b note 2
 Gallipoli (Thracian Chersonesus), 333 a, 370 d
 Ganymede, carried away by the eagle of Zeus, 459 a note a
 Gasterodora, a facetious name for Metrodora, in Anacreon, 447 a
 Gatis, mythical queen of Syria, 346 d
 Gê, goddess of the earth, 333 a, b, 449 b
 Gelon of Syracuse, 401 d
 Genthion or Thenthion, Illyrian chieftain, 440 a
 Gerana, changed into a crane, 393 e
 Geryones, giant overcome by Heracles, 346 f
 Glaucias, a character in Alexis, 353 c-e
 Glaucus, sea-god, 342 b

Glaucus of Locris, 369 b
 Gluttony, shrine of, 416 b
 Glyce, a maidservant in a play by Pherecrates, 430 e
 Gnathaena, a courtesan in Philipides' *'Avavéwris*, 384 e, f, and note e
 Gnathænium, nickname of a courtesan, 371 f
 Gobio, a profligate (fourth century B.C.), 339 a, e
 Gods, in an oath, 337 c
 Gorgon, 345 b
 Greece. See Hellas
 Greek athletes, 413 c-f; bowls of healing, 424 e; belief in Hades, 410 e; cities, in riddles, 457 f; dancing, 362 a, c note b, 454 f note a; dinners, 358 d; frugality, 413 d note b; language, 376 f and note b, 401 c note 4; song, 368 f; wine, 423 e, 431 e; women, 441 b
 Greeks, at Antioch, 430 b; conquer Rhodes, 360 d-361 c; embarking for Troy, 426 e; liberation of, 439 e; seated at meals, 428 b; white pigeons among, 394 e; Sicilian Greeks, 416 b
 Gryllus, father of Xenophon, 427 f
 Hades, 351 a, 410 e
 Hadrian, 361 f
 Hagnocles of Rhodes (?), 360 b
 Harmodius of Lepreum, historian, 442 b
 Harmonia, wife of Cadmus, 350 f, 425 c
 Harpalus, 341 f
 Harpocraton, 425 b note 2
 Hebe, 425 e
 Hecataeus, 410 c, 418 e, 447 c
 Hecate, 353 f and note a
 Hector, 396 f, 433 c, 438 a
 Hedyllus, writer of epigrams, 344 f
 Hegemon of Thasos, parodist, 406 d-407 c
 Hegesander of Delphi, 334 e, 337 f, 340 f, 343 d, 344 a, 350 a, 365 d, 400 d, 419 d, 431 d, 432 b, 444 d
 Hegesianax of Alexandria, 393 d
 Hegesilochus of Rhodes, given to luxury (established an oligarchy in Rhodes, 356 B.C.), 444 e-445 a
 Hegesippus, comic poet, fr. 1, 405 d

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Helen, daughter of Zeus and Nemesis, 334 c; Helen's food, 358 f. *Cf.* the following lemma
- Helen, a voracious woman, 414 d
- Heliodorus of Athens, 406 d
- Helios, 349 a
- Hellanicus, 410 f, 416 b, 447 c
- Hellas, 349 d, 350 e, 351 c, 368 f, 394 e, 413 c
- Hellespont, 386 e, 425 c
- Helorus river, in south-eastern part of Sicily, 331 e
- Helots*, poem so entitled, 400 c
- Hemiochus, comic poet, fr. 2, 396 d; fr. 4, 408 a
- Hephaestion, favourite of Alexander, 434 a
- Hephaestus, 379 c, 423 b
- Hera, 393 f, 440 d
- Heracleia, in Pontus, 331 c, 339 b, 351 c, d, 374 a, 427 b, 437 e, 456 c
- Heracleides Lembus, 333 a
- Heracleides of Pontus, 455 d
- Heracleitus, philosopher, 423 f note a
- Heracleitus, supposed to be a comic poet, 414 d. See Nauck, *Mél. gréco-romains*, v. 237
- Hercules, 392 d, 410 f, 411 a-412 b, 417 d, e, 441 a-b, 442 d; in oaths, 338 e, 417 b, 449 b
- Hermias of Methymna, historian (fourth century B.C.), 438 c
- Hermaphroditus, compounded of Hermes and Aphrodite, in a riddle, 448 e
- Hermes, 402 f, 409 c, 425 c, 437 b, 448 e
- Hermioné, 338 b, 455 c
- Hermioneus, 399 a
- Hermippus, comic poet, fr. 25, 426 f; fr. 41, 418 c; fr. 45, 344 c; fr. 60, 423 a
- Hermippus of Smyrna, 342 c, 443 a, 451 e
- Hermodorus, in a riddle, 448 e
- Herodas, writer of mimes (third century B.C.), 350 e note a
- Herodicus, 340 e
- Herodorus of Heracleia, historian, 411 a (p. 360)
- Herodorus of Megara, trumpeter (ca. 300 B.C.), 414 e-415 a
- Herodotus, 334 a, 396 c, 399 c, 400 c, e, 401 d, 410 c, e, 427 b, 434 d note c, 436 f, 438 b, c, 450 c note a
- Hesiod, 364 b, *cf.* 364 a note b, 364 c, 426 c, 428 b, 452 e note d
- Hestia, 331 a, 382 e
- Hesychius, 357 a note 2, 359 e note a, 369 a note h, 392 a note b, 427 d note b, 441 f note 5, 442 a note d
- Hierapolis, a city in Phrygia, 412 e
- Hieronymus of Rhodes, pupil of Aristotle, 424 f, 435 a
- Himalis, epithet of Demeter, 416 c
- Hipparchus, author of the *Egyptian Iliad*, 393 c
- Hipparchus, son of Dionysius the Elder, 436 a
- Hippocrates of Cos, 399 b, 432 c note d
- Hippodamus, a Spartan at the siege of Cromnus, 452 a
- Hippolochus, in Homer, 458 c
- Hippolochus of Macedonia, 402 a
- Hipponax, 370 a, 375 a, c, 388 b
- Holophernes, 440 b note e
- Homer, 336 b, 347 e, 362 a, d, 363 a, e, f, 364 a, 373 b, 375 b, 382 e, 384 b, c, 391 a, c, 396 e, 406 b, e, f, 408 b, 409 a, 412 b, d, 420 f, 423 e, 424 e, 425 d, e, 433 b-e, 437 e, 438 a, b, 444 e, 446 d, f, 458 a-f
- Horace, 381 a note d, 408 a note d, 430 a note a, 430 c note f and note g
- Horus, 417 b
- Hygieia, goddess of health, 423 d, 433 a
- Hypelaos (Oily), a spring near Ephesus, 361 d
- Hypereides, 341 e-342 c, 424 d, e
- Hysipylé*, of Euripides, badly acted by Leonteus, 343 f
- Ialysus, in Rhodes, 360 e
- Iapyx, name of a slave, 423 d
- Iasus, a city in Caria, 418 e
- Iberia, Iberians, 330 f, 432 a
- Ibycus, 388 e
- Ichthyas, Megarian philosopher, 335 a
- Ichthyon, a character in Telecleides' *Amphitryons*, 335 a
- Ichthys, son of the goddess Atargatis, 346 e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Idaeus, a herald in Homer, 425 d
 Ictus, epithet of Dionysus, 363 b
 Ilios. See Troy
 Illeberis (Ilhberis), river and city
 in Gallia Narbonensis, near the
 Spanish border, 332 a
 Illyrians, 440 a, 443 a-b
 India, Indians, 332 b, 394 e, 434 d,
 437 a, 438 e
 Ino, 344 a
 Iolaus, companion of Heracles, 392 e
 Ion of Chios, 411 b, 426 e, 436 f,
 447 d-f, 451 d
 Ion, in a riddle, 458 e
 Ionia, 404b
 Ionic, diction, 375 c, 397 e, 400 c, d;
 oath, 370 b; vices, 440 b
 Iphiclus, Greek leader who over-
 came the Phoenicians in Rhodes,
 360 e-361 c
 Isthmus of Corinth, 351 c note d
 Istrus (Ister), Danube river, 387 f
 Istrus, historian, 345 d, 387 f
 Isus, overcome by Hermioneus,
 399 a
 Italy, 362 b, 390 b, 441 a; comedy
 of, 402 b; mimes of, 452 f
 Ithaca, 392 f
 Iulis, on the island of Ceos, 456 d
 January, cucumbers in, 372 d
 Jason, 428 f
 Juba, 343 f
 Kelés, Rider-demon, 442 a
 Keraunos, Thunderbolt, said of the
 glintton Damippus, 417 a
 Koios, father of Leto, 455 d
 Koré, Persephone, 455 d
 Labdacus, a Sicilian cook (fourth
 century B.C.), 403 e
 Lacedaemon, Lacedaemonians, 350 c,
 362 f, 369 a, 384 a, 392 f, 397 c,
 401 d, 409 d, 427 b, 431 d, 432 a,
 d, f, 433 b, 436 e, 451 d, 452 a, b
 Lachares, Athenian general (end of
 fourth century B.C.), 405 f and
 note c
 Laches, a character in the *Πενδυπο-
 βολεμιας* of Crobylus, 365 a
 Laconians. See Lacedaemon
 Lacydes of Cyrene, Academic philo-
 sopher (ca. 200 B.C.), 438 a
 Ladon river, in Arcadia, 332 f
 Lampon, a soothsayer (fifth century
 B.C.), 344 e
 Lamprias, a cook, 379 e
 Lampsacus, 394 e
 Laomedon, king of Troy, father of
 Ganymede, 459 a
 Larcas, a Phoenician, 360 f
 Larensis, 331 b, 372 d, 381 f, 398 b,
 c, 448 c, 459 b note e
 Larichus, brother of the poet
 Sappho, 425 a
 Larina, in Epeirus, 376 b
 Larinus, a mythical herdsman.
 376 c
 Lasus of Hermione, 338 b, 455 c
 Laurel-Bearer, title of Apollo at
 Philya, 424 f
 Leda, 373 e
 Leistadae, a village on the island
 of Naxos, 348 b
 Lemnos, 366 d
 Leogoras, a rich man mentioned by
 Aristophanes and Plato comicus,
 387 a
 Leonides, commander of the forces
 of Byzantium, 442 c and note b
 Leonides, one of the Deipno-
 sophists, 367 d
 Leonides, in a riddle, 448 d
 Leonteus of Argos, tragic poet,
 343 e
 Lepreum, 442 b
 Lepreus, challenged Heracles, 412
 a-b
 Leto, 372 a, b, 455 d
 Leucadia, Leucas, 351 d
 Leucon, comic poet, fr. 2, 343 c
 Leucon, a cook's apprentice in
 Poseidippus, 376 e
 Leucophrys, a name given to the
 island of Tenedos, 393 e
 Leuctra, 418 b
 Liber, Bacchus, 363 b note a
 Libya, 345 e, 388 d, 390 d, 394 f
 Lindus, in Rhodes, 360 d, 445 a
 Lityersas, son of Midas, 415 b
 Livy, 440 a note 3
 Locrians, Epizephyrian, on the
 coast of Italy in the territory of
 the Brutti, 429 a
 Lordon, a divinity allied to Priapus,
 442 a and note e
 Lusitania, 330 f-331 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Lyaeus, epithet of Dionysus, 363 b
 Lycaon, 458 b
 Lyceum, 336 e
 Lycia, Lycians, 333 d, 347 a, b
 Lycon of Iasus, author of a biography of Pythagoras, 418 e
 Lycophron of Chalcis, Alexandrian poet, 420 a
 Lycurgus, mythical king of Thrace, persecuted Dionysus, 445 e
 Lycus, a cook's apprentice, 379 d, 380 a
 Lydia, 346 e, 388 a, 415 c, 418 d, 420 b, 432 a (?), 432 e
 Lygdamis, tyrant of Naxos, 348 c
 Lynceus of Samos, 337 d, 344 c, 360 d, 401 f, 402 a, 434 d
 Lysander, Spartan general, 431 d
 Lysias, 365 b, 403 c
 Lysippus, comic poet, fr. 6, 344 e

 Macareus, son of Aeolus (see Euripides, fr. 14-42, Aristoph. *Nub.* 1371), 444 c
 Macedon, 347 b, 351 b, 402 a, 434 a, 436 d, e, 455 e
 Machaon, 458 e
 Machon, comic poet, 337 c, 341 a, 345 f, 348 e
 Macrobius, 338 f note d
 Maeandrius of Miletus, historian (third century B.C. ?), 454 a
 Maeonia, a district in Lydia, 412 e
 Magi, 434 d
 Magnes, fr. 2, 367 f
 Magnus, one of the Deipnosophists, 380 d
 Manes, a slave-name in many comedies, 336 f, 402 f
 Manius Currius, 419 a
 Mantinea, 417 a
 Marathon, 380 c
 Mardonius, 394 e
 Maroneia, 351 e, f
 Marshes (Λίμναι), a quarter of Athens in which stood the temple of Dionysus, 437 d
 Massilia, 429 a
 Maton, glutinous Sophist, 342 c, d, 343 a
 Matris, author of a *Eulogy of Heracles*, 412 b
 Mauretanians (Μαυρούσιοι), 343 f

 Medeius of Thessaly, entertained Alexander the Great, 434 c
 Medes, 401 d
 Media, 439 e
 Medusa, 345 b
 Megacles, historian (period unknown), 419 a
 Megacles, an Alexandrian, father of Aglaüs, 415 a
 Megalartus, 416 c
 Megalomazus, 416 c
 Megalopolis, 330 f, 347 d, 418 a, 452 a
 Megara, Megarians, 335 a, 350 f, 388 b, 414 e, 418 b
 Melampus, 340 a
 Melanippides of Melos, dithyrambic poet, 429 c
 Melanthius, 343 c
 Membracia, a pun on Ambracia, 351 d
 Menander, fr. 8, 431 b; fr. 67, 442 c; fr. 69, 446 d; fr. 119, 120, 373 d; fr. 130, 383 f; fr. 151, 446 e; fr. 158, 159, 365 c; fr. 167, 168, 373 c; fr. 196, 197, 385 f; fr. 212, 426 c; fr. 260, 385 e; fr. 293, 434 b; fr. 319, 364 d; fr. 470, 408 e
 Mendaeon wine, 364 d (so A)
 Menecles of Barca, 390 b
 Menedemus, philosopher, 419 e-420 c
 Menelaus, 343 d, 424 e; Meneleüs, 397 f
 Messenia, in Peloponnesus, 442 b
 Metagenes, comic poet, fr. 2, 385 b; fr. 3, 355 a; fr. 14, 459 b
 Methymna, on the northern coast of Lesbos, 438 c, 442 f
 Methymnaeus, epithet of Dionysus, 363 b
 Metrodora, 447 a note g
 Metrodorus of Scepsis, 391 d
 Midas, 415 b
 Middle Comedy, 336 d
 Miletus, 331 c, 351 a, 413 a, 429 b, 442 e
 Milltown (Mylasa), 337 c
 Milon of Croton, famous athlete (sixth century B.C.), 412 e-413 a
 Misgolas, a profligate mentioned by comic poets of the fourth century, 339 a-c
 Mithra, Persian deity, 434 e
 Mithradates, king of Pontus, 415 e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Mithradatic wars, 332 f
 Mitylene, chief city of Lesbos, 425 a, 436 f
 Mnaseas of Patrae, 331 d, 346 d
 Mnaseis, mentioned by Sappho, 410 e
 Mnesimachus, poet of the Middle Comedy, fr. 2, 417 e; fr. 3, 359 c; fr. 4, 402 e-403 d; fr. 7, 421 b; fr. 8, 418 b; fr. 9, 337 a; fr. 10, 333 b
 Mnesiptolemus, historian (second half of third century B.C.), 432 b
 Mnesitheus of Athens, 355 a, 357 a, 419 c
 Moerocles, Athenian, accused of corruption in the Harpalus affair (fourth century B.C.), 341 f
 Moesia, the country north of Thrace and Illyria, 398 e
 Monunius, an Illyrian, 440 a
 Mopsus, eponymous hero, 346 e
 Moschion, musician (fourth century B.C.), 342 c
 Moschion, a character in Straton, 382 d
 Mossynum, in Thrace, 345 e and note a
 Mother of the Gods, temple of, 407 c, 422 d
 Muses, 341 c, 348 d, 350 e, 360 a, 414 e
 Mycerinus, Egyptian king, 488 b
 Myconos, 346 b
 Mygdoniots, living in the southern part of Macedonia, 347 a
 Mylasa, a city of Caria, 348 d
 Mylon, gentile plural, sc. city, City of Mills, Machon's name for Mylasa, in Caria, 337 c
 Myndus, 337 f, 338 d, 339 c, 390 f, 391 b, c, f, 392 c, 393 a, d, 394 e, 395 c, 398 c
 Mynnacus, a shoemaker (ca. 300 B.C.), 351 a
 Mynniscus of Chalcis, tragic actor (fifth century B.C.), 344 d-e
 Myrrinidon, father of Erysichthon, 416 b
 Myrsilus, tyrant of Lesbos (end of seventh century B.C.), 430 c
 Myrtilus, one of the Deipnosophists, 362 a, 367 f, 373 a, 384 d, 385 c, 386 e, 397 a

Naples, 401 a
 Narbo river, in Gallia Narbonensis, 332 a
 Naucrates, an Athenian, father of Misgolas (ca. 400 B.C.), 339 b
 Nausicrates, comic poet, fr. 3, 399 e
 Naxians, Naxos, 348 a-c
 Neanthos of Cyzicus, 376 a
 Neileos, 397 f
 Nemesis, 334 c
 Neochabis, an Egyptian king, 418 e
 Neoptolemus of Parium, Alexandrian poet, 454 f
 Nepos, 384 a note e
 Nereus, sea-god, 343 b, 352 e
 Nereus of Chios, a cook, 379 e
 Nestor, in Homer, 433 b d
 Nestor, writer on the theatre, 415 a
 Nicaea, 437 e
 Nicander of Colophon, 366 d, 369 a, b, f, 370 a, 371 c, d and note b, 372 e, 392 a, 395 c, 411 a
 Niceratus, a character in Straton, 382 d
 Nicias of Nicaea, 437 e
 Nicobule, a woman who wrote memoirs of Alexander (ca. 300 B.C.), 434 c
 Nicocares, comic poet, fr. 1, 426 e
 Nicocles, a Cyprian prince (fourth century B.C.), 352 d
 Nicocreon, a Cyprian prince (fourth century B.C.), 337 e, 349 e, 352 d (?)
 Nicodamas, husband of Gerana, 393 f
 Nicolaidas of Myconos, unknown, 346 b and note 5
 Nicolas (?), 346 b note 5
 Nicolas of Damascus, 332 f, 415 e
 Nicomachus ὁ ῥυθμικός, author of an epic, *Cheiron*, 364 a
 Nicophon, comic poet, fr. 14, 368 b, fr. 18, 389 a
 Nicoteles of Corinth, drank deeply, 438 c
 Nile, 345 e, 356 a; Nile goose (χημαλώπηξ), 395 d
 Nilus, 343 b
 Ninus, Nineveh, 336 a
 Ninus, a bellicose person described by Phoenix of Colophon, 421 d
 Nothippus, tragic poet, 344 c-d
 Numenius, 371 b and note f
 Nymphodorus of Syracuse, geographer, 331 e

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Nymphodorus, an actor of Italian mimes (fourth century B.C.), 452 f.
Perhaps the same as the juggler mentioned 19 f

Nymphs, 401 f

Nysseus, son of Dionysius the Elder, 435 e-436 a

Oceanus, 334 d

Odeum, 336 e

Odysseus, 392 f note f, 412 b-d, 446 b note h

Oeneus, 383 c

Oenomaus, 426 f

Oily (*Υπέλαιος*), a spring near Ephesus, 361 d

Olympenê, a region in the northern part of Mysia, 448 c

Olympia, 382 b, 412 e, f, 413 a, 414 a, 418 e

Olympian, derisive epithet of Pericles, 436 f

Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, 423 c, 435 a

Olympus, 458 d

Olynthiac river, in the Chalcidic peninsula, 334 e-f

Olynthus, son of Heracles, 334 e

Olynthus, city on the Chalcidic peninsula, 334 e, 436 c

Ophelias, doubtful name in Pherecrates, 365 a (*πρὸς ὠφέλην* A)

Opora (Ripe Fruit), a character in *The Peace* of Aristophanes and in Alexis, 448 e note a

Orcus, 442 a note d

Orestes, son of Agamemnon, 437 c-d

Oreus, a city on the northern coast of Euboea, 436 b

Orophernes, Cappadocian chieftain (second century B.C.), 440 b

Orpheus, a pun on *Orphós* (Sea-Perch), 340 c

Orphós (Sea-Perch), 340 c, 344 e

Orthannes, in Plato's comedy *Phaon*, 441 f

Ortygia, earlier name of Delos, 392 d

Ox (*Bovs*), nickname of Cleon the singer, 349 c

Paeonia, Northern Macedonia, 333 a, 398 e, 447 d

Palamedes, acted as soothsayer on the Trojan expedition, 426 e

Palamedes, one of the Deipnosophists, 397 a

Pallas, 406 e

Pamphilus of Alexandria, 360 b, 387 d

Pamphyla, 350 a

Pan, 420 b, 454 f, 455 a

Panarces, riddle of, 452 c

Pandora, 370 b

Panopeus, father of the inventor Epeus, 456 e, 457 a

Paphians, of Paphus in Cyprus, 347 a

Paphlagonia, 331 d, 390 c, 415 d

Parasitus, nickname of a glutton in Alexis, 421 d

Parilia, Roman festival, 361 f

Parium, 454 f

Patrae, 331 d

Patroclus, friend of Achilles, 433 d

Patroclus, nauarch of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 334 a-b

Paulus, 439 b note 5

Pausanias, periegete, 331 e notes c and 3

Pauson, a Pythagorean satirized by Heniochus, 408 a, b

Paxamus, 376 d

Peisander, assailed by the comic poets, 415 e

Peritho, goddess of persuasion, 383 b

Peleus, 383 c

Pelion, 401 d

Pella, 348 e, 352 a

Pellene, a town in the eastern part of Achaia, famous for its wool, 414 e

Peloponnesus, 344 d

Pelops, 388 d

Penelope, 351 c note c

Perdix (Partridge), name or nickname of Cleombrotus's father, 389 a

Pergamum, 336 e, 434 f, 445 d

Periander, tyrant of Corinth (600 B.C.), 427 e, 438 a, 443 a

Pericles, 336 f, 418 d note d, 436 f

Peripatetics, 332 b-c

Persephone (*Περσεφόνη*), 397 c, 441 d, 455 d

Perseus, son of Danae, 396 e, 402 b

Perseus of Macedon, son of Philip V., 445 d

Persia, Persian, 374 d, 394 e, 413 b, 416 a, b, 432 a, 434 e, f

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Phacae, a Phoenician, 361 c
 Phaenon, a lyre-player, satirized by Hedyllus, 344 f
 Phaenias of Eresus, 383 a, 352 c, 371 c, d, 406 c, 438 c
 Phaké (Φακή), nickname of Hegemon, 406 e, f
 Phalaecus, epigrammatist (third century B.C.), 440 d
 Phalanthus, leader of the Phoenicians in Rhodes, 360 e-361 c
 Phalaris, 396 e
 Phalerum, 422 c
 Phanodemus, 392 d, 437 c
 Phaon, in Plato's comedy, 441 e
 Phaon, a flute-player (ca. 300 B.C.), 350 e-f
 Pharsalians, 418 b
 Phaselis, Phaselites, in Pamphylia, 350 a, 351 f, 352 a, 451 e
 Phasis river, 386 e, 387 c, d, f
 Phayllus, lover of fish (in Alexis), 388 d
 Pheidippus, son of Chaerephilus, 407 e
 Pheidon, a cavalry officer mentioned by Mnesimachus, 402 f
 Pheneus, 381 e
 Pherecrates, comic poet, fr. 1, 415 c, fr. 27, 385 e; fr. 28, 396 c; fr. 33, 395 b; fr. 44, 396 c; fr. 52, 365 a; fr. 70, 430 e; fr. 84, 366 d; fr. 107, 424 b; fr. 120, 385 a; fr. 135, 395 b; fr. 139, 343 c; fr. 147, 368 b; fr. 150, 388 f; fr. 152, 364 a and note b; fr. 153, 364 b
 Phigaleia, a town in the southwestern part of Arcadia, 442 b
 Philaenis, 385 c-e, 457 e
 Philemon, comic poet, fr. 32, 385 e; fr. 42, 340 e
 Philetæus, comic poet, fr. 2, 342 a; fr. 3, 416 f; fr. 10, 418 c; fr. 16, 430 d
 Philetæus, king of Pergamum, 445 d
 Philinus, Attic orator (fourth century B.C.), 425 b
 Philinus, a character in Straton, 382 d
 Philip of Macedon, 423 c (?), 435 a-d, 436 d, 442 c note b, 449 b and note d
 Philip, comic poet, 437 d note a
 Philip V. of Macedon, 445 d
 Philippides, comic poet, fr. 5, 384 e
 Philotas of Cos, 383 b, 401 e
 Philochorus, 375 c, 393 e
 Philocrates, 343 e
 Philocydes, at the court of Antigonus Gonatas (third century B.C.), 340 f
 Philomnestus, historian, 445 a
 Philopappus, addressed in a work by Capito, 350 c
 Philostephanus of Cyrene, 331 d, 332 f
 Philostratus, 408 a note e
 Philotas, musician, pupil of Polyidus, 352 b
 Philotimus, writer on food, 355 a
 Philoxenus of Cythera, 341 a, d, e, 352 c, 409 e, 410 b, 446 b
 Philumena, a character in the *Πενδυποβολιμαίος* of Crobylus, 365 a
 Philumenus, a character in Antiphanes' *Butalion*, 358 e
 Philyllus, comic poet, fr. 3, 408 e; fr. 10, 381 a
 Phliasiens, inhabitants of Phlius, 392 f, 445 b, d
 Phlya, a midland deme in Attica, 424 f
 Phocaea, 410 e
 Phocion, 419 a
 Phocylides, 428 b
 Phoenicians, 360 e-361 c, 392 d
 Phoenicides, epicure (fourth century B.C.), 342 f, 343 b, d, 345 e
 Phoenicides, comic poet, fr. 3, 415 e
 Phoenix of Colophon, 359 e, 421 d
 Phormion, 419 a
 Phormisus, corrupt politician, 424 a and note i
 Phoryscus, lover of fish, otherwise unknown, 344 a
 Photius, 399 a note 1, 423 a note 7, 441 f note 5, 442 a note b
 Phrygia, 332 f, 415 b, 447 b; words, 369 a note h
 Phrynichus, comic poet, fr. 12, 371 f; fr. 40, 424 c; fr. 53, 389 a
 Phrynichus, grammarian, 399 a note 1
 Phthia, loved by Zeus, 395 a
 Phylarchus, historian, 333 a, 334 a, 401 d, 412 f, 438 c, 442 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Phyleus, in Homer, 458 e
 Phylomachus, a glutton (third century B.C.), 343 b, 414 d
 Pindar, 411 c, 427 d, 448 d, 455 b; *O. v.* 23, 351 d note f
 Pisa, near Olympia, in Elis, 346 b, 413 a
 Pisès, a stream near Olympia, 414 a, c
 Pistus, a character in Antiphanes' *Butalion*, 358 e
 Pitchers, Feast of, at Athens, 437 b-e
 Pittacus, tyrant of Lesbos (600 B.C.), 427 e
 Plato, comic poet, fr. 3, 456 a; fr. 9, 446 e; fr. 17, 368 e; fr. 33, 367 c, 368 c; fr. 43, 367 c; fr. 71, 330 e; fr. 95, 385 d; fr. 106, 387 a; fr. 110, 375 b; fr. 120, 424 a; fr. 144, 422 f; fr. 160, 344 d; fr. 163, 446 e; fr. 174, 441 e; fr. 175, 367 d; fr. 176, 424 a
 Plato, the philosopher, 343 c-d, 354 b, 354 d, 393 a, 419 d; *Apol.* 23 e, 448 note 5; 40 A, 379 c note a; *Cratyl.* 406 c, 353 a note b; *Laws* 637 d, 432 a, 440 b; 669 d, 352 c note a; 773 c, 444 a; 775 B, 431 f; 812 d, 352 c note a; *Phaedo* 115 A, 341 d note a; *Phileb.* 61 A, 423 b; 61 c, 424 d; *Polit.* 306, 444 a note f; *Rep.* 330 B, 413 d note b; 364 c, 452 e; 399 c, 352 c note a; 479 B, 452 c; 495 c, 377 f note b; 495 D, 452 d; 562 c, 433 f, 443 f; *Symp.* 172 B, 365 b; *Tim.* 17 A, 381 f
 Plator, see Pleuratus
 Plautus, 385 e note f
 Pleiades, 457 d
 Pleuratus (Plator?), an Illyrian, 447 a
 Plutarch of Chaeroneia, 340 f note d, 346 a note a (p. 69), 365 e note 3, 434 b note c, 435 e note b, 437 c note b, 453 d note h
 Plutarch, one of the Deipnosophists, 350 d, 384 a, 390 d
 Pluto, 455 d
 Plutus, 359 f
 Podaleirius, 453 e
 Polemon, 341 a, 346 b, 372 a, 387 f, 388 c, 409 d, 410 c, 416 b, 436 d, e, 442 e
 Polemon, Academic philosopher, 419 c
 Pollux, 414 e note d, 424 f note 1
 Polybius of Megalopolis, 330 f, 332 a, 400 f, 418 a, 424 c, 425 f, 427 d note 5, 439 a-d, e-f, 440 a-b, e-f, 445 d
 Polycharmus of Naucratis, historian, 333 d
 Polycrates, Sophist at Athens and in Cyprus (end of fifth century B.C.), 335 c-d
 Polyidus, musician, 352 b
 Polyzelus, comic poet, fr. 9, 370 f
 Polyzelus (Polyzalus), writer on Rhodian history (ca. 200 B.C.?), 361 c
 Pontianus, one of the Deipnosophists, 443 c, 445 c, 446 b
 Pontus, 331 c, 349 d, 351 c, 366 c, 390 a, 406 e, 415 e, 430 a, 455 d
 Poseidippus, comic poet, fr. 26, 376 e; fr. 27, 377 b
 Poseidippus, epigrammatist (third century B.C.), 412 d, 414 d-e, 415 b
 Poseidon, 333 d, 346 c, 363 e, 412 a, 425 c
 Poseidonius, 333 b, 369 c, 401 a, 439 e
 Pratinas, 392 f
 Prepelasus, his opinion of the Boeotians (general under Cassander 315 B.C., under Lysimachus 302 B.C.), 418 a
 Priapus, 441 f note a (p. 502)
 Prodicus, 406 e and note b
 Proetides, Proetus, 340 a
 Propus of Rhodes, singer (fourth century B.C.), 347 f
 Proschium (Πρόσχιον), a small town in Aetolia, formerly known as Pylene, 411 a
 Protagoras, 354 c
 Protarchus, in Plato's *Philebus*, 424 d
 Proteas of Macedon, 434 a
 Proteus, 352 e, epithet of Agis, 345 a
 Psammetichus, Egyptian king, 345 e
 Ptolemais, a city on the coast of Pamphylia, near Cilicia, 333 c
 Ptolemy Soter, 334 a, 350 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Ptolemy, mentioned in a play by Alexis, 369 e
 Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, 387 d, 425 e
 Ptolemy Philopator, 354 e, 425 f
 Ptolemy VII. Euergetes, writer of memoirs, 375 d, 387 e, 438 d
 Ptolemy of Megalopolis, son of Agesarchus, 425 f
 Pyanepsia, at Athens, 408 a
 Pygmies, 390 b, 398 e, f
 Pyles, father of Cyathus and Antimachus, 411 a. See Proschium
 Pyrene (Pyrenees), 332 a
 Pylilampes, an Athenian (second half of fifth century B.C.), 397 c
 Pyrrhon of Elis, 419 d
 Pythagoras of Samos, 418 e-419 a, 452 d
 Pythian priestess, 400 d
 Pythonica, a courtesan (fourth century B.C.), 389 a-d
 Pytho (Delphi), 362 b
 Quail Island (*Ὀπρυγία*), 392 d
 Rhegium, 402 a
 Rhodes, 347 f, 350 b, 351 c, 352 c, 359 d, 360 b-361 c, 369 f, 374 b, 379 e, 387 c, 403 e, 404 a, 415 f, 420 b, 424 f, 436 f, 444 d-445 a, 451 d
 Rhodophon (sent to Rome 167 B.C.), 444 d-e
 Rhoseynus, river and city in Gallia Narbonensis, 332 a
 Romans, 330 f, 398 b, 419 a, 425 a, 429 b, 438 d, 439 e, 440 e, 442 a note d, 445 d
 Rome, 331 b, 361 f, 362 a note g, 384 c, 440 b
 Sabazius, 417 b
 Sabines, 419 a
 Sacadas, accented on the penult, 388 b
 Salamis, 380 d, 436 e, 458 d
 Samagorean, a strong wine mentioned by Aristotle, 429 f
 Samnites, 419 a note 6
 Samos, 335 c, 337 d, 344 c, 401 f, 418 e, 434 d, 451 b
 Samothrace, mysteries of, 421 e
 Sappho, 391 f, 410 d-e, 425 a, c; in Antiphanes, 450 e-451 a
 Sardanapalus, 335 f, 336 b, d, f, 412 d
 Sarpedon, general of Demetrius II. Nicator (second half of second century B.C.), 333 c-d
 Satyrus, a Sophist (ca. 300 B.C.), 350 f
 Scepsis, 346 c, 425 c
 Scholiast, Aristoph. *Ach.* 930, 437 c note b; *Pac.* 697, 368 e noted
 Scialthos, 390 c
 Sciras of Tarentum, writer of Italian comedy (fourth century B.C.), 402 b
 Scolus, 416 c
 Scopas (ὁ παλαίος), ruler of Crannon in Thessaly (sixth century B.C.), father of Creon, 438 c. See the story of Simonides in Cic. *De or.* II. 86
 Scopas, son of Creon (fifth century B.C.), 438 c
 Scylla, 341 a
 Scythians, 334 a, 399 c, 410 c and note c, 427 a-c, 428 e, 432 a, 437 f, 441 d
 Seleucus, Alexander's general, 405 f, 432 c
 Seleucus, grammarian, 367 a, 398 a, 430 c
 Semale, mother of Dionysus, 430 d
 Semus (Semos) of Delos, 331 f, 335 a
 Seuthes, a cook in Poseidippus, 377 b-c
 Seven Sages, 379 e, 380 c, 443 a, 445 a
 Shakespeare, 379 a note b
 Shifty (*Μεταθέμενος*), epithet of the Stoic Dionysius of Heracleia, 437 e
 Sicilian, barley, 331 a; beat, 371 a; kottabos, 427 d; meat, 396 a; pigeons, 395 b, c; tunnies, 399 d; words, 402 c
 Sicily, 362 b, 394 f, 402 b, c, 408 e, 405 f, 407 a, 416 b, 427 f, 435 d, 441 a
 Sicon, a slave-character in Alexis, 336 e
 Sicon, a cook, 373 b
 Sicyon, 351 e, 352 b
 Sicyonian shoes, 349 e
 Sidé, city in Pamphylia, 350 a
 Silenus, 420 a
 Simaristus, grammarian, 395 f, 399 a

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Simias, a character in a comedy of Dionysius, 404 e, 405 d
 Simonides, addressed in Hesiod's *Eoëae*, 364 c
 Simonides of Ceos, 352 c, 368 e note d, 374 d, 396 e, 415 f, 424 c, 447 a, 456 c-f
 Simycaes, an actor (fourth century B.C.), 348 a
 Sindians, 347 a
 Sinope, a courtesan (fourth century B.C.), 389 a
 Sinope, in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, 431 c, 436 f
 Siphnos, 355 a, 369 d, f
 Sitô, epithet of Demeter, 416 c
 Socrates, Socratic, 341 d note a, 343 c, 370 c, 382 a
 Socrates, a medical writer (?), 358 a
 Soli, 393 a, 448 c, 454 f
 Solon, addressed in a play by Alexis, 431 d
 Sopater, 341 e
 Sophilus, comic poet, fr. 3, 431 a
 Sophocles, 365 b and note h, 373 d, 375 d, 388 f, 396 b, 400 b, c, 401 d, 409 c, 410 c, 428 a, f, 433 e, 441 e and note c, 447 a note g, 447 b, 454 f; *Ant.* 225, 408 a note e; 714, 344 a; *O.T.* 67, 408 a note e; imitated Callias, 453 e
 Sophon of Acarnania, celebrated cook (fourth century B.C.), 403 e, 404 b
 Sophron, 362 c, 376 b, 380 e, 394 d, 409 a
 Sophrosyne, Sobriety personified, 433 a
 Sosias, a character in Menander, 446 d
 Sosipater, comic poet, fr. 1, 377 f
 Sosiphanes of Syracuse, tragic poet living in Alexandria (born 306-305 B.C.), 453 a
 Sosithens of Alexandria (in the Troad), tragic poet (third century B.C.), 415 b
 Sotades, comic poet, fr. 1, 405 c note b; fr. 3, 368 a
 Sotades, a runner, 416 f
 Soterides, a parvenu in Euphron, 377 d
 Sotion of Alexandria, biographer (second century B.C.), 336 d, e, 343 d
 Spain, 330 f
 Sparta, Spartiate. See Lacedaemon
 Speusippus, 369 b, 387 c, 391 d
 Sphaerus, disciple of Cleanthes, 354 e
 Sphinx, 441 d, 456 b
 Stageirus, on the Chalcidic peninsula near the Macedonian border, birthplace of Aristotle, 354 c, 398 e
 Stasinus, 334 c
 Stephanus of Byzantium, 432 c note 4
 Stesichorus, lyric poet, 451 d, 457 a
 Stheneboea, loved Bellerophon, 427 e
 Sthenelus, tragic poet (fifth century B.C.), 367 b, 428 a
 Stalpo, philosopher of the Megarian school (ca. 380-300 B.C.), 422 d
 Stobaeus, 421 f note f
 Stoics, 333 b
 Strabo, 433 e note c
 Straton, poet of the New Comedy (third century B.C.), fr. 1, 382 b
 Stratoniceus, Athenian lyre-player and wit, 347 f-352 d
 Strattas, comic poet, 453 c; fr. 4, 399 c; fr. 29, 396 a; fr. 58, 373 f. See 415 c
 Struthias, a character in Menander's *Flatterer*, 434 c
 Subura, a disreputable quarter in Rome, 362 a
 Sun-god, 349 a
 Swallow-song in Rhodes, 360 c-d
 Syagrus, boar-hunter, name of a dog and of a man, 401 d
 Sybaris river, 393 e
 Syracuse, 331 e, 341 b, 362 d, 401 d, 435 e-436 a
 Syrratticus, epithet of Ulpian alluding to his Syrian birth and affectation of Atticism. 368 c
 Syria, 333 c, 346 c, 403 d, 440 b
 Syrians, abstained from fish, 342 a, 346 c, d; slaves, 407 e
 Tapyri (Tapuri), a tribe dwelling on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, 442 b
 Tarentum, 402 b
 Tarsus, 346 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Taureas, epicure (fourth century B.C.), 342 f, 343 d, 416 f (?)
- Tauromenium, 342 c
- Technon, a flute-player, 344 c
- Teichius, near Miletus, 351 a
- Teles of Corinth, father of Chry-silla (ca. 470 B.C.), 436 f
- Telecleides, comic poet, fr. 8, 335 a; fr. 16, 344 d; fr. 17, 436 f; fr. 27, 370 b; fr. 31, 399 c
- Telemachus of Acharnae, satirized by Timocles, 407 d-408 a
- Telephanes, a flute-player (ca. 300 B.C.), 351 e
- Telephus, 421 d
- Telestagoras, a rich Naxian, 348 b-c
- Tenos, 379 f
- Tenthion. See Genthion
- Tereus, play by Anaxandrides so named, 373 f-374 b; in Aristophanes, 397 e
- Terpsicles, 391 e
- Terpsion, teacher of Archestratus (fourth century B.C.), 337 b
- Teucer, author of *Ὀπισθοί*, 455 e
- Thargelia, a festival of purification in honour of Apollo and Artemis, 370 b, 424 f
- Thasos, 364 d, 406 d, e, 412 d, e, 431 b, 432 c
- Theagenes of Thasos, athlete (third century B.C.), 412 d, e
- Theano, a courtesan (fourth century B.C.), 339 b
- Thebes, 359 b, 402 c, 417 c, d, 434 b, 436 b
- Themison of Cyprus, favourite of Antiochus II., 438 d
- Theocleia, a courtesan, nicknamed Coroné, 359 b note b
- Theocritus of Chios, 344 a-b
- Theocritus of Syracuse, 380 b note e, 383 b note a, 394 b note e, 432 e note b, 448 e note g
- Theodectas of Phaselis, 451 e, 452 e, 454 d
- Theodorus of Hierapolis, writer on the national games, 412 e
- Theognis of Megara, 364 b and note c, 428 c, 457 a
- Theognis of Rhodes (?), historian, 360 b-d
- Theophilus, comic poet, fr. 3, 417 a; fr. 4, 340 d; fr. 8, 417 a
- Theophrastus, 331 c, 332 b, 337 d, 347 e, 348 a, 369 b, c, f, 371 a and note c, 371 c, 387 b, 390 a, c, 391 e, 423 f, 424 e, 427 c-d, 435 a, e
- Theopompus, comic poet, fr. 8, 368 c; fr. 9, 374 b; fr. 22, 423 a; fr. 23, 399 d; fr. 51, 399 d
- Theopompus of Chios, 384 a, 401 b, 412 b, 415 d, 435 a, d, f, 436 a, b, c, 442 e, f, 444 e
- Theoxenia, 372 a
- Thera, cloaks of, 424 f
- Therapsian islands (?), 432 c
- Theseus, 454 b, d, e
- Thessalians, Thessaly, 350 a, 397 c, 418 c-e, 434 c, 435 a
- Thetis, mother of Achilles, 352 e note c, 458 f
- Theogenes, 412 e. See Theagenes
- Thrace, Thracians, 345 e, 432 a, 442 e, f, 447 b, c, 450 f
- Thrasyleon, in a riddle, 448 d
- Thrasymachus of Chalcedon, sophist, 416 a, 454 f
- Thudippus, mentioned by Timocles, 407 f
- Thys, 415 d
- Timachidas, 369 a
- Timaeus of Plato, 381 f-382 b
- Timaeus of Tauromenium, 342 437 b
- Timocles, comic poet, fr. 3, 385 a; fr. 4, 341 e-f; fr. 7, 407 e; fr. 13, 455 f; fr. 14, 339 d; fr. 15, 342 a; fr. 16, 407 f; fr. 20, 430 f; fr. 21, 407 d; fr. 27, 339 f; fr. 30, 339 c
- Timocrates, 330 f, 365 e, 366 a, 411 a
- Timocreon of Rhodes, epigrammatist, 415 f-416 a
- Timolaus of Thebes, politician who favoured the cause of Philip (fourth century B.C.), 436 b. See Demosth. *De cor.* 241, 324
- Timon of Phlius, 336 d, 337 a, 406 e, 424 b, 438 a, 445 d
- Timotheus, 338 a, 341 c, 352 a-b, 433 c, 455 f
- Timotheus, son of Conon, 419 c
- Tiryns, in southern Argos, 442 d
- Titormus, herdsman of Aetolia, voracious athlete, rival of Milo of Croton (late sixth century B.C.), 412 f
- Tium, a city in Pontus, 331 c

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

- Trecheia, mountain near Ephesus, 361 e
 Triton, 426 d and note e
 Trochilus, 408 a and note c
 Trojans, Troy, 343 d, 351 a, 456 f, 457 f, 458 c
 Tryphe, a character in Alexis, 431 b
 Tryphon of Apameia, contended for the throne of Syria (second half of second century B.C.), 333 b-d
 Tryphon, grammarian, 397 e, 400 a
 Tunbelly (*Μετρητής*), epithet of Xenarchus of Rhodes, 436 f
 Tyché (Fortuna), 361 f-302 a
 Tyndareos, 397 f
 Typhon, 392 e
- Ulpian, 346 c, 347 c, d, 359 d, 361 f-362 b, 366 a, c, 367 b, d, 368 c, 372 e, 376 d, 380 d, e, 381 c, 384 a, b, 385 a, b, 386 c, e, 396 a, 398 b, 401 b, d, 406 d, 407 c, d, 408 b, 422 e, 425 f, 426 a, 445 b, d, f, 446 b, 448 b, e
- Vulgate, 448 c note c
- Wine-pourer (*Οἰνοχόος*), cult-name in Proschium, 411 a
- Xanthias, a slave-character in Alexis, 386 e
 Xanthippus, reading in C for Anaxippus, 403 e
 Xanthus of Lydia, historian, 346 e, 415 c
- Xenarchus, comic poet, fr. 3, 426 b; fr. 5, 440 e; fr. 6, 441 e; fr. 9, 431 a; fr. 11, 418 d; fr. 12, 367 a
 Xenarchus of Rhodes, a notorious drinker (third century B.C.), 436 f
 Xenocrates of Chalcedon, philosopher, 437 b
 Xenophanes of Colophon, 368 e, 408 e note c, 413 f-414 c
 Xenophon, son of Gryllus, 368 a, e, 372 b note b, 373 d, 381 e note a, 390 c, d, 397 a, 400 a, e, 410 c, 421 b, 424 b, 427 f, 433 f
- Zaleucus, reputed law-giver of the Locrians, 429 a
 Zeno of Citium, 344 a note d, 345 c-d, 370 c
 Zenobius, 373 e note i
 Zenodotus, 412 a
 Zenophanes, biographer, author of a work called *Συγγενικόν* (period unknown), 424 c
 Zenoposeidon, 337 c
 Zethus, brother of the mythical musician Amphion, 351 b
 Zethus, a lyre-player (ca. 300 B.C.), 351 b
 Zeus, 334 c-d, 338 d, f, 345 a, 346 c, 350 d, 363 e, 367 c note j, 373 d note a, 375 f-376 a, 392 d, 395 a, 406 b, 412 f, 413 f, 418 d, 430 a, d, 446 d, 448 e and note g, 458 e
 Zeus-Poseidon, 337 c
 Zodiac, 378 c
 Zoilus, one of the Deipnosophists, 366 c
 Zopyra, a character in Alexis, 441 d

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